

RED WIRE

No. 14

Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 20. We have received the Delhi Gazette of 7th July.

WE have received Madras papers up to the 10th Instant, and the Ceylon Herald 25th June -they are destitute of news.

21. We have received the Pinang Gazette of the 12th 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." Il of the Convicts were sentenced to death, of whom 8 were to be executed.

The other 3 are to be transported for life

27. We learn from our Belgaum correspondent that the Brahmin who headed the Arabs at the affair of Badamee used the name and seal of the late Rajah of Sattarah to inveigle them into his service. The Brahmin states that, the seal was presented two years ago to 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 complaint, sent the Brahmin with the seal, to recruit as it were, for the Sattarah Rajah. 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 valuable services of the present Secretary in the Judicial, Political 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 Political Agent at Kattywar 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. Letters 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 ultime and Madras to the 26th ultime. From the former it would appear that the object of Dhost Mahomed's visit to Calcutta has been reslized, he is to have three lakhs of Rupees annually, 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 scanty.

Our contemporary observes :-Our letters from Cabul are to the 4th instant, but there is nothing stirring in them. The whole of the forces have marched in from Jellalabad, and all is quiet. We have heard from the camp of the 16th N. I. at 1111. Shadeo in them. The whole of the forces have marched in from Jellalabad, and all is quiet. We have heard from the camp of the 16th N. 1. at 1111. Shades four marches from Kelat-i-Ghiljie, on the 1st instant, Oolan Robatts about 6 miles to the North East, and the village of Khojuck Orbaul, about the same distance to the South East on the opposite side of the Turnuck river, to each of these places a guard of a Naick and six sepoys has been sent at the request of the head men of the villages, who came into camp to beg so large a body of men for their protection so long as our troops remained in the neighbourhood. Sooltan Khan and the Ghooroo are said to be at the river near Urgundee, 60 miles from camp, with only a few dozens of followers. All is quiet at Kelat-i-Ghiljie, the 38th are on their way back to andahar, from which place Capt. Woodburn's Shah's Infantry, two guns, two Jaun Baz corps (horse) have gone towards the Helmund, as Achter Khan is besieging Ghirisk; and the 42d N. I. is proceeding from Kelat to Candahar.

All the old orps are looking with great anxiety, and with some doubt, to the so long promised relief, and without encouraging grambling, our opinions being rather strict as to the duty of a soldier, it is really high time that the case of these Corps be taken into consideration, for they have done their work right well, whilst, if it be found absolutely, necessary to keep the Corps in the country, the harassing duties should be participated in by the newcomers, the 16th, 37th, 42d, 43d & 35th Regts., after looking for their relief for nearly two years, are still called out whenever duty is required; their only consolation in all this barassing must be, that having always done their duty so well, government would rather employ, them than other corps who are equally

vernment would rather employ them than other corps who are equally anxious to take their share of duty, but, seriously, and in more points than one, it is the bounden duty of the Government to think of the return of the sea-

Oar north western contemporary seems still to entertain the thought that some work will be done in Nepaul, he observes :-

"Reports from Ferozepore, for there are alway some flying about in this quarter, give out that the 23th Regt N. I. goes to Bareilly next cold season and the 30th to Umballa to form a new Cantonment. The Light Infantry Battalions, 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 complaint probably, brought on through hard marching and exposure on the Badamee Dour.

Various reports are affoat of certain changes likely to take place both in the Secretariate and the Coun il Board, which we are told will be brought about by the departure of the Hou'ble Mr. Danlop by the next Seamer, and it is expected that L. R. Reid, E-quire, the Chief Secretary will succeed to the vacant place. We are sure the 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 Judicial, Political and Secret Departments will be confirmed in his place.

9. The Delhi Gazette also states that Genl. Elphinstone has resigned the command in Afghanistan, and that all the troops are ordered to leave the territories of Shah Soojah to himself in consequence of some representations from Russia, Austria, and Prussia to our Government, complaining of retaining a force in that country.

This seems as though some one had been hoaxing our contemporary. The General's resignation we believe is on the score of ill health.

WE 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 their crop. From the 19th to the 25th ult, the rain had ceased

We learn also 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 and upwards are about to be pensioned off, and their places supplied by more youthful and active employes. This will add greatly to the effectiveness of the Establishment.

WE have received Agra papers to the 29th 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, crossed the Helmund on the evening of the 3d instant, and gave battle to Woodburns detachment, consisting of the Shahs 5th Infantry, two Jaun Baz corps and a detachment of two Guns under Captain Cooper. The action was fought opposite Ghirisk, 5000 of the enemy were in the field and remained till break of day, when they deemed it prudent to retire, leaving some! 400 dead and wounded, no authentic account had reached Kandahar of the loss sustained on our side, but we hear that Lieutenaat Patterson of the 2d N. I. was dangerously wounded when walking over the field early in the morning. A wounded Mool lah having stabbed him in the side with a long knife.

We also gather that the action must have been a very severe one, and great credit is given to Woodburn and his men. A reinforcement of 4 companies and a party of Horse was to leave Kandahar on the eveninga of the 6th Instant, the enemy being it is reported, still in a body and, apparently, not inclined to disperse and ripe for another onslaught. Woodburn has taken possession of the fort, but his party is too, small, as usual, to act on the offensive, 1,500 Dourannee Horse joined the detachment, but during the action were not to be found, and only made their appearance after their brethren had retired. Ninety rounds of grape were fired be the Artillery. The rebels fought, it is said, like madmen and charged repeatedly, in dense mass, sword in hand. The final charge was headed by the Chief who, according to native report, fell mortally wounded. Fifty men lost their lives in crossing the river.

The above is all that we have received and for which our correspondents have our best thanks, particulars will no doubt come in during the week. It is indeed most fortunate for us that the Hindoostanees behaved so well; for the small force, that can usually be spared on such occasions has alone to rely on their fidelity and upon their imitation of the example set them by their Ollicers, the other troops, we fear, cannot be trusted upon an emergency, one reverse suffered by our troops would be the forerunner of a series of struggles from one end of Affghanistan, Bolochistan and Seinde, to the other, the good conduct of our own Sepoys, and the hitherto gallant behaviour of the Hindostanees in the Shah's service, however, give us no fears for the future, but it is very evident that our enemies are getting bolder and more disciplined at every fresh skirmish.

Another letter from Scinde received yesterday evening contains the following Extract of a letter from an Officer present at the engagement

with Auktur Khans Army on the 3d July.

"I lose no time in informing you of some of the particulars !relative to Aukhtur Khan's attack on the night of the 3d, on our position. On the morning of the 3d we arrived on the banks of the Helmund, which river Hart with his Jannazes crossed by the upperford while we proceed ed down intending to cross opposite this place (Girishk) on reaching our ground, however, we found the water too deep, some 8 or ten feet, notwithstanding the politicals had informed us that we should find it only knee deep!

knee deep!!

The enemy was drawn up in great force exactly opposite, evidently awaiting our attack, we were, however, obliged to go to the right about and retrace our steps to the Ghat by which Hart had crossed, the enemy moving parallel with us. Hart did not see us turn and consequently remained where he was, he enemy, on seeing him, formed line and advanced and he was obliged to un for it as fast as he could, he just managed to escape and that was all, he ost five men and was nearly killed himself, his horse having fallen with; him nto a ditch. The enemy pursued to the fort; but a few rounds from the guns acondrove them back. soon drove them back.

The troops, having marched some 25 miles, were completely done up, so Woodburn determined upon delaying the attack till the afternoon but on hearing, in the course of the day, that the enemy intended to attack us he gave up that idea altogether. About 4. P. M. we saw the enemy moving, and at 6 they were reported crossing the river some distance above. We could not leave our were reported crossing the river some distance above. We could not leave our ground and therefore drew up in the best available position having the river in our rear. The 100 H. A guns commanded by Cooperfwere in the centre flank ed by the two wings of Woodburn's corps (Shah's 5th) and the two Jan Bazzef Regts. (Irregular Affghan horse) the troops forming nearly a crescent, the flanks having been thrown back. In the rear was the baggage and as a rear guard there were 200 horse; about half past eeven P. M. just as it was getting dark, the enemy came down to the number of about 6000 and commenced the attack on our left which we afterwards found was a mere feint. This was easily repulsed so was a similar one on the centre, they then came in an immense mass on our right—drove in the "Jan-Bazzees and actually penetrated into the rear and baggage. Fortunately the guns had been brought round and when the enemy were within a few paces, a withering volley from the Grandiet Company (The herose of Tazee) and a shower of grape from both gunsi staggered them; this was the critical moment. I thought it was all up to another round staggered them still more, and showed us the victors, the enemy having given way leaving many of their number behind them. The Cavalry did not do as much execution as they might have done or few of the enemy could have escaped.

The fight had now lasted 3 hours which appears to have been quite long enough for the enemy as they did not renew the attack but merely kept up irregular fire at us till past midnight, when they broke up and departed, no one knows whither, for they have not since been heard of, this was the sharpest flair that has yet occurred, the enemy had 6 divisions of 1,000 each, each division headed by a chief and Moollahs and the fact of their having crossed the river to meet and attack us shows how confident of success they must have been. They have lost some 500 killed and wounded Auktur Khan himself is reported among the latter and his son among the former, our loss is about 50 killed and wounded, we crossed the river yesterday (the 4th) the passage took us 6 hours and we did not reach our ground till 2 A. M., we have been a good deal fagged scarcely any sleep for four nights, what is to become of us 1 don't know but we shall remain here for a few days and then move in some direction or other.

Patterson of the 2nd (in temporary political employ) was stabbed yesterday by a wounded man whilst walking over the field, his wound is dangerous but he is

"The Candahar news is rather exciting, the 42d has been ordered on by forced marches, they left Quetta on the 3d instant en route to Candahar. I trust that they may have a set to with the haughty Afghan before long and believe me they will give a good account of their enemies for a finer set of fellows never Stept. A rise of the inhabitants of Candahar was thought possible on the 6th they will give a good account of their enemies for a finer set of fellows never Stept. A rise of the inhabitants of Candahar was thought possible on the 6th the date of our news, 4 companies of the 2d N. 1. under Lane and 300 of Leesons "dea.h and glory boys have gone to support Woodburn. Young Timour Shah has arrived at Candahar he is well spoken of. Col. Stacy has written in most positively that the Young Khan is close at hand and that he will be at Kelatin a few days, he is to have 60000 Rs. the moment he comes inso says my informent whoought to know. Mr. Bell and Co. are quite Cock, a whoop at this piece of good luck turning up at such a critical period, a friend in need, in fact, but 1 "hae me doots. We have heard the cry of wolf too often to put any faith in it—for my own part, I should be delighted to see his Khanshalp submit, if I was sure that Government would not be humbugged by the apperance of satisfaction in this country. There is something brewing, and if a mistake not our hands will be full ere long; the hostilities have assumed the character of a religious war. but the lesson at Ghirisk, from such a handful men may show the enemy the folly of resistance, as their numbers have no effect on discipline. How fortunate that two such men as Woodburn and Cooper were the chief actors in this late contest, better men could not have been selected. This is the second wreath of Laurels that each has earned, vide Kelat and Tazee. The Horse Artillery Boys m Shah Soojas service have kept up the character of the flower of the Indian Army and should their brothers have an opportunity of showing off in the Punjab they will show the Seiks that they can do some hing more than break a Royal Chattah, I only wish I could see them at it.'

10. We are indebted to a kind Correspondent at Sukkur for the following:-

"Camp Sukkur, 22nd July 1841. "Private instructions have been received here to have the seige Train ready for movement at a mo. ment's warning-all eyes are now turned to Herat.

It is currently reported that Nusseer Khan has at last come in-this is too good a joke to place implicit coufidence in ; were it the fact, the crest fallen Mr. Bell would glory in the achievement, and this one act would throw half a machintosh over his hitherto crooked policy.

Our troops (Bengal) had a slight skirmish lately with the Dooranees who are reported to have acted with such daring bravery, that they impetuously rushed to the muzzle of the gun, and handled the Artillery rather roughly-they were completely routed. Affghanistan will never be quelled as long as Shah Soojah reigns—the partizans of Dost Mahomed are too devoted to think of humbling them to a ___ (as he is termed against them.)

Kotra is still very unhealthy, and the troops and followers are dropping very fast. Quetta is also unhealthy. At present-Supplies are beo coming very scarce owing to certain pert Mull monopolizing the whole harvest, to accomplish a contract he has entered into with the Commissariat-this is too bad-such a thing should not be allowed-if they impoverish the country, how are the followers and others : (who do not draw rations from the Commissariat) to subsist, let them gather from different parts of the country, and not impoverish one small district, and in

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

The heat here is day by day getting very intense. -those who are accus omed to strong drink are not aff cted by-it is disgusting to see some how they do forget themselves, and fly to this deserted source for relief and the afflictive consequences that result

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

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

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

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

17.WE published an extra yesterdayafternoon announcing intelligence from Scinde which we reprint for our Mofussul friends.

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

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

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

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

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

which demands of the Prince and the plebian " do unto others as you would they should do to you." The minds of British subjects, accustomed to cherish these favorable and exalted views of the conduct and policy of the Government under which they live, are at a loss to reconcile the acts of the authorities in the case of this Mahratta prince with every principle of justice or honour, of humanity and policy. The minds of the natives of India, no less susceptible of the finer feelings of our nature and viewing the solemn treaty which was made with them by the British Government, are equally at a loss to ac. count, with the treaty before them, for the baseness of conduct so palpable in the Sattarah affair : they recur to the treatment they have experienced at British hands during nearly the last 250 years and the mystery is solved. The total disregard which the British have manifested for the moral and political obligations of any treaty which was inimical to or opposed their love of gain and the acquirement of territory is, as the Right Hon. Edmund Burke observed, proverbial. Under the pretence of enforcing treaties whose obligations had ceased to be valid or binding on the native states, on account of their infringement by the British Government, Princes have been dethroned and spoiled, territories have been appropriated, the happiness and the property of subjects have been sacrificed, ah! and the blood of millions spilt to gratify the insatiable love of gain and stain the honour and reputation of the British name! Great Britain is responsible for all the bloody acts and schemes of oppression which have been perpetrated from Cape Comarin to Ladauk, from Assam to Herat, because she has lent her name and granted her auspicies to a set of men whose lust for amass. 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 dispassionate opinion upon the acts of the once "honorable" by act of Parliament, but now no longer entitled to the appellation even by courtesy, but gravely designated "The East India Company" we would do it in the language of Cornelius Nepos: "all those are accounted and denominated tyrants, who exercise perpetual power in that state which was before free."

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

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

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

In 1822 Purtaub Sing is said to have had delivered over to him the whole and full control of the affairs of his Kingdom. This however was not the case; because, so long as the treaty was undiminished in the severe, unnecessary, and disgraceful power it gave to the English to interfere on every occasion with every act, political or domestic of the Rajah, the latter 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 aggrandize themselves, and to bring eternal disgrace upon the free institutions of our country; because however flagrant their crimes, or foul their proceedings, what they do is done " Auspi-

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

His Highness, sensible of his inability to revenge the insult inflicted upon the house of Sivajee, adopted a milder, and, perhaps, a more laudable course. He appealed against the injustice of the Bombay Government. Redress was denied him. Finding the Rajah determined on sending his case to the Court of Directors every nerve was strained by the Bombay Government to bring charges of treachery against His HighBombay Government !—a reward given him
"Auspicio Regis at Senatus Angliae."

" Auspicio Regis at Senatus Angliæ.' It having been clearly proved that, the treaty of 4819 was broken by the British the Rajah doubtless became free from its obligations -it was now no longer binding upon him, and according to the dictates of common sense and justice, His Highness was left to follow any course which he considered calculated to ensure his continuence upon the Musnud, and the protection and welfare of his subjects. The treaty expressly declared that if its stipulations were not implicitly complied with by the Rajah, his rights would be forfeited. A treaty however must entail obligations on both parties, and confer reciprocal advantages: the obligations and the advantages must be considered inviolable as much by the one as the other. If the obligations are not respected the reciprocal advantages cease; the motive for breaking the former can only be with the object of gaining an undue possession of the whole of the latter; but by the same parity of reasoning the party whose privileges are in. waded and assumed, necessarily becomes free from the obedience and loyalty required by the stipulations, and the treaty isself becomes null and void. The aggrieva ed party only is at liberty, according to the law of nations and of nature, to open fresh negotiations of renew hostilities for the recovery of its just, and, by the treaty, solemn and sacred rights. The Jaghires hav. ng been taken possession of by the English, contrary to the treaty, after the Rajah required their restoration, according to the conditions of the stipulations, and his just request denied, His Highness was at liber ty to appeal to arms for the maintainance of his lawful rights; in the same manner as any European state with whom a treaty has been made and broken. .Unfortunately-we speak from a cosmopolitan spirit -the Rajah had not the means of appealing to the only method of punishing a perfidious state; the strug. gle would have been unequal; and, not with standing the justice of his cause, without the miraculous interposition of Heaven to defend the right, he must have fallen a victim to superior numbers and well discipline ed troops. Supposing then for argument sake the Rajah was guilty of endeavouring to raise troops, or to gain others to maintain his cause, -where is the injustice or treachery of such a proceeding? It is a maxim of war to endeavour to gain over the enemy's troops and no country has resorted more to the practice, or expended such large sums of money in the endeavour, or used more ingenuity in carrying out the scheme than England, and especially the East India Company !! Was not the secret service money of the Company lavished in trying to bring over the faithful adherents of Purtaub Sing? Were not large sums drawn from the blood fund to procure blank papers signed by His Highness? Was not 50,000 Rupees offered with the knowledge and consent of a former Company's Agent for the loan of the seal of the Rajah, Purtaub Sing? Let those who have clean hands accuse the Rajah of treachery and injustice, or let them lav their hands upon their hearts in the presence of that Great Being who judgeth righteously, an declare their innocence of, these charges! His Highness 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 whose love of human blood and violence to the principles of natural justice was rewarded from that fund of alcod-secret service money-which is the strength of Kingd ms in the nineteenth century! These secret service men frustrated their, own designs from-their eagerness to u ge the Rajah to commit a breach of the treaty, they were known. His Highness, against whose fidelity not an iota of proof can be adduced, never gave them an opportunity of gratifying the lust of the British Government, or of satisfying the ine satiable desire of its Agents for his downfall. If these detestable practices of the Indian Government can be recognised and applauded; where, we ask, when the treaty was violated, was the injustice or treachery of the Rajah in endeavouring to strengthen himself upon the throne of his ancestors? But when it is consider derered that this charge cannot be established by the least proof, direct or circumstantial, in what a base, despicable, and treacherous light does the conduct of the East India Company appear. However worthy such proceedings may have been in the age of Tamerlane, one can hardly reconcile the fact and suppose that such means could be imagined, or persisted in by a Christian Government in the nineteenth cen. tury. Yet it did adopt such base measures, and what shocks the heart of an Englishman and a cosmopolite most is that these barbarous and unnation like proceedings have been done " Auspicio Reges et Senatus

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

Angliæ."

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

The death of this individual before his object was accomplished frustrated those pecuniary designs which were to be carried into effect at the expense of the Rajah's honour, happiness, and liberty. This is no surmise-the conclusion is based upon authentic statements which cannot be invalidated by the mere assertions of Sir Robert Grant's friends, The eager. ness of Sir Robert Grant to ruin his victim, not with. 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 " please to abstain from all further inquiries upon collateral points, or other measures of this nature, leading, as they must do, to nothing but futile and discreditable result." The Rajah of Sattara was the last man in the world to shrink from the fullest 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 enquiry, or scrupulous the investigation, it must have tended to justify 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 prepossessed to favor of Appa Sahib, Sir Robert Grant became touched at least with that sentiment of Juvenal.

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

Under these circumstances what just and impartial examination could be proceeded in, or what hope could the Rajah entertain for participating in that right which England in consequence of magna Charta, cennot refuse to the worst of felons—to be tried and condemned or justified from the evidence adduced? Yet no such fair trial was the wish of Sir Robert Grant, and his successor carried out the villainous mockery, taunting, and injustice that Sir Robert Grant employed. The Court of Directors also, except four magnanimous members, approved of the proceedings, and, however derogatory to the British honour, whatever was unjustly done, or cruelly left undone, was "Aspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae."

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

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

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

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

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

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.

Juvenal.

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

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

ed by Pope:
The Sagred right of Kings to govern wrong.

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

volent successor Mr. Farish, who, on the death of the former took the reins of Government and completed the Christianlike enquiries Sir Robert had instituted! The part taken in the Saturah afair by this Trio will s and as a monument of declension amongst apparently ingenuous men. Sir Jamas Carnac maintained his well intentioned purpose until he arrive | at the scene of action; until he found those who were to unite with him in the work were prepared to act in concert with him; until the scheme of spoilage, and the agents by whom it was to be car. ried out, was complete. The cloak was now thrown off: without having received a despatch from the Court since his departure, without rendering a reason for the change in his sentiments, and destirute of any further accumulation of criminatory eviden e against the Rajah, he fell into the same snare into which Sir Robert Grant had previously fallen and became similarly charmed with the magical allurements of that, which may take to itself wings and fly away; these al. lurements and the magical myst-ry he subsequently realized, and doubtless revels in the enjoyments the Aladdin's lamp confers upon the lucky possessor. The Rajah, meanwhile, was endeavouring by all legal means to obtain a fair inquiry, and sought and even prayed for a most scrupulous investigation. This, will be seen in the remarks in our issue of the 16th June, was denied him; because as it certainly would end in proving his innocence and establishing the base measures, corrupt practices and villainous conduct of his accusers and their Agents, it was-to use the language of the trio before alluded to, when applied to by the Rajah as the only reasonable and impartial manner in which his character would be vindicated or his guilt made apparent, on three seve . ral occasions-it was told him, in answer to his solicitation, that " such course was inconvenient and unnecessary and that " the Company would see jus. tice done him " A pretty tribunal to mete out jus_ tice truly! Purtaub Singh was too sagacious not to have seen the kind, and degree, too, of justice meted out to the princes and states of Hindoostan from Cape Comarin to the Hindoo Koosh. The Company's hue and cry " Justitia et Clementia" the princes and people of India have long since found out to be mockery in their " friends," and still smart under the pain inflicted by the Company's working and gold inspiring motto:

O cursed hunger of pernicious gold! What bonds of faith can impious lucre hold ! Dryden's Virgil.

After a little hesitation to impart a colouring to pretended re-investigation Sir James-who in coming out to Bombay for the last time said that, he had waved many inducements to continue in England, but impelled 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 to proceed to Sattara-to bring the affair to an amicable en 1? no ; to con. summate and crown the villainy that had been praca tised upon the unfortunate prince since 1819-Ah ! that Heaven had saved Purtaub Singh from his friends !

Sir James Carnac ransacked the records of injustice dealt out with subtilty and insult, to discover a olan which would effect his purp se; and, as a proof of his political capacity as an agent of the company, he hit upon a mode exactly suited to his object : this was to offer terms which would either condemn the Rajah in the absence of any proof of guilt, and in defiance of undeniable evidence of his innocence, or to submit such terms as he knew the Rajah would unhesitatingly reject. We extract from a minute made by Sir James Carnac the three courses! his sagacious mind had suggested to pursue, namely; first, to subject the Rajah to a formal trial, and if he were guilty to visit him with punishment; or secondly, to proceed in the mode in which national wrongs were ordinarily redressed, by taking possession of his territories; or thirdly, by addressing to the Rajah such remonstrances as might appear expedient, passing over his past offen. 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 political delinquency-in the nineteenth century. A formal trial! The blood of an honest Englishman would coagulate in his veins at giving such a trial to a Robespere or 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 conseof the pressure from 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 construction upon the solemnity of administering justice 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 Parliament, and the Representative of the British Government in the Bombay dominions, reflects disgrace upon your suffrages and shame upon your choice; yet in submitting the proposal for a formal trial. Sir James Carnac, with the most daring effrontery, informed the Rajah that he was His Higness' "sincere friend" and did not hesitate to assert that, the " formal trial' and other schemes had been submitted to and approved by the Governor General, and that the Home authorities had left the matter to him to settle the dispute with His Highness. Heaven knows the injustice and cruelty of the means used to rum (misnamed " to settle) "the happiness and future prospects" of Purtaub Singh. It is unnecessary to condemn too severe-

ly the conduct of Sir James Carnac: he acted according to the secret instructions he received, more than from the dictates of his own conscience, and the Court, in their despatch of April 1st 1840, with four splendid exceptions, having approved of the whole of the proceedings of Sir James, it became responsible for the impropriety of the transactions it had deliberately and heart ly sanctioned "Auspicio Reges et Senatus Angliæ."

The second proposal of the Bombay Governor, and Council too, was as disgraceful as the fir-t. . To redress national wrongs by taking possessi n of the territories of another may in some cases be justidable; but the wrong that has been committed must be made apparent, the injury that has been sustained must be established; until the guilt be proved the accused party is held to be innocent; in this case we admit the wrong was palpably apparent, the injury that had been inflict d was clearly proved, but the party that had done the wong and inflicted the injury was the East India Company, not the Rajah yet fors oth the former, in violation of every honorable feeling, and regardless of the Heavenly admonition "Judge righteously," and in defiance of evidence, ah! and in despite of truth and virtue, instead of redressing the evil committed declares the innocent party to be guilty and adjudges that the wrongs which the Company itself has committed should be redressed in the national mode of taking possession of his (the Rajah's) t-rritories"! The dictum laid down by the Company's representative, in circumstances similar to the Rajah of Sattara, where the strong party on whom the guilt actually rests fix s it upon the weaker, we will readily admit has been the policy and practice of the Company. The Company have usually done the wrong, and redressed it in its fashionable way by taking possession of territories; but we deny that any honorable men could be found to constitute a Company for causing and remedying evil at the same time. Let our readers carefully reperuse what we have written and seriously consider the official documents we are about to las before them, we will not marvel if they express di-gust, that, in offering the second course of proceedure for the consideration 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 conscience, or any other cause, can from liberality of heart and benevolence of intention eke out a finites. simal of justice toward. the people of India, 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 Augliæ!"

To a mind sensible of its innocence what could be more excruciating then the third and last course 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 ignominious expressions and degrading epithets which he must silently stand and receive, or forfeit his right to sit upon the Throne of his ancestors. Is there a heart so insemble to the feelings of an honorable man and a prince, who cannot sympathize with His Highness' emotions when he was told that his past offences would be passed over, although not the shadow of a proof had traced any of. fence of which he had been guilty? Can no act of volition picture in sufficiently intelligible 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 exercise of clemency would give rise to better feeling!

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF SATTARAH DATED THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Honorable East India Company and his Highness Maharajah Purtaub Shean, his heirs and succesors, concluded at Sattarah the 25th September 1819, by Captain James, Political Agent on the port 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.

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 sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity, the following articles have been agreed to between the said Government and his Highness. ARTICLE I.

The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattarah, his heirs and successors, he districts specified in the annexed schedule.

ARTICLE II.

The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate cooperation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's Court. ARTICLE III.

The British Government charges itself with the defence of the Rajah's territories and engages to protect his highness 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 in his country or may pass through it, and the pasture land now appropriated for the use of the troops, are to be permanently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself, heirs and successors, engages to afford all assistance in his power to the British Government, in all wars and military operations in which it may be engaged.
ARTICLE IV.

His Highness, for himself, his heirs and successors, engages at no time to increase or diminish the military force, without the previous knowledge and consent of the British Govern

ARTICLE V.

The Rajah for himself and for his heirs 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 Highness's authority. With all the above persons his Highness for himself, and for his heirs

and successors, engages to have no connexion or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to his Highness, are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness has occasion to communicate with] persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the political agent.

This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part, shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement.

ARTICLE VI. The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire arrangement of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at fi st be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will, for the present, remain in the hands of the British political agent. That officer will, however, con-duct the Government in the Rajah's name, and in consultation with his Highness and in proportion as his Highness and his officers shall acquire experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British political agent shall offer him, for the good of his state and for the maintenance of general tranquil-

The possessions of the Jaggeer dars within his Highnes's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government ; which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his Highness according to established custom.

All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other g eat offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company 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 British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, 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 specific exceptions made, those mountains are to be included within his Highnes's territory.

A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient, to fix the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains, so situated, as may be necessary to make a cl-ar frontier, on other purposes.

The British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the Ghauts. The customs in the line of Ghauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Rajah.

ARTICLE X. The Honorable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, a commercial treaty; and, in the mean time, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to adopt the same system with regard to customs, as that which may be adopted by the British Govern-

ment in its adjoining territories.

ARTICLE XI.

The treaty consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded at Sattarah, by Captain James Grant and Wiftul Punt Furnaweeze, Captain Grant has delivered to his Maharajah Purtanb Shean, a copy of the same in English, Mahratta and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain James Grant ; and his Highness Maharajah Purtaub Shean has delivered to the said Captain James Grant another copy also in English, Mahratta and Persian, bearing his Highness seal and signature; and the aforesaid Captain James Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings. K. G., one of his Britcaunie Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor G neral in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and controll all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander-in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces,c. & on the receipt of which by his said Highness, this said treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India, Company and on his Highness Rajah Purtaub Shean, and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returned. Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this 27th day

of November 1819. The forts of Purtaub Gurh ; Wassota, Byroogury and Pritchhetgurh, were retained by the Company tho' not one word is mentioned in the treaty about them, and it was 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 ITS PLEASURE ; but the lands immediately attached to them, and within the line aforesaid, were to belong to the Rajah !- ED. Bom. Gaz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

But the street MARRIAGE. At Deesa, on the 15th July, by the revd. S. T. Pemberton, A. M., captain. Henry Spiller Watkin, 15th regiment native infantry, to Anna, 2d daughter of, the late William Penny, esq, of Glasgow.

At the cathedral, on the 9th August, by the Revd. R. Keays, Henry Pottinger, 15th Regt; N.I. to Sarah Anne, third Daughter of Thomas Gray Esq. Surgeon

At Sholapoor, on the 16th July, the lady of captain J. T. Baldwin, Madras horse artillery, of a daughter.

At Upper Colaba, on the evening of the 27th July, the wife of conductor T.

Scott, of a son.

At Copper Colaba, on the evening of the 20th July, the lady of lieut. F. T. Carruthers, of the 2d regt. Madras light cavalry, of a daughter

At Malligaum, on the afternoon of the 22d of July, the Lady of Captain Thomas Henry Ottley. 26th Regiment N. 1., of a Son and Heir.

At Bhooj, on the 17th July, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, of the civil service, of daughter

At Mazagon, on the 30th July, the lady of captain H. Jacob, 19th regt native infantry; of a son and heir.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 30th July, the lady of major A. C. Peat, c. B. Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 8th August, the lady of R. L. Leckie, esq. of a son.

At Chinchpeglie, on Monday the 9th August, the lady of Edward Danvers. At Malligaum, on the 7th August, the lady of assistant surgeon Grierson, M.

D., 22d regiment native infantry, of a son.
On board the ship Herefordshire, on the 30th April last, the lady of captain
H. Lyons, of a daughter.
At Sukkur, the lady of lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th regiment, of a son.
At Bombay, on the 13th August, the lady of Dr. James Burnes, K. H., of a

DEATHS.

On the 24th June, the Lady of G. Grant Esq. aged 37 years.

At Kurrachee, on Sunday the 4th Inst. Ensign G. W. Hessing, H. M. 41s

Regt. aged 20 Years.

Regt. aged 20 Years.

At Bombay, on the 22d July, Emily Georgiana Larin, youngest daughter of Thomas Jefferies, esq., aged 7 years and 4 months.

At Sukkur on the 15 ultimo of Fever, Mr. Richard Gibbons, head Clerk in the office of the Assitant Politican Agent Candahar. In Bombay Harbour, on the evening of Sunday 25th July, mr. Peter Longrigg,

son of J. Longrigg, esq., of Lancaster, sincerely regretted by his commander and all the ship's crew.

At Sukkur, on the 15th July, of fever, mr. Richard Gibbons, head clerk

At Sukkur, on the 15th July, of fever, mr. Richard Gibbons, head clerk in the office of the assistant political agent, Candahar, aged 36 years.

At Jaulnah, on the 28th July, from the effects of teething Thomas James Ritchie the youngest son of major W. E. A. Elliott, of the 29th regt. of madras native. infantry, aged one year, eight months and twelve days.

At Colaba, on Monday the 2d of August, Alice, only daughter of Lieutenan Colonel Deshon, H. M. 17th regt., aged 3 years and 6 months.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 5th August 1841, aged 59, Edward Bym esq., formerly Major in Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons sincerely regretted by his friends.

CABOOL AND KOHISTAN.

We have intelligence from Caubul, and the Ghiljie country, in letters of different dates—It is said that General Elphinstone is about to leave Caubul, and return to England—probably on account of ill health. The Caubul orders, issued relative to Col. Wymer's defeat of the Ghiljies and Major Lynch's "little go" having given, and with good cause some offence, to the field force in the Ghiljie country. We give these orders, with the comments of a correspondent, and other information which our letters contain—

"Cabool 8th June, 1841—'Brigade orders by Brigadier Anqueul, commanding H M S S Force. No. 48 of 1841—The brigadier commanding having peruse I an authenticated copy of detachment orders issued by lieutenant colonel Wymer on the 30th ultimo, consequent on the total disconfiture of a body of Ghiljie in surgents, which attacked the troops under the Lt. Colons the morning of the preceding day, derives great pleasure from being able to record the valuable services of captain Leeson, commanding 1st cavalry—lieutenant Hawkins, commanding artillery, lieutenants Moncroft and Bremer, 2nd infantry, and lieutenant Wilson, acting adjutant, 1st cavalry, whose exertions are highly and favorably mentioned by lieutenant colonel Wymer commanding the British detachment, and also by captain

Leeson, commanding H. M.'s S S troops." " Now, Mr Editor, mark the following and you will say the above is what we designate rot. I do not hesitate in stating that on no occasion, since the troops marched from Hindoostan, was there any action so severely contested. Had you seen the old dragoon charge you would have been delighted. His men acted with courage and determination, doing something more than discomfiting the bold and determined fellows that were opposed to 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 best condition they would have made but a sorry appearance on the line of march the following day, when they had to afford every assistance to the convoy. Fancy these men being all night in their saddles and then in the morning obliged to march. This is what those who sit at heme at ease would call nothing.

Here is the other order which I consider rot, or any thing more refined by which you may wish to designate it. G. O. by the British Envoy and Minister at the Court of H. M. S. S. Ool Moolk, No. 18 of 1841. Cabool, 8th May, 1841.—The Envoy and Minister having before him a letter dated 1st instant and its inclosure from captain Macan commanding a detachment

of H. M.'s Regular Troops at Khelat i Ghilzie. The envoy and minister has derived high gratificar tion from the additional proof which has been furnished on this occasion of the gallantry and efficiency of H. M.'s contingent, the officers and men of which have invariably distinguished themselves whenever they have been employed, and have as on the present occasion, achieved the most signal successes even when without the co-operation of other troops. The Brigadier Commanding the Shah's force is requested to acquaint Capt. Macan, that it is the intention of the envoy and mi-nister to bring to the notice of the right hon'ble the Governor General in council and of His majesty Sha Soojah, the valor and skill which has been so conspicuously displayed on this occasion, and to assure cap ain Macan and the officers and men who served under him, that the gallantry and devotion which have been evinced by them will be duly appreciated.

That excellent officer, captain Saunders, of the Engineer corps, has rendered most efficient aid in the operation. The envoy and minister feels that it is beyond his province to notice the exertions of captain Sanders in such terms they deserve, and he rests satisfied in the conviction that the uncommon merits of that officer will be fully recognized by his lordship in council. It is externely granfying to find that captain Sanders' wounds, though severe, are not pronounced to be dangerous."

Now, Mr. Editor, this wonderful affair that took place occurred at a small fort occupied by thirty men under a perty chief named Ayaz Khan. The poor devils were alkilled, which is not much to be wondered at, seeing they had Macan's regt., two guns and half of Lesson's horse—the 1st cavalry—with an auxiliary of one hundred Affghans.

The heat is dreadful in the day in tents; though not oppressive at night. Young Timour is determined not to be cut up on his road to Kandhar, besides the escort he brought to Cabool, consisting of two or three corps, I hear Macan's crorps together with two guns are to march from Khelti ti Gizie to meet him at Mookloor. By leta ters from England we learn, that the troops are to vacate Affghanistan, by reason of a treaty between England, Russia, and Persia, It is full time some thing should be done, as there is no treasure but gold at Kandhar, for which the Surrats will only allow 15Rs., and I 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 work. There are about 15,000 Rs. in the chest. The 43rd left, marched out of Kandbar on the 15th and com menced their march in progress to Mookloor on the 16th, the 42nd are to be relieved at Khelat by a Bombay corps. General Brooks has been relieved at Quettah by England. A curious occurrence is said to have taken place there a short time ago. As the Padre was giving out his text " Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, &c. &c. a Patlander cried out to snother, "by J-s, then they ought to send for the Camels 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 Imlee affair has been very severely felt by the enemy. They are still dying of their wounds, especially the Kandhar men. Ten of them were taken out in about an hour to be buried through one gate alone. It is said they have lost between four and five hundred men. "-Hurkaru, July 19.

We have nothing from Affghanistan this week, but one letter on the propriety of relieving troops in that country. The desire to be relieved is both just and natural, and, we 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 and without reaping any of the usual rewards of active's service. Besides, it is of importance, that other Regiments should see foreign service, improving them as it does.

Of the usual relief we here nothings—Agra Ukhbar, July 24.

Letters from the vicinity of Cabool, dated the 1st of July, give us the negative information that there is 'no news;

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 that we shall duly execute his private commission, and let him know when it is done.—Englishman, July 24.

Our last letter from Cabul bears date 9th July, and we are very glad to learn that Colonel Stoddart is actually in correspondence with friends there, and that 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 trade is increasing to anastonishing degree and a brewery is talked off. The imports into Cabul from Hindoostan for the last year are stated at upwards of 50 lacs, and almost as large an amount has arrived through Toorkistan, we are glad to see this, but the valuations we still fear, are in many cases fictitious, and such as the merchants wish to receive for their goods. 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 itself into a state of tranquility, a rivalry for the first profits, and the first importations will be eagerly bought up, no doubt; but another year or two, and a proper valuation of the goods imported, must afford the proof of the value of the commerce of Affghanis an, to either England or India. We, however, sincerely 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 the trade we have hitherto seen.

It appears to be quite certain now, that H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, 16th, 35th, 37th 42nd and 43rd Regiments of N. I. with Abbott's company of Actillery, and Walker's European Artiflery are to be relieved as soon as measures are taken for that purpose in Hindostan, for it is not decidedly known what corps will relieve the returning Regiments, we sincerely hope this. to the corps above mentioned, good news, may be true, —Delhi Gazette, July 28.

A Correspondent, who dates his letter from the " Nor-West," writes as follows:-

"Timour Khan has been for some days past at Khelati-Ghilzie, where he hopes to be able to conciliate the rebellious Chiefs of the Toorkie and Ghilzie countries, Whe. ther he will be successful or not., Time, the great elucidator of all things, alone will shew, but from all I can learn, I should say, he will not-the two Janbauz Corps that accompanied him, have marched towards Candahar, it is supposed their final destination 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 is almost certain death to the European at this season-but as the Envoy and Minister with his juvenile tail will take good care to keep clear of its pestilential influences, they will not mind, and accordingly the Shah's 5th Regiment under Captain Woodburn, accompanied by two guns, and the above named Janbauz Corps have been ordered to proceed towards the Helmund. Two Janbauz Corps are to be raised 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 supposed the tip of the tail will be put in requisition to carry into effect the important commission of collecting such rabble. There is nothing but harrassing marching for the Troops at present, the 16th N. I., 27th N. I. 42d and 43d 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 mention what it expends on those of all colours who live at ease. I heard licrous anecdote related an evening or two ago, by an 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 a 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 I came here, it was fully proved to me that they would not, by several of them partaking of food dressed for Feringhees. They are not by any means 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 5t-Cavalry 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 better. 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 Candahar under escort of the right wing 38th. Sickness prevails to a frightful extent in Scinde, two Officers died at Kotra. The 42d 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 Sonjah and his royal brother do not agree very amicably; the latter, Shah Zemaun, the blind, has been intriguing throughout the country and styles himself Shah Kelan, in distinction to his bro ther, the reigning monarch, whom he considers altoge. ther his inferior; the consequence of this foolish assump. tion of dignity is that Shah Shoojah has written to his brother to announce his royal will and pleasure that he, Zemaun, shall henceforth cease to prefix the title of Shah to his name. We also learn that the 5th Cavalry and the 16th (having been relieved by the 27th at Ghuzni) pass the summer months at Mooktor. The Nijrow country is reported to be in a very unsettled state, and it is expected that a detachment will take the field against that place in the course of August next.

GUZNEE.—Several chiefs of the robbers (kuzzuks) that infested the vicinity of Guznee, having been captured by the troops in the fort, the bands had, consequently, become intimidated and dispersed. Several of the Guznee Zemindars, however, instigated by the Ghilzies, having refused to pay the Government revenue, a reward was offered, by the local authorities, for the apprehension of the chief among the refractory landholders. The two principal ringleaders were, consequently, captured and brough in—the rest immediately paid the arrears of revenue, and came in and promised good behaviour.—Ibid.

We have good authority for assuring our Military friends in Affghanistan, that they will be relieved this cold season, Government having, at length seen the expediency of the measure. We have not heard, if there is to be any relief of the gentlemen serving in the Political Department. If they are desirous of re-visiting the Provinces, they will, we presume, not find it difficult to effect exchanges with the Officers of the Regiments, leaving or going to the country.—Agra Ukhbar, Aug. 5.

Our letters from Cabul are to the 16th ultimo, but they contain little news beyond a few particulars relating to the really gallant affair at Ghirisk; we are very glad to perceive, that though between 40 or 50 of our side were either killed or wounded, no other officers except Lieutenant Pattenson and Captain Hart commanding the Jan Baz corps were hurt: 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 better than the behaviour of the Shah's 5th Infantry 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 rear 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 men from Candahar joined Acktur Khan, whilst it is well known that after Colonel Wymer's affair the wounded were 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 Shah's Infantry and the Artillery bore the brunt of the whole, say some 600 men; a few more engagements such as these will, one would imagine, prove to the rebels, as they are called, the their attempts; but it is distressing to think that guerrilla warfare may last for years and year enemies are every day, as is proved in every new gaining military knowledge from our side; and this turmoil, this unceasing warfare? to susta on the throne his nominal subjects will not on may benefit from the immense trade our ac eventually produce us. The more we reflect an the operations carried on upon our N. W. greater becomes our inability, to appreciate our adopted policy. The glass of time, serves to our eyes the absurdity of such proceedings. vation from Russia and Persia, and hope of some future encrease 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 sustained.

and continue to sustain, by our warlike operations in Affgha-

With regard to invasion from Russia or intrigue on the part of Persia, our fears appear to have been exaggerated to an 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 much more ripe for it than they ever were, and our Persian policy has from our last accounts been a failure. Nature has contrived an impenetrable barrier to the Russ and the possession of Herat, isolated as it is, or at least our proper influence in its Government, will at once check Russian agression, if such be not altogether a "bug.bear," and keep us informed as to any intrigue that may be going on among the truckling Persians; but are we a bit better provided against the occurrence of the two dreaded events than we were when we began the campaign? As for the encrease in our commerce, until some estimate can be found and some balance struck between the expenditure necessary to keep forcible possession of the countries beyond the Indus and the 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 is no 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 the powers who caused the alarm, will quietly regard our self-exhaust. 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, we cannot extrimate the hatred towards ourselves, and it only remains to be seen, how we are to retire with a little dishonour as possible.

A letter dated 12th July says: " General Sale had his Brigade out this morning to exercise at the ground near the Lake, we had to turn out of bed at 3 o'clock, the band playing "oh tis my delight of a shiney night" as the distance to the parade ground is upwards of 3 miles. No bugles are to be sounded until after the revalle why or wherfore no one knows, so Regiments have to turn out by " guess work," a new plan. The men of all corps are very sickly from the constant parades; each corps has parade 5 times a week, once Brigade, once heavy marching, twice on Cantonment 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 Hindoostan with the troops. Sale's Brigade moves into camp on 1st September, and marches 20th Sept. for Jellalabad. There is some talk of Genl. Sale getting command of the troops on Genl. E's departure, but we think that is notlikely after his performances in Kohistan."—Delhi Gazette, August 4.

A late letter from Cabul mentions that Lieut. Pattenson is not so severely wounded as was at first supposed; a letter from the Helmund, dated 8th July speaks of him as nearly 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 us from the Log-dianah Ukhbar.

Cashmers.—The River Bhut which runs through this Province has lately risen to such a height as to do considerable damage; it extended itself into the city of Cashmere and destroyed 5 of the 7 large bridges for which it was famous, 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.—Ibid.

PESHAWUR.—One Golaum Nukshbund, son of Mouland Abdool Kurreem, a resident of Peshawar, who bore a very respectable character, has been detected in coining and selling counterfeit gold-mohurs. He was also detected in forging Government orders on the treasury, and thus surreptitiosuly obtaining large sums of money. General Avalabelie, on the delinquent being brought before him, with counterfeit coin, bearing the impress of the several rulers of Peshawur, from the days of Shah Zuman to the present dynasty, put him to the torture, and although the most influential men of the place have interceded in his behalf, has kept him in confinement, and is determined to execute him.—Hurkaru, July 30.

The 26th July is the latest date of eur Cabul corres. pondence, and we give out on superlative authority. good authority," has now grown stale that a carepaign at Nijrow is in prospect this season. Four regiments of Infantry one of the Shah's cavalry with the Mountain Train and No 6 Field Battery will, in ad probability, march from Cabul about the 1st September, when the 3rd Brigade will leave Seea Sung and occupy the Cantonments. When the service in Nigrow is over the Detachment employe! will move towards Hindostan, and settle the Kyberries as it dasses down, as the tenants of that range have demanded an increase of " Tribute after Y.r. Mahomed's example. They do not pick their words. TRIBUTE is what they dema d, if not very civil it is at least honest of them to call things by their right names. Our other news consists to the following accounts of the cerebration of the anniversary of the capture of Ghuzni :-

"The evening of the 23rd July banel tab ut 40 guests, assembled at the talle of the Envoy and Minister, to ce curate the second Anniversary of the capture of Ghuznee. A good dinner, enlivened with abundance of exce-lent Champaigne, was succeeded by a variety of Speeches, which I cannot pretend to give you entire, thou, h you shall have the tone at d tenor of the principal ones in a few words.

Sir Alexander Burnes, in proposing the health of Shah Soojah, de-cribed him as a most amiable Monarch, though one little appreciated by his subjects. His Majesty's he Ith. on the strength of this assurance, was drank with "three times three.

No one rising to return thanks for the honor accorde d to the Shah, the busines proceeded - Sir Alexand r favor d us with a detail of the services performed by the Shah's Force, in whose honor the Company again raised their most sweet voices, and emptied the inspiring glass.

The " Heroes of Ghuznee" proposed by Sir Alexander, and drank by the few people present, who conceived them-selves not to be included in the term, raised upon his legs the gallant Colonel Monteath, who, in his usual modest unaffected language, free from all exaggerations and bombast, dwelt on the gallantry and humanity of the soldiers on that memorable occasion.

Brigadier Shelton, and his services in the Sunghoo Khail, became next the subject of Sir A. B's, oratory and the Brigadier returned thanks with a modesty peculiar to himself. He said that when a master workman was provided with good Tools, the chances were, that he would do his work well with them-he said that the Tools supplied to him, for his work in the Sunghoo Khail, were so good, that he could have had no excuse "for failing. The Brigadier said also something about Peter the Great and Sir Alexander Burnes, and alluded to his own bad fortune in bearing upon his breast 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 occasions, Affghanistan was spoken of, as a conquered country, making a few vain struggles to release herself from the yoke which Lord Auckland had so adroitly slipped over her neck, 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 acknowledged the inspiration of the Euroy's Champaigne on the evening of the 23rd July 1841. (In vino Veritas,) might have been reduced to this acknowledg-

The evening was altogether a great one, and favorably contrasted with the scene exhibited last year, at Seea Sung, when expeditions against Bokhara and Herat were the theme of oration; we missed however the excellent Speeches uttered on that occasion 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 captive to the feet of the most excellent Shah Soojah.

I shall conclude by sincerely hoping that the Envoy may live to give many Ghuznee dinners, and that his Champaigue may never fail."—Delhi Gazette, August 11.

Our Meerut correspondent, it will be seen, has revived the report of the Persians being in possession of Herat, and although we are fearful after so much experience, of entertaining rumours, the last intelligence from the Persian Gulph does not render such an event improbable, the five Regiments also stated as called 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 lions will not be long unemployed .- Ibid.

A letter from Ghuzni mentions that an express had arrived from Camp, requiring 5000 seers of gunpowder; but no further particulars were known .- Ibid.

PUNJAUB.

HURKARU, JULY 5. The following is from a Ferozepore correspondent, under date June 21 :- "I have been unwell for the last few days, and unable to send you the usual quantum of news. There 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 2 000 of the Ghiljie barbarians. Numerous desertions are daily taking place from the Infantry Regts. here, and one or two even from the 10th cavalry. To such an extent have the sepoys been tampered 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.— Many, indeed most, of the men, have been traced to Lahore, and, it is said, that a rich Sikh has lately arrived and taken up his quarters in the city of Ferozepore, without any ostensible pursuit. Lieut. Cunningham is rather slow in the kutchery, from all accounts. 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 him with Magisterial and Political Functions, 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 political intelligence from the Punjab frontier would incline 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 likelihood now is that no demonstration on our part will be called for, and Shere Sing is said to be surprising all the observers in that quarter by his management. How. ever, 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 opinion good political news, however much the philanthropist may rejoice at it; and we think it demonstrates a great error in Lord Auckland's policy that he has lost the opportunity which he had but a few months since, of establishing our virtual suppremacy in the territory of the Punjab. By the way, a report had reached Ferozepore on the 26th ulumo that two, or as some versions had it tour, Seikh regiments had been cut off by a sudden rise of the river near Attack, and that scarcely a man had escaped ; -but we hope this may prove but a bazaar report, for though the loss of the corps would be no great public calamity, there would have been great devastation had such an occurrence taken place as a sudden rise of the river in so unusual a degre.

We have letters from Gundamuck, four marches on the Julialabad side of Cabul. Captain Broadfoot's Kafilla with the Shah's Zenana reached Cabul on the 17th June, but a party of his Hazareh Sappers under Captain Webb had been left with Magazine Stores for which carriage was not procurable. Mr. Baness the Delhi Merchant had passed through on his way to Cabul the day before our letters left, but was much inconvenienced for want of carriage also, and was obliged to convey his Merchandise on Mules and Bullocks. Capt. McGregor P. A., Capt. Burn 2d Local Khyberries, Dr. John C. Brown, and Capt. Dias were in Camp and, from all accounts, they had no reason to regret it, as Gundamuck is represented to be a most leautiful place, surrounded with Hills, a nice breeze always playing, and the water in abundance as cool as ice. Delhi Gazette, July, 14.

Accounts have been received from Capt, Connolly from Khiva to the end of April; he was quite well and continued to be treated with the greatest consideration by the Khan, and was likely to remain in that quarter for the present. Colonel Stoddart had opened a communication with him and had written in very good spirits, occasioned by the change of the King's conduct towards him, caused, not by the interference of the "Ruler of Constantinople" as the Loodianah Ukhbar had it, but through the representation of an Agent sent by that mismanaging diplomat Major Todd! So high is Colonel Stoddart now in favour at Bhokara that he offered to supply Captain Connolly with such funds as he might require. This is indeed very satisfactory .- Ibid.

AGRA UKHBAR, July 10.

Our own accounts and those of our Delhes contemporary represent matters as quite quiet on the Frontier and at Lahore. At Ferozepoor they were busy repairing the effects of the late violent storm. Desertion into the Punjaub still continued though to a less extent than it had been. The deserters are chi-fly the Troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, who are probably discontented with the proceedings of the Government towards the corps, as well as tempted by the prospects, which affairs at L hore hold out to adventurous spirits. The demand for such must, however, soon cease, and with it this unusual desertion.

The Gazette states that four Battalions of Sikhs, who had with such cowardice harrased Captain Boadfoot and his party, were carried iff by the late inundation in the Sutley, on the banks of which they had encamped, to be at hand for any small Convoy or stragglers from our side of the river. The report is far from improbable as the rise in the Sutlej was both high and rapid.

Captain Broadfoot and the Shah's Baggage, (wives and concubines) reached Cabool on the 17th June.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 14.

We have received further accounts, and from different sources,-one of which in particular 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 Attock, by which four Sikh 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 s described to have even reached to Peshwur itself, but from thence we have no later intelligence than the lith or 12th

We are sorry to learn from the same source that Major Lynch has resigned his Political Appointment, the reason for this is not assigned, but it is owing probably to the wigging he received for his somewhat too hasty proceedings at Kelat--i-Gilzie. Colonel Chambers was expected to arrive in the district 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 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, &c. in the Feerozepore Magazine Depôt, and with the corps at the station generally, the latter duty being of course performed through the medium of Quarter Masters of Regiments. Speculation was rife, with conflicting and possibly but imaginary

causes for this requisition." We lately informed our readers that the new fort at Feerozepore had sustained considerable injury during a recent storm : we now learn that " half the buildings in the city 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 become dangerous."

"By the way," writes our correspondent, " it appears, that that same storm must have extended further than Feerozepore -for a note of the 30th from Lahore states, that both the Ravee and the Sutlej had become swollen to such an extent as to burst their usual bounds-and that in more than one 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 spot between Attock and Buran, by the sudden overflow of the Indus; which carried away the village just mentioned—this event was, of course, regarded by Sher Singh's party, as evidencing a direct interposition of Divine Providence in their behalf; it is not quite clear by what extraordinary of. fence these persons had merited a dispensation more vigorous than that which had awaited their surviving comradesto 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 not throw any new light upon the matter .- Hurkaru, July 17.

A letter from Lucknow dated the 9th instant, furnishes

us with the following intelligence.
Three Companies of the—Corps got repulsed from a village some nights ago about 40 miles from Lucknow; it appears they had been sent to surprise a body of dacoits, but from the native officer who commanded under Lieutenant H-mistaking the orders given him the affair was a complete failure. The Subadar himself was killed Lieutenat H --- 's 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 murder took place in cantonments on the night of the 3rd, I believe, the particulars of which are that a Jemadar Native Pensioner had received his month's pension from the Pension Pay Master and was invited by a Chokedar of a Bungalow at present untenanted to take up his quarters in, the said Chokedar hadcharge of the one house during the time he the Jemadar should wish to remein previous to returning home.

I am not certain about dates, but the day sneceeding the night of the murder, a Dohbie in the service of a gentleman who lives next door to the vacant Bungalow having lost his donkey, went in sea ch of the animal into the compound of the Vacant Bungalow, and on looking own a dry well of no great depth from the surface saw the fe t of a corpse partially obtruding through the earth which appeared to have been re ently disturbed. Being now af aid, he depart d and communicated what he had seen to a fellow servant, when the circumstance eventually can e to the master's oars; search was made, and the Chokedar and others who had been hving in the hut houses were not to be found. The body was examined and a court of inquest assembled; the man's throat had been cut on the back of the neck. As yet the Chokedar who is now known to have been the murderer has not been caught, but his woman and a boy about 16 years of age are in castody, the latter has confessed the whole case. There was another man besides the Chokedar concerned, who who has not yet been caught, I believe, though the hue and cry has gone forth over the country. The amount which tempted these villains to murder their victim was 42 Rs. two of which the Boy got as his share for keeping watch while the deed was being perpetrated. The principa s each 20 Rs. (the Lion's share) to the nselves, and I take it while Policemen can be brived these wie ches will escape, or perhaps now may have got beyond reach altogether. The weather has been excessively hot of late and the rains have not even yet properly commenced .-Englishman, July 26.

From a letter received yesterday from Lucknow, dated the 10th instant, we are sory to learn of a reverse sns. tained by a detachment of the 2d Oudh Local Battalion . whilst employed on a service in which such a disaster could be little anticipated. It appears, that Bunghur is a place famous in Oudh as the refuge for all the rogues and villains in this country. A large detachment from the 2d Oudh Local Battalion from Seetapore was sent out to seize a very noved Dacoit and his party, and arrived at night at the place they occupied; but, from the supidity of some of the Native Officers, the affair proved a failure, and a ve y disastrous one, for the detachment lost a Subadar, Havildar, and about four Sepoys killed and about six een wounded. On the retreat of the detachment, these villagers turned out and fired on them. We quite agree with our correspondent 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 the murderers of the pensioned Naik, whose murder was mentioned by our correspondent a short time since, has been discovered, secured, and will speedily be brought to

" On the 8th a new Bungalow took fire, and was entirely destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining, and as the wind was blowing strong from the W., and other Bungalows were in danger, this may cause the Natives to ensure; all the Houses in this Cantonment-belong to Natives. 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, Lieutenaut I. of the 70th carried off the prize. In the afternoon, foot races, jumpt 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 Punjaubis, t the widow of Now Menai Singh had a miscarriage, and had given birth to a son, still-born. Shere Singh is accused of having caused the miscarriage, but we cannot vouch for the truth of either report.

According to the news brought by the June Mail the Court of Directors are strongly averse to the annexation of the Punjaub, or indeed any military interference with the country while several of the London Journals, which discuss Indian affairs, are of opinion, that we must take the Punjaub or give up Affghanistan-we quote the words of one of them-a measure which we are tired of urging .- Agra Ukhbar, July 22.

FEROZEPORE .- New lines are being marked out for the 30th N. I. on the left of Cantonments, the present site having been reduced to a perfect swamp by the late storm, this will entail a great loss upon the Officers who had built Bungalows. Lieut. Har. rington, 5th Cavally, with the furlough men of his Regiment; proceeds to Afghanistan under a Seikh escort on the 6th August. _Delhi Gaz. July 28.

WE are informed that an attempt was recently made to murder Mr. Clerk, the Political Agent at Um. balla. A Seikh, armed to the teeth, made his way into the house of that gentleman, and entered a room, in which, fortunately Mr. C was not. The man was soon seized by some Peons who observed him, and though he did not avow the object that brought him there it could clearly have only been violence to Mr. Clerk .- Agra Ukhbar, July 31.

BRIGADIER Paul, we are informed has received letters of a demi-official nature, intimating to him that Colonel Dennis of the Buffs, would be appointed to succeed him, in the command of the Sirhind Division. The Brigadier having been appointed to the command by the Supreme Government, has resolved to refer the question to that source. - Ibid.

Our letters from Ferozepoe, say :-' Every report that comes in here speaks more and more in favor of the Punjaub becoming settled, and all eyes here are directed to Nepaul. The natives speak confidently of a move down and are even preparing themselves for a march, 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 letter says :'By all accounts here Nepaul is the grand point now and native reports speak with great confidence of the 3d 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; indeed the last storm has plainly shewn that one half of the Cantonment would be uninhabitable in very rainy weather. Letters have been received here from the Commander in Chief's Staff, but none talk of his coming here.

'Our next Cafila cannot go before October, as there is no carriage procurable till then. General Elphinstone, it is believed, will be obliged to return to England on account of his health, it is said that no relief will be furnished in place

of the Corps about to be withdrawn from Cabool. Captain Saunders has had notice that his battery is to relieve the one at Candahar as soon as practicable. — Englishman July 27.

From Feerozepoor, we are concerned to learn, by letters of the 17th instant, that the heat had become so intense, in conesquence of the absence of rain, that not only were the native hospitals becoming crowded, but the European officers and the gunners of the European company of artillery, had already suffered severely from the effects of the almost intolerable weather. Some of the gentlemen of the Bureau were contemplating a temporary retirement from the cares of office, and were preparing "flee away and be at rest at Mussooree." "It appears," adds our correspondent, "that the 60th and 64th certainly, and probably the 26th and 30th, will be pushed on to Cabool, during the ensuing winter, and will thus escape from the trying effects of another such 'summer' as they are now passing."—Hurkaru, July 29.

PUNJAUB.—Letters from Ferozepore inform us that Sawunt Mul, the Governor of Moultan, is in open rebellion against Shere Sing. We have received no other item of recent inteligence from this quarter.—Times, Aug. 11.

THE intelligence from Cabool is without interest, and in the Punjaul matters seems to be in a state of quiet transition to some violent outbreak. We have heard nothing further of the attempt upon Mr. Clark's life.—Agra Ukhbur, Aug. 7.

Letters of the 1st and 2nd instant from Feerozepore mention that, that "stup dest of stations" had been aroused into something like activity and animation, by the sudden appearance of an order for the march of the 64th Regiment for Cabool. The annoucement was, we understand, as welcome as it was unexpected; some of the Officers being sanguine in the hope of gathering laurels, while others, more matter of fact, thought more of plucking finite.

It was not expected that the 64th would march before the end of the present month or perhaps even the beginning of the next, so that the trip would be divested of all its usual disagremens.

We are concerned to understand that a respectable Sergeant at Fe-rozepore, shot himself, on the night of the 31st ultime, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

At the recommendation of Captain Parsons, Deputy Commissary General, Gunner John Dawe, of the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Artiliery, is appointed to officiate as Bazar Se geant, in the room of Bazar Sergeant Wilson deceased,—subject to confirmation." Though whether the decease or the appointment is subject to confirmation, is not particularly stated.

Rain in large quantities had fallen on the 2nd, and so had the class some degree.—Ibid.

Our letters from Feerozpeor, of the 21st ultimo, mention, that rain—the first since the storm of the 27th of June—had fallen on the morning on which our correspondent wrote. It was hoped, that the change of the moon, which had brought that welcome downfall, would prove the precursor of the regular rains; the heat was however still intense, even after the rain had fallen.

"Brigadier Paul," writes our correspondent, "has received a private letter from Captain Grant, Assistant Adjutant General, and at presnt an attache of General Lumley, to the effect that Cojonel Denais of the Buffs, who was about to proceed on sick leave to Kuraaul, would receive the Command of the Division from Brigadier Paul, as senior officer, and that General Lumley would not recognize Brigadier Paul, abeit he had been appointed by the Supreme Government. On this hint the gallant Brigadier has spoken—in other words he has handed up Capt. Grants communication for the Government. The result shall be early communicated to your readers. The Englishman's Feerozpore correspondent has given dire offence. The suspicion has alighted on"—but we must break off here, for though our correspondent is entitled to give his quid por quo, not having been personally alluded to himself, admit any specifications. It is small consequence to the public who writes for us or who writes for our cotemporary? and we think it better for all parties to check 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—Hurkaru, Aug. 4.

We yesterday published an account, received from Lucknow, 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 has been seized, and we believe the evidence of an accomplice will bring the guilt home to him. By the same letter we learn a report from Cawnpore, to the effect that an officer of H. M.'s Regt.—killed his bearer by a kick, the provocation being that he presented his lord and master with a torn shirt! We shall hear 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 preparations for their departure with the 1st Convoy about the 15th of November; and the 53rd from Loodianah, are to look out for the second Convoy. Our old friends will be complete, we hear, to man, and a very full complement of Officers. Several ladies will join their husbands by this cpportunity, 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 one who knews the gallant Commander can imagine his enthusiasm on the prospect of gaining laurels!—Ibid.

SCINDE.

TIMES, JULY 31.

It is now, we believe, definitely understood, that Nus-seer Khan will not come in, and the Governor General we unders and has declared it to be his will that Shah Niwaz shall not again occupy the Musnud of Khelat.* A " Provisional Government," is now spoken of, but how, with such materials. it is to be organised, seems difficult to determine; we cannot see, how the chiefs are to be selected from so many actuated by conflicting interests, nor how we are as part of such a Government to exercise any controul among the Tribe who have been always opposed to us, and only nominally tributary to the Khanate of Khelat. We shall learn more of the arrangement 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, Kakurs, and other Tribes at our interference in such a fashion, will render it necessary, we should think, to keep up a very large Military Force in Shawl, which, considering the vast sums which have hitherto been expected in these countries, from the commencement of the first campaign to the present hour, together with the evident, and now well proved, uncongeniality 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 Prince, but after the taking of Khelat, any one whom we had put on the throne, would have been considered equally so, except indeed the young Nusseer Khan. In replacing Shah Niwaz, we should doubtless be compelled to support his power by the presence of our troops, yet he has unquestionably friends among the Jhalawan Tribes, who, seeing him again on the Musnud, would acknowledge their allegiance, and this would save 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 countries in the barbarous condition of those beyond the Indus, civilization must progress before an Oligarchy could be received or permitted.

General Nott has, we hear, resigned his command, disgusted perhaps like many others, with the state of affairs, as well as the bearing and policy of those with whom he iscalled upon to act.

The effects of Major Lynch's ignorance and violent conduct, 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 an offensive league against us, and Candahar itself is said to be in a state of high excitement. Our whole career in these countries seems to have been a series of errors, some maliciously and designedly committed, as if the very production 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 perhaps of all none are more glaring, or will be productive of more lengthened or serious evil, than the act now again remarked on, that of an Assistant Political Agent, the man of all others who should have been acquainted with our relations in the country in which he is called upon to act, going forth to note the feel-ings 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, which to the sufferers must ap. pear as those of the blackest treachery, we talk volubly of the "moral influence of opinion," as if that could now strengthen the power of our rule, which we seem to have laboured to destroy. We cannot think of such acts dispassionately, when we consider their results; and those not merely of bringing hordes around us in hostile array, and causing the blood of hundreds to flow unnecessarily but for such hot-brained mischief, but weightier even that these are the doubts, jealousies, and hatreds engendered, and the stain cast upon British faith and British honour. We have but lately entered these countries, and our character is by no means understood by the inhabitants; even the best disposed 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 not impossible, but that the young Nusseer Khan may imagine that if induced to appear before the Political Agent, he might be rent to pieces after the manner of Sevajee's triumph in the fortress of Purtabghur. One great object should be to overcome all this, and afford confidence to the people, and 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 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 more productive of faith in the national honor of the British.

Our latest news from Kotria is, a slight impovement had taken place in the health of the Cavalry and Grenadiers. Hundreds were still in hespital, but hundreds were recovering. The last fatal case was Mr. Hunt's; and here we would warn our readers against readily believing all reports connected with the fatal termination of diseases in these countries. So much anxiety prevails on the subject that individuals are spoken of as in "imminent danger" and not likely to live, nay, in some cases have been stated to have really died, when a 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 remembered to have been, and the inundations are abundant. We regret to hear of the accidents which occur on the River from the overloading of the native boats; only a short time since a correspondent mentions seven persons being upset and drowned by this means, and the circumstance is not uncommon. From the character of the River and its currents, a body never rises, and the water is full of most dangerous whirlpools, which hide their victim instantly; while we believe that the Pullah fishermen are very frequently lost by the breaking of their frail floats against the branchaes of Trees, and other accidental objects forced down from the rapidity of the strean.

Since writing the above we have received letters from Quettah of the 4th instant. The principal pieces of intelaligence are that Col. Stacy has been ordered back from Khelat, and that Mr. Ross Bell has sent in his sick Ceratificate. We learn that the Beebee Gunjan, who has always exercised considerable influence over the movements of the young Khan, is now fearful that her own district will be attached to his tearitory should he accept the offers of the British Government and assume the sovereignty of Khelat,—and if this impression be not removed, she will no doubt use every endeavour to prevent his coming in Mahomud. Sheruff is a prisoner with the Agency Ressalah, and Moolah Rahumdad, naib of 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 universal 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 occurated of which a correspondent gives us the following account.

"In spite of repeated warnings, the grass cutters of the Agency Ressalah have been for a long time in the habit of going into the hills to cut grass. A sowar and five or six 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 men. One of the party was let off, being a Pathan, and another took to his heels. These two were all that escaped."

The 42d Bengal N. 1. marched for Candahar on the 3d instant, accompanied 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 Nussear Khan has crossed over to Muscat as a pilgrim from the Mekran Coast. This is an exaceedingly improbable story.—It is said that Ghool Mahomud is dving.

We have just received a letter from Upper Scinde, 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 accomplishment of the difficult task of inducing the young Khan to take this 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 bepersuaded to adandon the wandering propensities which have caused as so much trouble.

Letters have reached Sukkur stating that there has been a very severe fight at Ghirisk, where the united Ghilzies and Doorannees made a furious night attack on the place. They were ultimately defeated, leaving, it is said, 400 killed on the field.

A communication f om Kelat dated 6th July says—
"Ghool Mahomed is here—the one eyed monster'—
he has, strange to say, come in for an English Doctor's
medical aid. He is now suffering from fever, and looking
very ill. He is about 70 years old, and is qui e paralytic."

It is generally supposed that the Force will be broken up by September.

"The Natives of Queta," says our correspondent

"are starving. The red coat Leviathan swallows up

"are starving. The red coat Leviathan swallows up everything. A deputation of the principal natives have waited on Mr. Bell, to ask him what they are to do for first.—Times, Aug. 7.

We have received a letter from Sukkur, dated 13th ultimo, stating that news arrived at that station on the previous day, of a fight having taken place on the road from Candahar to Gherisk, between a body of Afghans and a British force sent to relieve the latter place; which was invested by a rebel chief named Acber Khan at the head of a number of Dourranees and Ghiljees said to amount to 6000. The only particulars which had transpired at Sukkur when our correspondent closed his letter, were that four hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field after a severe struggle during which they charged several times up to the mozzles of the British guns. It was also reported that Mr. Pattison, a political Agent was dying in consequence of his having been stabbed by one of the wounded 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 in Scinde.

20th Regiment Native Infantry to Quetta.
23rd Do. to Khelat.
21st Do. one Wing to Moostoong.
21st Do. Do. to Dadur.
2 Guns to Khelat.

2 Do. to Quetta.
2 Do. to Moostoong.

September."-Times, August 21.

All the other Troops, European and Native to Sukkur, to await further orders.

It is said that Nusseer Khan has sent into camp for a Dooley and bearers, to take him in for medical aid, being very ill with a bad fever.—United Service Gazette, August 20.

QURTTA.—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 been to give nothing until he should have actual possession 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 portion of the Troops going below the Passes early in October. The 20th Regiment N. I. remain to occupy Quetta; the 25th to occupy Keelat; and four 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

An Express was received at Quetta on the 30th ultimo, stating that Nusseer Khan was sick at Moostung, and was on his route to Quetta. The medical officer of the 25th Regt. 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 bilious fever. We believe the above, information may be relied 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 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 Bell's death by other letters, which make no mention of such a melancholy occurrence.—U. S. Gazette, Aug.24.

KURRACHEE-Letters from Kurrachee have been received to the 15th August by "the first boat of the season" which reached this on Monday last. The Meteor Steamer had got ashore on returning from Ghorra after landing Major Outram and party on his way to assume political charge in Scinde. The vessel grounded between the banks near Ghiznee Bunder, and the weight of her engines broke her back. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the death of Lieutenant Browne of the 25th, noticed amongst the military intelligence of our last. His gun went off by accident while he was out shooting :- the contents having been ladged under his arm destroyed the . main artery, and he died in a few minutes: this occurred on the 30th ultimo. Bombay dawks were at the date of our letters long past due, taking from 16 to 18 days on their way. Various letters appear to have been received lately at Kurrachee from the Upper Country, quotations from which have been furnished us from the 27th 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 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 noticed his proposed departure, 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 hands. A violent hurricane had burst over Quettah on the 27th ultimo, sweeping the tents, trees, bushes, and every thing before it. The heat continued very oppressive, the thermometer beneath canvas and under shade of trees rising to 96d, and without shade as high as 100d Capt. Rollings, Lieutenant Hogg, and Lieutenant Young of the 2d Grenadiers were on their way from Quettah, and Captain Bulkley from Sukkur, to Kurrachee on sick certificate. - Times, Aug .25.

^{*} For months past? our contemporary informed us every week that Nusseer Khan had not come in, and lately he has kept us on the qui vive that Nusseer Khan was coming, "now it is definitely understood that Nusseer Khan will not come in." The U.S.G. had brought him in once, but in a subsequent number found it only likely that he would come in. The Khan, was too wide awake to trust to the tender mercies of his enemies.

CHINA.

WE have received Calcutta papers up to the 19th ultimo containing news from Canton up to the 15th of May.

The following are the items of intelligence: The ship Framjee Cowasjee was not taken up by H. M's. plenipotentiary, as was erroneously stated in our last number but by Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer

The third instalment on Hingtae's debts was paid on 1st May, leaving five still due.

There is a report that upwards of ten Englishmen, either sailors or soldiers, have been seized by the Chinese near the first bar; and also that the trade will be stopped in two or three days.

The latest reports from Canton are that Lin has received commands to go to the province of Chekeang, there to wait

for orders communicating the imperial will.

Kekung on the 28th ulto., received an imperial edict to investigate charges against the Kwanchowfoo, who is accused of being a traitor to his country

The superior officers have given secret orders to the Pwanyu and Nanhae magistrates; with an intimation that if they suffer the orders to leak out, it will be required of

It is said the t. iumvirate of commissioners, the lieut. governor, generals, &c. have pueke—sacrificed to their banners; this ceremony is supposed to be preparatory to an onslaught _but the banners are not Roman eagles.

Under the lowering aspect of affairs in Canton, we do not think the squadron will sail to the northward so soon as it was intended; orders, as we have been told, having been given to the ships to prepare for sea in ten days.

The emperor's younger brother has not yet arrived; these high tartar officers linger on the road as long as possible, in order to fleece the officers and squeeze the people of the provinces through which they pass; the officers disgorge their ill-go ten gains in order to stifle enquiry into their malversation, and again prepare to reimburse themselves by additional exactions from the people.

KESHEN Foreigners, being much interested in the fate of this statesman, will be sorry to hear that he has lost his seat in the cabinet as will as the governorship of Chihle. The punish. ment he has to suffer for high treason is not yet porclaimed and we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence will be of a vory harsh nature. The Official papers contain various insinuations against his administration, and the abhorrence with which the whole court and ministry rogard his late proceedings augur a bad reception, Still there is one way of escape: his fame for misleading the ene mies of the country is will established, and he may bekept inreserve to carry on the same game with greater address as soon as the imperial arms do not prove so successful as the emperor and his magnates anticipate, If he again becomes the great man, he will take good care to spin out negotiations to an indefinite period.

YANGFANG. Old Yang is a man of great courage, celebrated in the wars against the barbarians, as he triumphed over the savage tribes of the Hookwang mountains, he will, it is confidently expected, be as victorious over outside barbarisas. The emperor puts an unlimited confidence in him, being already certain that he will exterminate the whole rebelliuns rac e of the English at Canton; nor have late disasters damped his sanguine expectations ; the hero of so many battles must conquer and should the enemy be at the very gates of the city his very appearance—being that of a paralytic old man who stoops verylow-will drive them away.

TAOUKWANG. The old man appears to great advantage, and could his edicts 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 treasury, but all will be expended

upon stone walls and cannon. To stimulate the bravery of the military, the emperor has 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 burn to signalize themselves in battle, are hastening to the provincial city; and whoever pofesses military renown are gone to win fresh laurels in the swamps of Whampoa. This great galaxy of the brave spirits of the empire must now have reached the scene of their future glory, and the hour for obtaining immortal hour nours is perhaps not very distant. The emperor has promise to reward their patrines in hades, and those who have already fallen enjoy their large emoluments and high promotions.

Since the evacuation of Chusan the courage of the son of heaven has been raised to the highest pitch. He is now perfectly persuaded, that he can do every thing with the invading foe, und move both army and navy at his nod. Dire is his wrath against Elepoo, for not having reconquered Chusan, and unbounded his detestation for the late Lieut. Governor Woo. on account of his having received communications from the rebellious English; this veteran is likely to fall a 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 Taoukwang wishes to overwhelm the faithless, refractory English race; his speech from the throne breaths mortal defiance, death, and destruction; and if the crusty old man is true to his word he will not change his policy until the union jack waves on the walls of Peking

YIHSHAN. This statesman, for declaring his full concurrence with the proposed line of policy, has received great tkoens of the highest esteem on the part of his sovereign. He is permited to ride on horseback in the imperial city; a privilege granted to the chosen few. Generalissimo of the largest 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 various pretences, now encamped under the walls of Canton, and if not beaten will disband itself as soon as pay and provisions fail. And this corps is China's last hope; the elite of the army, the concentrated essence of all that is noble and brave in this vast empire. We do not believ that Yihshan has ever been in battle, but he will now have an excellent opportunity to serve his apprenticeship, much, we opine, to the cost of his master.

Judging from the many orders that are issued to hasten the movements of the army, the rumours about the formation of an extensive camp near Canto are by no means unfounded; still from all the information we can gather, the whole force does not come from Shense -the far west-and from even the frontiers of Thibet; as for the soldiers themselves, they are poor, miserable wretches, but their officers are picked men, the most valiant of whom are expected to ride in front of the ranks and bid mortal defiance to the English.

The barbarians in first attacking the Hoonan detachment, were astonished at the summersets the celestials threw; but the antics which they will perform behind this time will be of the most grotesque nature. When the barbed arrows encounter the flying grape shot, and the deafening peal of the gong incites to the slaughter, how will the barbarians 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 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 no less than 6000 men, the greater of whom, however, were deserters. His imperial majesty praises the tro ps for their bravery; and is quite sure of the realization of his splendid visions of victory. A few months will probably decide whether he has chosen a wise alternative, or whether a humble and rational course of conduct would not have proved of greater avail than a hectoring bravado.-Gacette, Aug. 3.

VINDICATION OF CAPTAIN ELLIOT.—The following vindica. tionof Captain Ellious proceedings contained in a late letter from Canton, which we have been kindly permitted to extract and as that officer so rarely find any advocates of his views or measures, we will 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 imparticity :-

"I feel confident, if Captain Elliott is left to work out his plans, that all will be settled by September next, and the Emperor's own seal affixed to the Treaty. But the fear is, that Elliott may be recalled, in which case a new man, who has every thing to learn, will be sent in his place. "Tis the universal practice here to ascribe all the errors of the Expe. dition to Captain Elliot; this is most unjust. He, too, has made mistakes, as who would not have done; but the dead weight about the expedition was the Admiral. He would always follow the *letter* of his instructions, whereas Charles Elliot wanted to throw the letter overboard and follow the spirit. If he had had his way, the Bogue would have been 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 brought back to Chusan, he would have demanded the prisoners at Ningpo, and thrashed the fellows at Amoy; but the Admiral said "no!" At length the expedition got back here, having done nothing but lose 1,000 men from neglect at Chusan, and then the Admiral left; bequeathing the responsibility to Charles Elliot of measures which he had not approved of. Here his game began, which was negociation with Keshen. Every body told him that Keshen was false; he did not believe it. and it is now proved incontestably by degradation and possibly by his death, that he was sincere. He wanted to preserve peace: He saw the Chinese could not resist; that Hongkong was nothing worth; that the indemnity could be got by the Hong Merchants out of the foreign trade itself; but what Elliot feared, yet hoped would not take place, did take place; Keshen was undermined; he was circumvented; and finally ruined in the estimation of his own Government by the intrigues of Lin. Then Elliot took the Bogue, and subsequently Canton, sparing the City and the Authorities; because he knew, they were both most ne. cessary 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 Europe, it was not before."-Singapore Free Press, June 10.

(From the Canton Press, May 22.)

We stated last week that the Chinese were continuing their hostile preparations at and near Canton and our belief that the present arrangement would not long remain uninterrupted. The occurrences of this week have strengthened that belief, and there is every probability that hostilities will commence in a very few days. It is said that not many days since several communications of a threatening charcter and in an insulting tone were made by the Chinese authorities to H. M. Plenipotentiary, the tenor of which, was to require the immediate restoration to the Chinese of the forts now held by the British and of Hongkong. A flat refusal was of course the only answer they received and on the 17th H. M. Plenipotentiary left for Canton in the Nemesis, where he arrived on the 18th, and then made a communication to several 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 Subject at Canton so to order his affairs as to be ready to leave at 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 departure were immediately made. Our last advices from Canton are of the 20th, at which time no departures of foreign merchants had actually taken place, but everything bore indications of the speedy commencement 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 foreign factories; the inhabi. tants were again leaving Canton in great numbers, and although only a week ago the mandarins attempted to calm their fears, and tried to arrest their flight we are told, that lately the head men of the streets were called together, and intimation made to them to inform the people of their respective streets that they had better get out of the way; an order has also been issued to remove from the tops of the houses the 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 exceed 20,000 men; some of the regiments have | troops collected in and near Canton is by some com-

puted at 50 to 70,000, and we have even heard it said there were no less than 130,000 although we are inclined to believe the first figure to be nearest the truth. The Emperor's nephew or cousin, Meifang is said to have arrived and he will of course be Commander-in-Chief. Preparations for defence are proceeding everywhere, and very large quantites of logs of wood to throw up breastworks have lately been obtained from the province at Kwan.sze. The two or three hundred fishing boats, the gathering toges ther of which in the Macao harbour caused some una easiness, and which the Casa Branca Mandarin informed the Procurador of Macao has merely come into port on account of the scarcity of fish, have, at least the greatest part 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 ho-tilities. Fire rafts were seen constructing, we are told, in great numbers just above Canton and the troops were being exercised daily and nightly, to accuston them, we fancy, to know their friends in the intended night attack

The British ships, with transports &c., all left Hongkong, with the exception of the Druid, on the 10th and proceeded to the Bogue, where they arrived, we are told, yesterday, so that at the time we are writing the greates part must be near second bar, and it was confidently expected that immediately on their arrival at Canton operations would be commenced. No doubt hardly can now be entertained that the conflict is at hand. We hope that on this occasion the advantages gained by naval and military valour and science will not again be lost, as has been hitherto the case, by abortive diplomacy. Our next issues will, we hope,

be full of interesting and gratifying matter. " Hong. Kong, May 7th 1841 .- Some of the Merchan's have left the Factories for Whampon, not 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 again moved up to the Factories, and interruption to the local arrangements relative to the trade is daily expected. The sailors and marines in the river are becoming sickly with the diseases (fever and dysentery) endemical there at this season of the year. A force, Naval and Military, the destination of which is not positively known to the public, but confidently asserted to be in preparation, and will sail on the 12th instant. The Military portion will be under the Command of Sir H. Gough, and will consist of the 18th and 49th Regiments, with some Artillery and Sappers, the Naval under Sir A. Flemming Senhouse. Th-Camaronians and 37th N. I. are to remain at Honge Kong, under Major General Burrell. These doings are inexplicable to the iunitiated, under the circumstance of the Commodore being daily expected, and of the arrangement existing between the local authorities at Canton and Capt. Ellist. I hope that the desire to do something is not inconsiderately burrying on our present Commanders. If there be 20,000 Tartar 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 with the matter. Ague is still prealent. 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 ridding the place of the gambling shops; he wil! have much to do in endeavouring to keep out of the inland the number of vagabonds flocking to it. The Officers of the 37th have already built mat houses and I have no doubt that the Colony will increase rapidly, Hong Kong is not so barren as it has been stated to be the hills are bare, but it possesses several small productive valleys.

" May 12th .- The sailing of the Expedition, mentioned in my last note as being fixed for this day, is now deferred until the 4th. It is very doubtful it will not leave until the arrival of the Commodore. No disturbance has yet taken place at Canton, but Chia nese troops are said to arrive daily. The Court of Inquiry has examined all the witnesses to be brought before it: Colonel Burrell. I beg his pardon, Major General, has to make some kind of rejoinder; the Court has to form its opinion, and its duty will be brought to a close. A Committee, Naval and Milia tary, is inspecting the provisions of the fleet, and condemning much of them. Weather cool, but wet and dull

CANTON REGISTER, JULY 15.

The following translation, from the Chinese of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation to the people of Canton, wills of course, differ considerably from the phraseology used by h. e.; as h. e.'s language has been translated into the Chinese idiom, by the official translator, and from that idiom again restored to the English by ourselves; but the meaning, we are confident, will not be found to differ materially from that expressed by h. e.; but there is no doubt that the words of h. e. will be published in the next Hongkong Gazette, when the correctness of our transla. tion will be tested.

There are only two passages of the proclamation which seem to us to require any particular notice; namely: - " if the Chinese troops are withdrawn in 12 hours, affairs may still be adjusted."

H. E. thus informs the people of Canton, on the very day that the following proclamation from the three imperial commissioners was drafted; it was published, we think, on the 23rd ulto. ; and in the face of the reiterated edicts 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 plenipotential powers now to adjust affairs! If so, we can assert with confidence that such hopes are the baseless fabric of a diseased imagination.

The next passage is that with which the last paragraph commences :- "The commissioners have not any part of their families or the least property within the ciy; they are, therefore, regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit "-Now this is mere assumption and assertion and cannot be true in the sense with which it is intended to impress the people to whom the proclamation is

Keshen has been blamed by all classes of his countrymen for favouring the English and alienating though deceptive-ly and in name only, the island of Hongkong. If the Chinese officers had courage and skill, the people would fight, and they would consider the 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 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 the 28th of November, his own overt act. dissevered himself from all sympathy for his countrymen who had so fourly trusted in his assertion and pormises! We ask, what regard for the prosperity of the country and the honour of the crown has been evinced by the carear of h. m.'s. plenipoten lary? - and the official reports forwarded by h. e. eminently expose him to the imputation of having made those reports for the sole purpose of retaining his appointment.

TRANSLATIONS.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPLE OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Everor, the British Pienipotentiary, issues this proclama.

tion 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 years commerce with merchants and people of the province of Canton, in mutual security and tranquility, he has, in consequence, again and a third time spared the city: 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 greet and flourishing (England) and the great and pure (China) might on the whole manage and 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 that the said imperial commissioners and great ministers broke their engagement, and again presumed to fortify the batteries; and arther, they brought in from every province new raised levies of troops, which successively entered the provincial city, and they proceeded to prepare secret plans of attack on the Engish 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! 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 thankful 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, impatient for plunder—

or for the favours which you have received from the high officer 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 industrious people; and if they are allowed to remain, inevi-table ruin and utter destruction will be brought on the city. reaching to and involving the waole population; on this account 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 can ments of troops from the different provinces now here, do not leave the city in one day, and if the whole number do not depart from the province of Canton and go to the north, then the high officer of England will be unable to protect the multitude in the city, but he must lead on 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 commissioner and great minister will in a day's time peaceably withdraw the troops, afiairs may still be adjusted.

I, a public officer and great minister, am a man desirous of menaging affairs with calm consideration and the intellegent high officers of my country are well practised in the dispositions of all foreigners, and we unite, with our 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; they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit; therefore they have led on officers and soldiers which will only be the cause of disturbances and confusion; for they (the officers and soldiers) seeing at a glance that the people of the city have become rich by their commerce with foreign nations, will seize the opportunity of plundering them :—on this account it is imperatively neessary that ye should with one mind and united strength, urgently importune the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with all who are ed attachto the army, immediately to retire peaceably from the city, and return to the north; and then the whole city and province will be preserved from the calamities of war. Let all think on and attentively consider this. Hasten! hasten! A special proclamation. 4th moon. 2nd day (May 22nd).

Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of h, m's plenipotentiaries, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, KeaHeape (?)

By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, Yih, and the selected assistant great ministers Yung and Lund, a perspicuous 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 the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at Tinghae until now have been rebelling against heaven and perversely opposed to reason: domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked and laid in ruins the frontiers, and from the profigacy of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewdness 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 is 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 that 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 cunning (implying we are foxes changed into men) they seduce both those abroad and at home to become trators; and with rat like irresolution their furtive glances are the curse of China; this is what causes the hearts of men both far and near to grieve, and the middle and outside stations to knash 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 Blenheim.

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

BY CHARLES ELLIOTT, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation. Let all the people of Canton understand that they may return and continue their pursuits, in peaceful security whilst the high officers are faithfully fulfilling

their engagements. The recent hostilities in this province have been against the will of the high British officers, and are attributable to the breach of faith and violence of the mperial commissioners. For although the general. measures against the imperial court will not be relaxed till full justice be done, assuredly there never

by the misconduct of the imperial commissioners. What else have the imperial commissioners done 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 thousands of innocent people?

would have been any disturbance of the people of

Canton and this province, unless it had been provoked

When the commissioners and all the other troops save those of the province have departed, the people of Canton will once more enjoy peace and security. At Canton, this 3d day of June 1841.

By CHARLES ELLIOTT, &c. &c. &c. 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 British government.

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 7th day of June, 1841.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force. Fort Youngsang Tai, Canton, May 27th, 1841.

Major general sir Hugh Gough from his heart congratulates the troops of every arm, composing the force, upon their steadiness under fire, and their brilliant conduct, in the attack of the heights, and the capture of the several forts above Canton, of the intrenched camp under cover of the city wall on the

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

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.

By order, (Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lt. Colonel, D. A. G.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of h. m.'s superintendent, Macao, 15th June, 1841.

Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased on present, between thei 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

[Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT, H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Great preparations for war are still being

made by the Chinese. The following are the particulars of an en

gagement with the Chinese: From the recollections of a friend, who was on the staff of major genl. sir Hiugh Gough, and who kindly detailed verbally to us the proceedings of the British forces on the 25th, 30th and 31st ulto., we are enabled to amend our versions of those proceedings, as contained in the Registers of the 1st and 8thinst.

To enable distant readers the better to understand our description, we request them to procure a sheet of paper, and sketch thereon a three inch square, to stand for the walled new and old cities of Canton, the upper part being the porth.

The troops and blue jackets, the latter under the command of capt. T. Bourchier, of h. m's ship Blonde, were landed on the morning of the 25th up a creek at Tsang poo about 2 miles distant from the northwest angle of the city. On the north side, bearing nearly east and west of, and distant from each other something more than a musket shot, were four forts, in which about 50 or 40 guns were mounted; off the north east angle was the entrenched camp of the Kweichow soldiers; there were two forts to the westward of north on the walls, one over the gate near the north west angle.

After the debarkation of the troops,—to which no opposition was offered—the field pieces were dragged over the ascending grounds, got into position under captain Knowles, the city bearing nearly due south from the spot.

The attack commenced about 10.25 a. m. and all was over, every fort and the entrenched camp in the possession of h. m's. arms, by noon.

It The — regiment stormed and took the fort — ; the royal Irish, the fort — , and the blue jackets, the forts, — ; the enrenched camp was atterwards attacked by the 49th from the northward and by the 18th from the westward; little or no resistance was offered to the storming parties; captain Ommaney, of the 2nd reg. M. N. C., and lieut., K. K. Stewart Mackenzie, of h. m's 90th regiment, both being, like A chilles, podas okus, served on the staff as general Gongh's aid-decamps; and their powers of speed were severely taxed during one of the hottest days of the season, lieut. Mackenzie served as a volunteer with the Royal Irish at the storming of the said entrenched camp; and at one time was just receiving orders from the general to be conveyed to another part of the field, when a sergeant of the 26th came up; and general Gough, observing that lieut. Mackenzie had had running enough, despatched the sergeant with the orders: that sergeant has never been heard of since; and he must have been eut off by the Chinese. The attack commenced about 10.25 a. m. and all was over, every fort have been out off by the Chinese.

have been cut off by the Chinese.

After the armistice agreed on, on the 26th, 27th, in the afternoon of sunday, the 30th ulto., several thousand villagers collected on the broken ground and in the paddy fields about 2 tiles from and to the northward of the British quarters Detachments from the 26th, 49th, marines, and the 37th M. N. I. marched down in four colmmns to disperse them; this service was speedily performed; but soon the floodgates of heaven were opened and the water descended in sheets; detachments from the 26th reg. & 37th M. N. I.—having been sent on in advance, while the remander of the force had been ordered back, after the dispersion of the villagers, and were on the route to their different quarters in the forts taken on the 25th, the general and staff consisting of about twenty officers, remained unprotected about a mile in the rear of the advance.

rear of the advance.

Meanwhile the troops engaged got wet and their muskets were rendered usless: the commanding officers, consequently, returned; and the Chines, observing the British troopes had ceased firing, faced about, and began to close round and hem them in, attacking with spears, &c.; the rear man of the 26th was speared, and tmmediately he fell the Chinese threw themselves upon and hacked and smashed him to pieces with their swords; but his body and his arms and a coutremeuts were all recovered. The Chinese fought hand to hand, and major Pratt, had the sleeve of his codt torn by a tri-forked spear.

Taese two detachments had to face about several times, to beat the Chinese off; and when they joined the staff—which had taken such shelter from the pouring cataracts of rain as a thin-branched tree afforded and might have been easily cut off or killed by the Chinese,—general Gough distinguished the native officers of the 37th in the most courteous style, taking their hands, and thanking them for their steady behaviour.

officers of the 37th in the most courteous style, taking their hands, and thanking them for their steady behaviour.

It was soon, however, discovered that, by some unaccountable misunderstanding, a company of the 37th had been left behind; the marines with percussion locks to their muskets, were forthwith ordered to their rescue. They met the company—of about 50 men—retreating in square, keeping the Chinese at bay; immediately the balls of the marines were heard and felt, the Chinnese dispersed; one of the 37th had been speared and kilied, and his body, arms, and accatements could not be recovered; and when the Sipahi fell, a Chinese seized his loaded musket, deliberately aimed, fired at, and wounded mr. Berkeley, in command of the company. The return of quarters was through the same floods of rain, which had swollen every rill to a torrent through which the troops waded waist-high in water—None of the staff were mounted.

ded waist-high in waterNone of the staff were mounted.

The villagers again assembled in force the next day, when general Gough sent a message to the Chinese authorities, that, if the mob of peasantry did not immediately disperse themselves and never re-assemble, he would, forthwith, burn ever village in the environs of Canton which he found with armed men in it. In answer to this message, the Kwangehowfoo and the Nanhoyune went to the general's head-quarters; these two officers appeared much cast down; but after the general had again avowed his determination, the latter proceeded with a flag of truce, accompanied by captain Moore, deputy judge advocate, and Abeen, the linguist, to meet the assembled peasantry, the Namhoy on approaching near, evinced symptoms of disrelish for the task before them; but Aheen, the linguist, did not betray any symptom of fear; the peasantry, as the flag of truce advanced near, pointed their matchlock at captain Moore, & would not allow him to approach; that officer accordingly returned, and the magistrates settled the affair with the villagers, and persuaded them to disperse quietly.

Major Beecher, quarter master general, through the excessive heat of day and extreme fatigue dropped on field whilst advancing on the enemy on the 13st ultc, and breathed his last as he was carried back into his quarters,

The perfidy of the imperial commissioner having induced a course of brillant operations, by land and water, placing H. M's forces in commanding positions over the walls of Canton, the authorities, on the 27th ulto, made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities, upon which the following terms Macao, 5th June, 1841 were granted to them.

lst.—It is required that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd.—Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week, for the use of the

crown of England, counting from the 27th May.—One million payable before sunset of the 27th May.

sunset of the 27th May.

3rd.—For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions, if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole be paid all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th.—Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Bilbaino to be paid within one week.

5th.—It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners the governor.

clude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general of the garrison, and the fooyuen, having their excellencies's

An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of banners, and five millions of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief imperial commissioners has been ascertained, and officially reported by the officer left in command before Can-

In this brief campaign of less than ten days a resolute night attempt to destroy In this brief campaign of less than ten days a resolute night attempt to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means has been repelled; a flottila of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels has been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unsurpassable combination of masterly disposition, ardour, and constancy, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army), wrested from the enemy in the space of ten hours, a line of fortified and steep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls; and dislodged a heavy and menacing mass of troops from a strong encampment on the left of their position.

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirably executed operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers

cuted operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers under whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the ferce taking part in the success

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotenti 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 present circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hongkong.

He has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, 'or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton.

> CHARLES ELLIOT, H M.'s Plenipotentiary.

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

We will resume further particulars to-morrow.

Our readers will be surprised at the fact, that the villagers in the environs of Canton, have issued a proclamation against h. m's plenipotentiary and his countrymen.

It is probable that they have been incited to this novel proceeding by the secret influence of the officers; still the fact is singular and extremely remarkable.

The governor and lieut. governor of Canton have issued a proclamation to the people, in which they confess their inability to ward off the calamities that lately befell the city; and as the English forces have retired without the Bogue (again the tiger's mouth !), they invite the people back to Canton, and instruct them that if the English forces again enter the river, they the people, are to do what the government with all its means, confessedly could not do-drive the English out ; but if the English forces do quietly put themselves outside the Bocca Tigris, not to meddle with them.

The latest news from Canton, brought by an U. S.'s merchant, 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 of conception; they appear, from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the other hand, we have heard that the hong have invited all the British merchants to return to Canton, and resume business; and mr. Wildredge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay & Co. and mr. Murrow, of the house of messrs. Jamieson and How, 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 thought some lots were disposed of yesterday.

As it is the common report that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will soon be superseded, probably before our next day of publication, -we do not think it worth while to remark on the late public notice and to h.m & h m.'s subjects. We shall allow ourselves only one observation; if the Chinese had taken advantage of the delay of 20 days in the payment of nine millions of dolars, granted by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, they would have escaped scot-free : for we have heard from several respectable authorities that the British troops, from sickness &c. could not have held possession of the heights to the northward of Canton for ten days longer,

Praised be god, and not our strength for it.

--- o god, thy arm was here, And not to us, but to thy arm alone.
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 regarding what so recently took place, and is on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sent up to court, however, will be widely different from this.

On the first day of the present (4th) moon-during the third watch (Friday 21st May 11 at midnight) the great generals, Yihshan &c. ordered the officers and soldiers from every encampment to take fire rafts and fire-ships, and attack the rebellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taiwongkaon (Macao passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which -seven devil's imps (foreigners) were taken alive - several tens of them were killed and a part of the company's hong was destroyed. The gates of the city were kept most strictly shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in.

On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 o'clock—the devil's imps embarked on board a fire ship (Nemesis steamer) and sailed up to Neishing (near Tsangpoo) where they made use of fire-arrows (rockets) and great guns with which they 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 several passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the troops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on the Leipaoutoy, or Shameen fort-the Hoychupaautory or Dutch folly-and all along the side of the river. They used their fire-arrows, with which they burned 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 moon (Tuesday 25th May) they landed above Neisheng, and marched straight towards 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 folly), and using their fire arrows they burned all the 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 linguists begged his worship, Yu. the Kwangchowfoo, to meet Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited even days, within the full amount was to be paid, when his war, ships should afterwards leave the Bocca Tigris; and we also insisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the great general (Yihshan) has consented to the payment of the stipulated sum of six milions, and on the 7th day (Thurs. day 27th May) he delivered one milion to account. Regard. ing the question of the territory; we must wait till he has made a due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his commands-when he will be able finally 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 the visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant governor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside the city &c. &c.,) is very silent regarding the perilous situation in 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.

4th moon 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May.) Teang, the Namhoy magistrate, and Chin Eche, his as. 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 (city gate 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 Pwanyn magistrate, petitioned the governor, stating that outside the Mingtsing gate (not far from the French folly) fire had broken out, which had extended to the foot of the bridge at the Seasou tung gate (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped. Upwards of twenty houses had been destroyed.

4th moon 11th day (Monday 31st May). Ting E Ko, chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Yen yun sze (or salt commissioner) petitioned the governor, stating. that he had lent five hundred thousand taels of silver ou. of his said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Howqua the sex curity merchant) and others. (Quere, are not the salt duties paid in inferior sucee ?)

4th moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd June.) Lew Show kwei, of the the Kwang fung treasury, petitioned 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.)

4th moon 15th day (Sturday 5th June.)
The governor Ke, and the lieutenant governor, E. left their places and went to the western hill to wait upon the great rebel quelling general, Yihshan, and his colleague. Lungwan, and to see them off on their journey. After this they went to inspect different forts, which finished they returned to their respective courts, and transacted proper public 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 Kinshan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbour. hood of Fupshau.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE COMBINED BRITISH FORCES.

CANTON REGISTER, JUNE 1.

We said in our last, that we hoped to inform our readers further of the eventful 24th May in our present number; and first noticing that the 24th of May was the birthday of our gracious queen, it was the day on which the British chief superintendent of trade and the prescribed sixteen British merchants left Canton in 1839, and in 1841 it was the day on which the combined British naval and military forces commenced the attack on the scene of the plunder and disgrace of the British nation, THE CITY OF CANTON! we proceed to inform our readers of the important events that have occurred since the 20th instant, as noted by an eye witness; and for the clearer understanding of these events we give the record of them in the form of a diary.

Thursday, May 20 - The British squadron and transports worked up from Hongkong bay, the Blenheim in tow of the Atalanta, and anchored off Lankeet.

Friday, 21st.—The squadron weighed at day light, and the Blenheim anchored at the second bar about noon, while captain Belcher went on and sounded the bar, placing boats with flags to mark the passage, when the Atalanta arrived, having been employed all the morning in assisting the dull sailers; she immediately took the Blenheim in tow, and proceeded direct up the river to within about five miles from Canton, without the slightest check.

On this day the following circular was issued by h. m's pleinpotentiary 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 25th inst.

CIRCULAR. "In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic "Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend " that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the " Factories should retire from Canton before sunset."

CHARLES ELLIOT. H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Canton, 21st May, 1841.

Saturday, 22d .- H. m's ships and transports were employed 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 boats leaving for Canton and Whampoa to impress cargo and other boats to convey the troops ; and making perparations for the intended attack on Canton; sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Senhouse proceeded to Canton in a gig. The Hyacinth, Modeste, Pylades, Cruizer, Columbine, Algerine and Starling, were anchored off the naval station in the Macao passage, the Hyacinth a little in advance, capt. Warren having the command of this advanced squadron, About sunset, captain Barlow, of h. m's ship Nimrod, who had been 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

Monday, 24th. Soon after day light, a Chinese boat in which were three linguists, was seen approaching from the city with a flag of truce flying ; h. m's plenipotentiary would not see, but Mr. Morrison had some conversation with them. It was understood that they brought a message from the offi-cers saying they were 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 stolen should be paid for ; with a request, however, that the injured parties 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 boat left. Soon after 6 a.m. boats from the ships were seen 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 papers informed the populace that it being the queen's brithday 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 squadron.

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 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 westward of Canton. About 2. 30. p. m., the signal having been made 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, was rather slow, and when abreast of the rouge fort five immense firejunks were sent down upon them, but by the exertions of the boat's crews they were driven on shore below the factories between Footaes' hong and the Dutch folly, where they set fire to several buildings, which at one time threatened destruction to the whole city. The attack was soon after

commenced, and the boats of the squadron were very actively employed. About 3 p. m. the steamer Atalanta arrived with the Cameronians under major Pract on board : they were landed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime the Algerine moved up from her position in the Macao passage, and, having passed the Dutch folly, anchored within about 300 yards of a large sand battery erected between the Dutch and French follies, and immediately opened her fire, which was returned with great spirit by the Chinese several of their shot telling; she had four men killed and 17 wounded. At 3 30 p. m the Nemesis came up, having in tow about 30 large Chinese boats full of troops ; the sight was extraordinary and exciting. Sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Senhouse were on the paddle boxes : she proceeded in the same direction as the Sulphur and was followed by the Starling, whose decks were crowded with 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 ship had his right leg shattered by a shot below the knee; the limb was amputated about a foot from the ship joint; he is, we are glad to be able to state, doing remarkably well; the Nimrod had also one seaman killed—he shot himself by accident and four wounded. Mr. Rundel of the engineers, also lost his leg; it is supposed that the total of our loss amounts to about 8 killed and 33 wounded.

Tuesday 25th .- At daylight this morning the troops were landed to the westward of the town, and soon after the firing commenced and continued without intermission the whole day; ships remaining perfectly quite waiting, as was understood, for a signal from the heights behind the city. The Hyacinth and Modeste endeavoured to pass the rockets and follow the Algerine, but they grounded in the attempt; the Atalanta 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 in dragging the guns over broken and difficult 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 5000 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 had been brought to bear on the enemy.

Wednesday, 26th .- Early in the morning Mr. Morrison arrived from the camp, landed at the factory, and immediately 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 Alantsi. It soon 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.— The Atalanta is irrecoverably lost, having broken her back on the rocks.

In addition to the foregoing notes, it is rumoured that an officer of the 26th is killed, one of the 18th and mr. Fitzgerald, of the artillery, wounded.

Of the manœuvres of the troops we have heard but little; it appears no opposition was offered to the landing, but a camp-follower having strayed a short distance from the main body was afterwards found with his head cut off; this fact proves that the tartars were in the near neighbourhood.

The troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by sir Hugh The troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by sir Hugh Gough; when they approached the second ridge a large body of tartars were observed crowning it, who appeared inclined for a rush; a feint was made, and a drooping fire sent in during the manœuvre; the tartars, thinking the British were retreating, struck their sounding gongs and rushed down the hill at the bottom of which is a small ravine or valley; when this spot was gained the columns deployed and opened an unremitting fire on the tartar crowd; who were thrown into the utmost confusion and fled with all speed into the city, leaving their fortified camp to the victors. It is supposed that about 1500 of the enemy were killed in this rencontre.

We do not know the present position of our troops, but we presume they occupy the high grounds to the N. W. of the city.

Nothing official has transpired on the terms on which the city of Canton has been ransomed; but it is reported that on the 26th h. m's. plenipotentiary was closeted for five hours with the Kwangchowfoo. Howqua, and the linguist Alantsi; and that millions of dollars were offered as the ransom of the city from being captured by storm, and consequent sack and pillage, and two millions for the property destroyed and plundered, and the damage done to the factories on the 22d.

The first reports that reached Macao were that the money was to be thus paid:—one million on Thursday and the remaining seven on Friday last. Later accounts, received last night, say that one million was to be paid each day, and that on Saturday 3 millions had been paid.

We know not whether Sir Hugh Gough or sir le Fleming we know not whether Sir Hugh Gough or sir le rieming Senhouse were parties to this agreement: but we suppose the 6 millions of dollars will be appropriated as prize-money to the naval and military forces employed, and, probably, will be at once shared on the capstan and drum heads.

We think the armistice and ransom alike impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like buccaneers, and the celebrated words of the duke of Wellington, "that a great nation cannot make a little war,"—seem to have been uttered wordshieldly with reference to the manner war, her been

duke of Wellington, "that a great nation cannot make a little war,"—seem to have been uttered prophetically with reference to the manner war has been waged in China by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We said last week that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton; and subsequent information proves that the saying was true.

It is but a little while ago that h. m.'s plenipotentiary laughed to scorn the expressed apprehensions of the English merchants, declaring their utterance made him sick; and for a few days before the 21st ulto., Mr. Thom fell under his high displeasure for declaring that the Chinese were preparing for the attack.

But appearances had become so alarming that a private meeting of the En-But appearances had become so alarming that a private meeting of the English merchants was called by h. m's. plenipotentiary on the 18th, the day, we think, after h. e's. last arrival in Canton, when they were recommended to prepare for departure, although the public notice was not issued till the 21st ulto; but the most extraordinary and unaccountable proceeding was the withdrawal of the guard; no allusion is made to such an intention in the public notice; and we have been informed that the impression made on the minds of some of the merchants was that the guard would remain; had the guard been trebled or doubled to break into the factories; but the withdrawal seems as though it were intended purposely to abandon the factories to plunder, disgrace and descenation! and what disgrace and descenation? the degraded wretches made the foreign factories what John did of the house of Bael—a draught-house.

factories what John did of the house of Bael-a draught-house. factories what John did of the house of Bael—a draught house.

Although the city is ransomed, we presume the tartar troops will be made to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war, lay down their arms, be passed under the yoke and humiliated by the infliction of every possible act of degradation; and then what will be done with them? it is even now reported that they are fast leaving the city in great numbers; will they be allowed to retire to Fushan, where, it is said, several hundred pieces of ordnance are mounted, instead of having their tails docked and sent to labour on the public works in our penal colonies, or New Zealand, or even Hongkong?

It is reported that the week before last the Kwangchowfoo refused to see h. m.'s plenipotentiary; this same inconsiderable official endeavoured under false promises and the basest designs to detain the English in Canton on the 21st

promises and the basest designs, to detain the English in Canton on the 21st ulto. in which foul attempt—a fact we have only lately learned—he was joined and assisted by the hong merchants!—it may now be said with much greater truth than it was by the historian in the time of Han, on the occasion

greater truth than it was by the historian in the time of Han, on the occasion f giving princesses of the imperial family in marriage to the tartar kings:

—"the disgrace brought upon China, was nover greater; from this time sh lost honour and her respectability."—Yet at the first invitation h. m.'s plenipo tentiary sees the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and Alantsi, instead of insisting on the giving up as hostages for the performance of any agreement, the three imperial commissioners, Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yang fang!

These functionaries issued a proclamation on the 23rd, fraught with all bitterness and malice, offering rewards for the heads or capture of h. m.'s plenpotentiary, messrs. Matheson, Morrison, Gutzlaff, and Thom; we possess this codument, but are doubtful whether we shall be able to translate it for publication in this number.

Our present success, with not 3000 troops oppossed to at least ten times their

publication in this number.

Our present success, with not 3000 troops oppossed to at least ten times their number in the city, is the fullest proof of what should have been our policy a year ago, when we had double our present force and the Chinese were comparatively, in a defenceless state; and we suspect the want of the three steamers, the Melville and the Sumarang, so unaccountably sent away, is now have the proper quarter. keenly felt in the proper quarter.

The missing boat and crew of the U. S.'s ship Morrison, which we alluded to in our extra of the 25th inst. have been accounted for. Mr. Miller, of the house of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., accompanied by messrs Taylor and Gutierres, were proceeding in a boat, with a crew of four men, to Whampoa. The Chinese fired on the boat, it is said from the French folly, which induced Mr. Miller to seek for safety near a chop boat, he thinking the hong coolies, to whom he was known, would assist and protect him; but the soldiers advanced upon the party and assaulted them with their long bamboos, spears, and bills, but were afraid to come to close quarters with even so small a number. The soldiers, amounting to about two hundred, persisted in the attack, although mr. Miller held out to them a written declaration in the Chinese language that he was an American merchant, and was peaceably proceeding to Whampoa; the small party was, of course, after all having been severely wounded, soon overpowered, seized, and conveyed into the city: one of the wounded, soon overpowered, seized, and conveyed into the city: one of the release of the prisoners, and they were eventually turned adrift in the square before the factories, and, to escape insults and injuries from the mob, they were obliged to take refuge in the consoo house, where they remained impransus until the 24th, The missing boat and crew of the U. S.'s ship Morrison, which we alluded

when h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by a strong body of troops, rushed up China street, waving a white pocket handke rchief on the point of his sword. as a flag of truce, and delivered them from their captivity; they afterwards proceeded to Whampon, and mr. Miller is now on board the Morrison, but his wounds are so severe that he is not expected to live

Mr. Coolidge, who had sought the protection of the Chinese government. was also released. They described the Chinese officers as being in utter consternation at the failure of their attack by fire rafts on the night of the 21st; they had counted themselves sure of success, and their failure had driven them to

their wit's end; the tartar troops were rushing ints the city from their camp in the utmost trepidation.

Some of the guns taken in the forts had elevating screws and double sights, and certainly were not of Chinese manufacture, being very superior to any ever before seen. This recalls to mind a singular anecdote told by mr. Coolidge; that gentleman narrated that about a year ago, the linguist Alantsi came to him with a commission to import a number of guns on account of the Chinese government; and he added that he had told the authorities the guns would

government; and he added that he had told the authorities the guns would cost S. drs 1200 each; but he pro posed to mr. Coolidge to import guns whose cost would be only S. drs 800, and they would share the difference between them; mr. Coolidge, of conrse, scorufully rejected the vile proposition.

We have little doubt that the Chinese attack was precipitated by the roadmaking, &c. on Hongkong; the retention of this island by right of conquest is a source of extreme irritation to the high commissioners and local government; and under such circumstances, with so commanding a naval force off Canton, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary should allow the Chinese to line the shores of the river with sand batteries, and to crowd their city with tartar troops, is to our humble comprehension utterly inexplicable: both the Chinese and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, in his little war, appear to piously follow the advice of the apostle plenipotentiary, in his little war, appear to piously follow the advice of the apostle

"Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he thirst, give him drink;
for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."—for, strange and
ridiculous as it may appear, it is not, we have been assured, more strang and
rid iculous than true, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary applied to Howqua of two
hundred hong coolies to assist in dragging the guns up the heights; and, what
is still more strange and ridiculous the application was complied with and is still more strange and ridiculous, the application was complied with; and since the last armistice, orders have been sent to supply h. m's ships with provisions so thus far, only the ultima ratio has conquered for us, not so—'the principles

The City of Palaces, from the 'City of Palaces'-Calcutta, has arrived this morning

The Aden, is to be despatched to Liverpool to day at 5 p. m.

Just as were about to send the supplement to press we received the originals of the following translations of proclamations from the Kwangchowioo and the three imperial commissioners; the tone of the first is remarkable; we are not styled barians; but the 'English nation; but as to the harmonious arrangents under consideration-we place but little confidence in them : the com missioners still call us barbarians.

PROCLAMATION.

From the Kwangchowfoo.

By Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs. It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden; but now, military operations having ceased, and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, all kinds of provisions are permitted to be sold to them; it is therefore proper that I issue a proclamation on this account, as follows, for the full information of all compradors; if any Englishmen require provisions you are permitted, as formerly, to sell to them. You are also permitted to furnish the English sailors with provisions, and to buy and sell with them as formerly. Oppose not. Appecial proclamation, 4th moon, 7th day (May 27).

Proclamation from the three imperial commissioners.

By Leang, magistrate of Nanhae. I have received from the imperial com-missioners Yih, Yang, and Lung, orders to promulgate the following procla-

Military operations having now ceased, yet, as the state of affairs may not be generally known to the village and water braves, it is proper again to issue a perspicuous proclamation, as follows for the full information of all the military in the towns and encampments, the militia of the villages, and the sailors; ye are all to remain on guard in your cantonments, in quiet and tranquillity, and not disorderly cause disturbances. If, in setzing native traitors, the property with any parion's harharian merchants, coming on shore, for you chance to meet with any nation's barbarian merchants coming on shore, for the purposes of trade, you must not disorderly attempt to seize them; if you dare to oppose these temporary orders, and seeking to obtain merit, disorderly seize them, or oppose difficulties to their buying for provisions, and refuse to receive their money, your conduct shall be examined into, and your crime be punished according to law. All must implicitly obey; oppose not. Aspecial proclamation. 4th moon, 8th day (May 28).

REGULATION.

Macao, 15th May, 1841.

The leaving of seamen or other persons on shore at Hongkong, without the written permission of the government, being attended with expence, and danger to the public peace, it is hereby declared and ordered, that masters of ships or vessels convicted of that irregularity before the chief magistrate, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Seamen belonging to merchant ships found on shore after sunset, with out a ticket of leave, will be taken up, and sent off at the charge of the

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

TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazette.—The imperial will has been received.

I order that two long under and two short upper silk robes be conferred on Yihshan; and on Lungwan and Yangfang one of each; of the presents for Yangfang, I order Yihshan to be the bearer (to Canton.)

On Choo Lihking, of the first, SaSunggih and YoSunggih (at the Keentsing gate of the imperial palace), & TihlUrhkih, of the 3rd company of the imperial body energies confer eighty tuels of silver each.

on Chungtae, of the second company of the first division of the white ban-ner imperial body guards, PaYangho of the 3rd company of the first division of the yellow banner, on PooShehae, Fooming, and NaMashen, I confer forty of silver each.

taels of silver each.
On Tseuen Choowan, Ying Tih Kwei, MuhLungho, WooLihtsing, HoHaesuy. Holing, Hofoo, Haetung, Yuhhing, Chang Nuykin, Poo Hing Kwei, Suy Elatung, Hoking, Shooche (described as a kind of master general of the ordnance). Muhshe, Poo Haetung, Ying Lihkan, Tae Woosuy, I confer 30 taels of silver each. On MuhTinggih Le Seangfun—of the hoopoo board, SeLamuh, (of the Lefanyuen—a board that superintends the affairs of the dependent countries of the China), and Fuh Kwei, waiting for a chefoo's appointment, I confer 40 taels of silver each. On Tseuenhiny, a secretary of the hoofoo board, Kingfuh, a secretary of the military board, I confer 30 taels of silver each. All of the above rewards are to be disbursed from the treasury of Canton Respect this. ton. Respect this.

The imperial will has been received. Chingtae of the white banner, Pa Yangho, PooShehae, of the first and Na-Mashen of the 2nd division of the yellow banner, are to accompany Yihshan to Canton, to be employed there. Respect this.

The emperor has also conferred rewards of tens of taels of silver on many other officers; and has made some regulations, founded on the report of the cabinet, on the allowance of rice to the families of the soldiers of the white, yellow, and blue banners; the cabinet recommend that the allowance be henceforth fixed at 60,000 ship (of about 90lbs each); but the emperorsays, if this quantity is found to be superabundant, it is to be reduced one half. The manner of its distribution is to be reported. Respect this manner of its distribution is to be reported. Respect this.

By J. S. ED. C. RR.

Extract of letter from captain Johnstone of the Scaleby Castle, to Herjee-bhog Rustomjee, esq. dated 25th May.

About 3 o'clock this morning two rafts came close down upon us; with the assistance of 6 invalids in our two boats we succeeded in towing them clear of us. About 4 o'clock another attempt was made; sent our boat to the raft, giving instructions to the officer in charge to see what she was & afterwards to goto ing instructions to the officer in charge to see what she was & afterwards to goto the two rafts for our grapnel chain and grapnel, but for fear the other raft should drift foul of us on the next tide, I told mr. Wilson to get the grapnel chain and if practicable to we fire to the raft; he very foolishly took a large quantity of powder & combustable matter out of her & then set her on fire; but thinking the fire did not burn, he ineautiously went alongside; at that moment the two rafts blew up, this set fire to the powder in our boat, which blew up with all hands, 15 of whom are nearly burnt to death. I have sent them down in the lorcha to Macaoin charge of mr. Beake; the cries of the people are dreadful.

Mr. Wilson is very much burnt, but the men the worst; I believe many will hardly recover; two large rafts passed us, but I could not do more than fire into them while boats were away; I think they were meant for the Futtay Salam, which is high on shore. lam, which is high on shore.

CANTON PRESS, June 12.

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

rect such errors or kindly supply the defects. 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 place called Tsangpoo, where the greater part of the force disembarked that evening, 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 by a party of Chinese skirmishers, who intended to atract the attention of the army to the west gate of the City.

The main body however marched on, and sent two companies of the 27th to disperse them. The 49th advanced gallantly on a temple on a hill, from where they drove the celestials; the 18th Royal Irish marched towards the Wing. cong fort where they arrived a little after the 49th, having been retarded in their march by a steep hill. They togeoher attacked and took the fort after a short resistance. The sailors 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 heavy fire was opened 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 a great many had ventured out as skirmishers. This camp was very gallantly carried by the 18th, there being in it 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, being at a greater distance from the walls, afforded them greater safety. The 37th Madras N. I. were posted farther on the west at Tar 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 had been blown up by a shell, and no soldiers appearing to dispute the passage, no further obstacle to retard their progress was anticipated. Early in the morning however, an officer of the Pylades arrived, who brought despatches for the commanders in chief, stating that negotiations had commenced, and that all hostilities ought to cease. All further operations were therefore suspended until a number of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages approached tn Friday the 28th to a distance of 3 miles from the posts.

On Friday the 28th in the morning a great many arm-

edChinese amounting to about 5000 were seen on the heights

behind the encampment of the British troops, apparently with the intention of venturing an attack. Part of the British force was ordered to be in readiness, 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 fall back, and the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. to attack and pursue the enemy. The country was extremely difficult, being chiefly paddy fields, intersected by deep and wide ditches, through which the soldiers had to wade, being frequently up to their middle in water. The weather was excessively hot, and the march therefore as fatiguing as could possibly be. The British however drove back the Chinese and pursued them to a distance of upwards of 4 miles from the camp. In the afternoon a torrent of rain came on, which disabled the soldiers to fire their muskets ; of this the Chinese took advantage, and several hand to hand fights took place. One private of the Cameronians who was bringing up the rear fell, into the hands of the Chinese, who immediately 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 return to camp the British found the way, owing to the heavy rain, much more difficult, but reached it before dark, when it was observed that one company of the 37th Regiment had not arrived, and a detachment of Marines with percussion locks was sent to their assistance. The company of the 37th was found valiantly defending themselves against great numbers of Chinese, who were soon driven to flight by the fire opened upon them. A Soldier of the 37th being killed, a Chinaman got possession of his musket, and by means of a match ignited the priming, wounding an officer 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 communication 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 the Chinese were there against his order and wishes, and sent the Namhoy yone through the British Camp to the Chinese to order them to disperse which they did after events have fully shewn. (Rem. of the extractor.)

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

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

Two days after, the troops embarked without further molestation; indeed the Chinese themselves lent their aid in getting rid of such troublesome visitors, by sending coolies to assist in carrying the materiel to the boats. Several Camp followers, whilst out 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 our neighbours are gone to venture their money, but many likewise 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 uncertainty many will abstain from purchasing a pig in 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 concerned, an illegal trade, of some magnitude, will immediately spring up. It would be the height of daring for British merchants under present circumstances to return to Canton, nor do we think it likely that neutral trade will be long 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, for a blockade, which we confess we think it very desirable should be established, will soon be found and by it Hong Kong will be greatly benefited.

Below we publish the Official Notice of the convention entered into by Captain Elliot with the authorities of Canton. We last week gave the substance of it, and have now only to state that the six millions have been paid, five in silver and the sixth in securities, although we have not learned what is the nature of the latter. The force, troops and ships, have all left Canton, and returned to Hongkong, with the exception of the Herald and Calliope still at Whampon. The Modeste is anchored in the Typa and our old protector, the Hyacinth came into the roads yesterday. H. M. S- Nimrod sailed with despatches for Bengal, whence Captain Barlow will proceed overland to England with despatches for the Admi.

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

FROM A NATIVE. The Mandarins have stationed soldiers in all the temples, shops, and warehouses and numbers of guns. From the Yewian gate to Tsae muh lan and the Chow tow chuy of Honam, there are guns of 10,000, 8,000 and 6,000 weight stationed, 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 crews. Though 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 through 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 soldiers are stationed with swords and shields, and there are also 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, a carries guns, the balls of which will fly up to heaven. (This floating city by some means or other did not appear in the contest.)

There are also Katamarans to be constructed in the form of a horse to float on the water and inspire the English with terror. They are only to be used when the tide is favorable. Two hundred fast sailing vessels stowed with Cotton soaked

in oil, are to be set fire to, and whenever the tide favours, set affoat to burn the English men of war. Large wooden shields are to be used to prevent the men of

war from fighting. With all these preparations victory is certain, as subsequent

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

Date.	Ship's name.	Destina- tion.	Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	H. Muey.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Ankoj.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Silk.	Black.	Green.	Total-
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Shipments after the reopening of the trade, in April 1841.

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Cargoes of several ships not yet despatched estimated at

28948070

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT, 7TH AUGUST, 1841.

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

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

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

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

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

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Ship Marion, Canton River, proceeding to Hongkong, June 3d, 1841.

My LORD,

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

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

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

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

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

Right column, to attack and hold the F actories, in tow of the Atalanta, consisting of her Majesty's 26th Regiment as Officers, Other ranks. rank and file of the Madras Artillery, with one 6 pounder and one 51 inch mortar and 30 Sappers, with an Officer of Engineer under Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th.

Left column-towed by the Nemesis, in four Brigades, to

move left in front. H. M. 49th, com-4th (Left Brigade under Lieut. Col. Morris, 37th M. N. I. Capt. 49th Regiment. One Company Ben. gal Volunts. Capt. Mee, 1 114 Royal Artillery, Lieut. Spencer, 2 33 Madras Artillery, in. 3d (Artiflery) Brigade under Capt. Knowles, R. cluding Gun Lascars. Captain Anstruther.. 10 231 Sappers and Miners, Captain Cotton, 4 137 Ordnance 4 12 pounder Howitzers. 4 9 ponnder Field Guns. 4 6 pounder ditto. 3 5% inch Mortars. 152 32 pounder Rockets. 1st Naval Battalioh. Capt. Maitland, H.

M. S. Wellesley,..... 11 172 2d Naval Brigade under 2d Naval Battalion, Capt. Bourchier, H. M. S. Commander Barlow, Blonde. H. M. S. Nimrod.. 16 231 (Royal Marines, Capt. 1st (Right) Brigade, Éllis..... 18th Royal Irish, Lt. (Reserve) Under Major Genl. Bur: Col. Adams,..... 25 494

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

7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dusk, which vessel Captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation about five miles by the river line above the Factories. I could therefore only land the 49th Regiment with which corps 1 made a reconnoissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the picquets, the Corps fell back on the village of Tsing-hae to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the Artillery. The following morning, the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

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

9. I have already informed your Lordship that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the Enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your Lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could 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. Having at 8 o'clock got up the Rocket Battery, with two 51-inch mortars, two 12-pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder guns, a well-directed fire was kept up on the two Western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for attack in Echellons of columns from the left, and directed the 49th Regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest Eastern Fort, supported by the 37th Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Morris of the 49th Regt. The 18th Royal Irish, supported by the Royal Marines, under Major General Burrell I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the Fort just mention. ed. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two Eastern Forts, and cover the advance of the 49th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major General Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square Fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the Brigade of Seamen was to carry the two West. ern Forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the Western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack, a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the Marines under Captain Ellis, to support the Brigade of Seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that Mandarins of 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 same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some 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 18th, therefore with one Company of the Royal Marines to reinforce the 49th, and directed Major General Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to follow up 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 difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginjals on the N. E. 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 considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in regrding, my approval of the spirited conduct of Captain Grattan, who commanded the two leading Companies of the 18th across the causeway. These Companies were closely followed by the 49th, 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 appearing inclined to move out of the Town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the City by assault, or rather upon tak" ing a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the City wall, before the panic ceased, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of Ordnance, and a small preportion of ammunition. 1 therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, a Flag of Truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr Thom (whom Captain Elliot had sent to me as Interpreter,) to ascertain the cause. A Mandarin stated that they wished for peace I had it explained that, as General Commanding the British, I would treat with none but the General Commanding the Chinese troops-that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their General to meet me and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operation, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united sevices (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that Captain Elliot. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was with the advanced Squadron to the South of the City, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the General, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the General did not make his appearance, although numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and 4 p. m., I hauled down the white flag- The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 26th every thing was pre-

pared on our side, with the exception of one 12 pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertions of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Madras Artillery and Sappers, we e placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary or ders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. The right column, composed of the Royal Marines under Captain Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the Brigade of Seamen, under Captain Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 16th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a bil close to the five storied Pagoda, and to escalade the walls behind this Pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 28 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to haveo 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 37th M. N. I.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, un. der Lieut. Colonel Morris. This corps was directed to escalade by a bastion directly infront of and commanded by the principal fort in our possesion, called by the Chinese Young-Kang-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two Companies of the 37th M. N. 1. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favorable for these several a tacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupyed are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodg ement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its innerflank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the Artillery was directed to play from the moment the adtain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended-the Chinese usually forming their mines 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 27th, and at quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the Interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilties. At this moment, an Officer of the Royal Navy, who had been travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, myduty was to acquiese -the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge: but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the Town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar General, requested a conference, when Sir Le Fleming Senhouse accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained that H. M. Pienipotentiary having resumed nego lations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12, Capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwang-chow-Foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by as large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permit ted a Mandarin of rank to pass throught my lines to procure quarters for them. 1 was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other Provinces, exclusive of the Troops be... longing to the Quang tung Province. At the request of Captain Elliot, I acquiesced in the former passing out of the N. E. gate to the left 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 I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights, 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they cons tinued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed General Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of Truce should be intendy

ed; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which Corps 1 had withdrawn two days previously from the Factories,) 3 Companies of the 49th, the 17th Madras N. 1., and the Company of Bengal Volunteers, supported by the Royal Marines. The two latter Corps I kept in reserve, ready to return, and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the Town. When I descended the heights, about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under Major Pratt, supported by the 37th M. N. 1. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th, performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a raely at what appeared to be a Millitary pest in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears, and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th oyal Marines and Bengal Volumeers to fell back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th M.N I, (about 280 men) to watch the mover ments of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few match locks amongst them. With n two hours however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered Captain Knowles, of the Royal Artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did

not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

At this moment, he heat of the sun was hardly support able, and both Officers and men were greatly exhausted I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General, a most estimable and willing Officer, whose services throughout the previous operations were as creditable to him, as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from overexertion, and expired within a few minutes. My Aide de Camp. Captain Gough, was also allarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and meeting the Benga Volunteers, very judiciously brought them

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but although thrown with great drecision, appeared to ave little effect, and as the approach of a thunder storm was evident, I became anxious before broke, to disberse this assemblage, whose appearance bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered Major Prat to attack a large body who were advance ing through the paddy fields on his 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 advance direct to his front, and dislodge a body. which had reoccupied the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his frent. I witnessed with 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 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th M. N. I., and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing further than I intended, I requested Captain Ommaney, of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, who with Lieutenant Mackenzie of H. M. 90th Regiment, accompanied me as amateurs, and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its support. Captain Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 26th on his left, had detached a Company under Lieut, Hadfield for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the fire locks had got wet; at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers fell back. Understanding from Capt. Duff that his detached company was with the 26th, I directed the whole, after a short halt, to return to our position and was exceedingly annoyed, on the force concentrating, to find that the detached Company, under Lieut. Hadtield, had neer 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 me no ordi-, nary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they found Lieut. Hadfield with his gallant company in square, surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th firelecks would not go off, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the Native Army, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to Lieut, Hadfield and to Lieutenant Devereux and Ensign Berkeley, who zealously supported him during this trying scene. The last named Officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The Marines with Captain Duff, fired a couple of vollies into this crowd, 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 circumstances, a similar insult was offered, or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pend ing under a flag of truce for the evacua-tion of the City by the Chinese Troops and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, Captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwang-chow-Foo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrivai, vast num bers of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we had driven them the night before, and which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and Ginjalls were fired inall directious, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. A bout 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the City that morning and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music 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'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, thut we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The Kwang-chow-Foo now arrived, and it became evident, as he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the Town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at (Tsing hae) to keep up the communication with the rear and a wing of the 49th with the 37th M. N. I. and the Royal Marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining Kwang-chow. Foo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, 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 orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an Officer to accompany him.

38. Captain Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I. Dy. Judge Advocate General, volunteered this hazardous duty. This Officer had accompanied me as one of my personal. Staff throughout all the operations, and he and Major Wilson, Pay Master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, were all my orders were to be conveyed by Officers on foot through 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 the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of Do liars had been paid, and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 Tariar troops had marched out of the Town under the terms of the Treaty without colors or banners flying, or music beating, that 6,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided. I acceded to the wish of H. M. Plenipotentiary to embark the Troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after day light on the 1st instant, I sent al! the guns and stores to the ear covered by the 26th, Royal Marines, 37th M. N. I., and Bengal Volunteers, and at 12. o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four Forts, and the troops and Brigade of Seamen marched out and returned to Tsing hae.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of Captain Bourchier of H. M. S. Blonde, and Captain Maitland of H. M. S. Wellesley, the whole were relembarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the Army or Navy or a Camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the Nemesis, reached their respective Transports that night.

41. I have now, my Lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of 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.

43. In a body, were all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize : I will however entreat your Lordship's favorable notice of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, from whom 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 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 Maitland 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 49thin the first operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded that 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 at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the Factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery, Senior Officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. 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, commanding the Madras Artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I 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 useaful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade

I feel greatly obliged to all the General Staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy 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 Major-Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements, [and those of his Assistant,] the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements made by Dr. Grant, the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, and Medical Staff of Corps, call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your Lordship's particular notice my Aide de Camp, Captain Gough, of the 3d Light Dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, and the Heads of Departments, permit me to draw your Lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the Sailors and Soldiers under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, [and many of the Corps were unavoidably placed in situations where Sham shu was abundant,] but two instances of drunkenness occurred; and I deem it but justice 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 their Officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their Corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by Captain Grattan, 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.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Moj. Gent.

Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant Fox, of H. M. S. Nimrod, a most promising 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 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 form a correct estimate; but the Kwang-chow-Foo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wonuded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, к. с. в. and Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, к. с. н. &с. &с. &с.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton, 26th May, 1841, 10 p. m. Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I am in communication with the Officers of the Chinese Government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this Province upon the following conditions:

1st. The Imperial Commissioner and all the troops other than those of the Province to quit the City within six days,

and remove at a distance exceeding 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...

morrow at sunset

3rd. British troops to remain in their actual positions till the whole sum be paid; no additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and Ships of War to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtong also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese Government, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two Governments.

4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish Brig Bilbaino, and all losses occasioned by the destruction 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.

I have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KT. k. c. . H. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton 27th May, 1841, 3 p. m.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an English 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 Exacellencies.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject.

And I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. ELLIOT.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary

Terms of Agreement granted to the Officers of the Chinese Government, resident within the City of Canton on the 27th May, 1841.

1. It is required, that the three Imperial Commissioners, 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 use 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 their actual positions: no additional preparations for hostilities to be made on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions: if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole shall be paid, all the British forces to return within the Bocca Tigris; and Wangtong and all fortified places within the River to be restored, but not to be re-armed till all affairs are settled between the two nations.

4. Losses occasioned by the plunder of the Factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish Brig "Bilbaino" in 1839 to be paid within one week.

5. It is required that the Kwangchow 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, 184I.

(True Copy.)

Signed.) J. Rob. Morrison,

Yishan, Generalissimo—Taingwan and Yang Fang, Joint Commissioners—Atsinga, General of the Garrison—Kekung Governor of the two Kwang—and Eliang, Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung—hereby issue instructions to the

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Kwangchow Foo.

The Plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said Kwangchow Foo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangements and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The feregoing to the Kwangchow Foo, thus be it. Twankwang, 21st year, 4th month, 7th day. L. S. of L. S. the Joint (27th May, 1840. of the Commissioners. Genevallissimo. L. B. of L. S. of the the Fayain of Governor of the Kwangtung. (two Kwang. (True Translation.)
(Signed) J. Ros. Morrison,

Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

(True Copy.)

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to 30th May 1841.

May 1841. Ship of Corps,	Killed.	Wounded	Remarks
Blenheim Wellesley Blonde Calliope Hyacinth Nimrod Modeste Columbine Sigerine Nemesis Madras Artillery Sappers and Miners 18th Royal Irish 26th Cameronians 49th Regiment 37th Native Iniantry Bengal Volunteers Camp followers Staff.	1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	9 6 1 1 1 5 4 9 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 Off. I R. (Ay. 1 Actg. corr. R. M. and 8 Seamen. 3 Seamen and 3 R. Marines. 1 Seaman and 1 R. Marine. 1 Seaman. 2 Officers. 3 Seamen. 2 Officers. 4 Seamen. 2 Officers. 8 Seamen. 2 Officers. 8 Seamen. 1 Off. 2 Seamen, and 1 R. M. 1 Officer.
	1,5	112 15	
Total.		127	

	-	-	STATE OF THE PARTY		-	-	10000		30TH MAY	AY.	The second second				To	TOTAL.	
CORPS.	*	KILLED		H	Wounder			KILLED.			Wounded	ъ.		KILLED.			WOUNDED.
	Ощеега.	Non-Com- missioned Officers & Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers & Privates,	Camp Camp	Officers.	Xon-Com- missioned Officers & Privates,	Camp.	Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers & Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers & Privates.	Camp Followers.	Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers & Privates,
Royal rtillery Madras Artillery Sappers and Miners 18th Royal Irish 49th Regiment Naval Brigade Royal Marines; Bengal Volunters 37th Madras N I Camp Followers	00000000000	0000040000	000000000	00-00-0000	24520	000000000	000000000		000000000	2000000000	0000000000	00000000	0000000000		000000000	00-00-00-0	
Total1	1	1 1	-	7	58	3 1	0	5	0 [12	1 03	-		12	1	6	1

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,) Mr. W. H. Bate, Mhew Blenheim, slightly.
Lieut Merchead, of Hyacinth, slightly. Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of ditto, slightly. Mr. E. Fitgerald Mate of ditto dangerously.

Mr. Hall, commanding Nemesis, severely burnt. Mr. Vaughan, Asst, Surge on of the Algerine, slightly. Licut. Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously. Captain Sarjeant; 18th R. I. severely. Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly.

Edwards ditto, severely. Pearson, 49th Regiment, severely. Johnson, 26th Cameronians, slightly. Ensign Berkeley, 37th N. I. severely,

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

25th May. Killed. Lieut. Fox, H. M. ship Nimrod.

wounded. Lieut. Rundall, Madras sappers and Miners, Mr. Kendall, mate H. M. Ship Nimrod, do. Captain Sarjeant, H. M. 18th R. I. severely.

Lieut, Hilliard, ditto, slightly-Lieut. Edwards ditto, severely.

Lieut. Pearson H.M. 49th Regiment, severely. Mr. Bate, H. M. S. Blenheim, slightly.

Lieut. Johnstone, 26th Cameronians, slightly. Ensign Berkeley, 37th Madras N. I. severely.

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

Names of Forts-	Guns of all calibre.	Grand ¡Total.	Remarks.
Yang-Kang Tai	13	1,	In each Fort a num-
She Ting-Paon	6	42	ber of Ginjals and a considerable quantity
Paon Keih-Tai	11	11	of Powder found.
Kung Keih-Tai	12	1)	

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

Sd) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN Lieut. Colonel, Dept. Adjt. Genl Expeditionary Force. (True Copies) (Signed) H. GOUGH. Maj. Genl. Comg. Expy. Force.

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

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

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

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

No over act of hostillity had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the Shamien battery, but the chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock P. M. when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shamien batte y, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the spundron, under the immediate superintendence of eaptain Herbert of the "Calliope," and the destruction of a large flotilla of five vessels, which the chinese had been preparing and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time though later in the night, the " Alligator" was attacked off Howqua's Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the Merchant vessels at Whampon, where all seemed to sleep in security. Capt Kuper's account of his No.I. prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, I have also the honor to forward.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this I availed myself once more of the zeal and great ability of commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with 3 others from the "Pylades," and "Algerine," all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious Officer Liutenant Goldsmith of the "Druid," who was attached to the "Blenheim," in that of the Ship's launch, and who had orders to protect commander Belcher in his surveying operations

The Major General and myself went to Canton to make a reconnoisance and personal inspection on the same day, the 22d. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of Captain Belcher's party ; and commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I enclose, gives the detail of a gallant and

No. 2. spirited affair which took place in the creek At 11 at night, commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the Sulphur, c'ose to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, alth ugh there might be swampy ground in the small vallies dividing them

Our united force consisted of the ships and Vessels named in the margin, comprising in their crews, Officers, seamen and

marines inclusive, about 3200 men, out of which a out 1000 Officers, Seamen and marines Blenheim, were landed to serve with the Army, The Military force un der that gallant, distinguished and experienced Officer Major Sulphur..... Hyacinth General Sir Hugh Gough, comprised Her Majesty's 49th Nimrod...... Regiment, 311 in number.—

37th Madras Native Infantry

240. Bengal Volunteers 79. Pylades,.... 240, Bengal Volunteers 79, Royal Artillery 38, Madras Algerine,.... Attillery 232, Sappers and Miners 171, Her Majesty's 18th Starling,...... Atalanta and] Royal Irish 535, and Her Ma-Nemesis Steamers. jesty's 26th cameronians 37making about 2223.

Calliope, Conway, (Forming the Wham. Heald, poa division. Alligator, At Wantong in the Bocca Tigris, Wellesley. Sent up her Ma-Seamen. 160

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Conway, Heraid and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships endeavour to take possession of and secure the Arsenal, I informed 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 thrown up in from of the city, where I understood many guns were mounted, I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French Fort, and to endeavour to open the communication with the Ships of War to the Westward and with the commanding Officer of the left column stationed at the Factories. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from captain Herbert, detailing the

No. 2. part he took in the affair that follow. ed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal Marines; commander Warren, with his Gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French Fort; commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the Factory, and to camonade 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 column was placed under his particular 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 been completed and all was still. The detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy of this letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary

A return of the killed and wounded is here added, No. 5. and although it may appear strange to see the 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 any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two Officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old Officer who had served ably in the Burmese war, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. 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 victim to his wourd, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting Commission as Lieut of the Nimrod in Lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle until your pleasure is known-though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the Officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and affoat in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and fatigues of Commander Pritchard of the Blenheim and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, at that the ultimate success in the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Wantong; and the many affairs in the Canton River, and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a finer set of zealous, able Com-manders. Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long travelled -their own services will always attract attention Of the Lieutenants, Lieut Joseph Parce, Lieut Goldsmith, Lieut Watson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Lieut Morshead, first of their respective vessels, may perhaps, be named, without injury to all others who well played their parts,—to Lieut Kellet of the Starling, I am much obliged; and Lieut. Mason, of the Algerine, has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every Captain and Officer of the Squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

No. 1.

TO CAPTAIN T. HERBERT,

Commanding the advanced Squadron. Her Majesty's Ship Alligator, off Howqua's Folly, May 22d, 1841.

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

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

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

> > No. 2.

CAPTAIN SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Kt. K. C. H. Senior Officer, &c. &c. &c. Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur, Off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

SIR,-In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the Creek on the Western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the Druid's Launch, Lieutenant Golds nith (1st Lieutenant of that ship) Sulphur's Pinnace and two Cutters, Modeste, Pylades and Algerine's Cutters, Stailing's Cutter, and my Gig, the two first named boats carrying gans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWD. BELCHER, Commander. Return of Officers employed on the 23d instant off Tsingpoo.

	- 1 6 is	SF			1
Names.	Rank,	Ship.	Boat.	Guns. No. of boats.	200
Lieut. Goldsmith	Mate Mad. Asst. Mate	Druid Modeste Nimrod	Pinnace Cutter Gig Launch Cutter		

(Signed)

EDWD. BELCHER, Commander.

No. 3. To Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SEXHOUSE, Kt. K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. CANTON RIVER. Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste, off Canton,

26th May, 1841. Sin,-I received your orde s of the 24th instant a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the Boas and Marines of Calliope and Conway to the Alligator off Howqua's Fort, making the signal to Herald to cross and send her boats.

Lordered Captain Kuper to move the Alligator up the right bank of the river past Napier's Fort, where he an" chored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the Algerine moving down past the Dutch Fort, and she shortly anchored and engaged a battery on the Canton side which she silence !. Anxious to cooperate with her I went ahead with Captain Bethune to reconnoire, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French Fort.

I remained un ler cover of the Point until dark, when I sent Captain Bethane with a division of boats to support her, and a concer ed signal having been mid-, I joined her with the whole force at 2 A. M.

The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defence, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having he wier guns in position than those of the A gerine. I therefore lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th in the Fictory.

Finding that the Modeste was the onlyvessel likely to be got across the bar, and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell guns in three of the captured War Junks.

Captain Eyres having succeeded by great exection in getting his Vessel over the bar, I this morning moved her, Algerine, and the Gun Junks on the French Fort, the enemy deserted the upper defences, and about 9 A. M. opened their fire from the Fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the Beach by a few well directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Captain Bethune immedia ely landed on shore with the storming party and the Fort was carried in the most gallant style; the whole line of d-fence extended about 2 miles from the Factory, which, with the exception of the French Fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the Ships at Napier's Fort. The guns destroyed are 64 in number, including four 101 inch calibre-the Dutch Fort was not armed.

To that exc-lient and able Officer Captain Bethune, feel particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to Commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the 6th time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of Commander Eyres ; Lieutenant Mason, commanding the Algerine, acquitted him self entirely to my satisfaction, and both Captain Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they receive I from Lieurenant Shute, and Mr. Dolling: Mate their seconds in command, and all the other officers and men.

Lieutenants Haskell and Hay, Senior of Cruizer and Pylades, directed the Guns in the Junks with great ability -Captain Bethune speaks in the highest terms of Lieute. nants Watson, Beadon, Coryton, Colinson, Morshead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, Master, us also Lieutenant Hayes of the Bombay Marine, and of all the other Officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of Marines was commanded by Lieutenant Urquhart, assisted by Lieut. Marriott, Lieutenant Somerville, Agent of Transports. Lieutenant Gabbott, of the Madras Artillery threw shells with great effect from one of the Junks, and Major Pratt offered in the handsomest manner to co-operate in the attack, if required.

I enclose a list of vessels captured, affeat, and building.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signe 1) T. HERBERT,
Captain of H. M. S. Calliope, and Senior Officer present.

List of Officers employed on the 26th May 1841, off

SHIPS.	NAMES.	RANK.
	Mr. Watson	Lieutenant.
	, D'Eyncourt,	ditto.
	,, Brown,	Master.
	,, Daly,	Mate.
Calliope,	. } " Rivers	ditto.
	1 Le Vescomt,	ditto.
MAKE BERT ASSET	" Egerton,,	ditto.
	, Taylor,	ditto.
	Dr. Butler	Asst. Surgeon
	Mr. Beadon,	Lientenant
	,, Coryton,	ditto.
Conway,		Mate.
	, Kane	ditto.
	" Forster,	2d Master.
	Mr. Stewart,	Lieutenant.
Alligator,	, Woolcombe,	Mate.
A] " Baker,	ditto.
	Mr. Moorshead,	Lieutenant.
	,, Barclay,	Mate.
Hyacinth,	Soborne,	Mate.
Hyacinen,	Dr. Robertson,	Asst. Surgeon
	Mr. Haskell,	Lieutenant.
	C Haskell,	
	, Hayes,	ditto.
Cruizer,	. J. Drake,	Mate.
This of Tay	M. Bryant,	ditto.
PARTIE OF THE PARTIES	Mr. Hay,	Lieutenant.

	(,, Jeffrys,	Mate.
Pylades	Dr. Tweeddle,	ditto.
The second second	Dr. Tweeddle,	Asst, Surgeon.
	(Mr. Hamilton,	Lieutenant.
Columbike,	t the t Pawiol days access	Asst. Surgeon.
H. C. S. Ata-	Mr. Grieve, , Eden,	Lieutenant.
lanta,	Mr. Cowell,	Mid. 2nd Master.
Rattlesnahe,	Waddington,	ditto
	Brodie,	Volr. 1st Clas
Lieutenant So	merville, with boats of	the Minerva,

Sulimany, and Marion. Lieutenants Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, Conway and Alligator.

Lieutenant Collinson, attached to the Surveying Department, was exceedingly active in getting the ships into their positions.

T. HERBERT, (Signed) Captain and Senior Officer present. Return of War Junks and Row Boats, &c. found in the Chinese Naval Arsenal on the 27th May 1841.

12 War Junks, building. 24 Row Boats, and, 12 War Junks, laying at anchor off the Arsenal, A large quantity of Timber, Gun Carriages, and va-

rious Stores.

(Signed) T. HERBERRT, Captain and Senior Officer present.

No. 4. To CAPTAIN SIR HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Кт. к. с. н.

&c. &c. Senior Officer in the China Seas, Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth, off Canton May 26th, 1841.

SIR, -I have the honor to acquaint you that imme diatly on the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant I weighed with the advanced Squadron and ordered Her Majesty's Sloop" Nimrod'i to attack the Samien Fort on the West end of the suburbs, supported by Her Majesty's Sloop "Pylades". Her Majesty's Sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English Factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment., Her Majesty's Sloop "Modeste," "Cruizer" and "Columbine" taking up a possition to attack the Dutch Folly Fort and to enfilade the line of batteries lately thrown up in form of the City take Footward of the Eastward of the Ea thrown up in front of the City to the Eastward of that Fort On the Ships taking up their position three fire vessels were sent adrift, and although the tide was running very strong by timely despatch of boats they were enabled to clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to the suburbs.

In the performance of this service they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the Eastward of the Dutch Folly Fort. After reconnoitring the Factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for Her Majesty's Brig "Algerine," and "Atalanta" Steamer to approach with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, when they landed and took possession of the Factory without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieutenant Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, to proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward which I feel proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward which I feel much pleasure in reporting to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that Officer, but perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the Forts, I ordered the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her support—Her Majesty's Sloop "Hyacinth's," under Lieutenant Stewart, and Mr. Peter Barclay Mata; "Modeste's," Mr. Fitzgerarald Mate; "Cruizer's" Lieutenant Haskoll, and Mr. Thomas J. Drake, Mate, "Pylade's" Lieutenant Hay, and "Columbine's Lieutenants Hamilton, Helpman, and Mr. Miller Mate, It tenants Hamilton, Helpman, and Mr. Miller Mate. 1t is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven the Fort of eleven guns were silenced and the Guns spiked, under a heavy fire of Gingalls and Musketry from the houses, at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize upon an oocasion where every officer and man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgements to Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson and Clarke, and Lieutenant Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own 1st Lieutenant W. H. Morrhead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a Mandarin, Lieutenant Mason of the "Algerine" speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, Mate, and Mr. Higgs, Second Mast ter of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressions of my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Rogers, of the Indian Navy, 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, &c, (Signed) WM. WARREN. Commander.

No. 5,

General Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to the 30th of May 1841.

Ship or Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remark
Blenheim	. 2	9	1 Off 1 R. Arly. Actg. Corporal R M. and 8 Seamen 3 Seamen, 3 R
Wellesley			Marines.
Blonde	. 1	1	1 Seaman, 1 R, Marine,
Calliope		1	1 Seaman,
Hyacinth,		5.	2 Officers, 3 Sea men.
Nimrod	. 2	4	2 Officers, 4 Seamen
Modeste	. 1	9.	2 Officers, 8 Semen.
Columbine	1000	2	2 Seamen, 1 Officer, 2 Se
Algerine, 4		4	men,1 R, M
Nemesis		1	I Officer,
Sappers and Miners		1 19	The same of the same of
18th Royal Irish 26th Comeronians		15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th Native Infantry	. 1	13	The state of the s
Bengal Vols Camp followers Staff	. 1	3 0	
	15	112 15	*
	-	-	-

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed -Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General died from over fatigue.

ditto Lieutenant Fox of the Nimrod. Wounded-Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of the Nimrod, lost his leg, dangerously.
ditto Mr. W. T. Bate Mate of the Blenheim, slightly.

Lieutenant Morshead of the Hyacinth, slightly. Mr. Peter Barelay, Mate of Hyacinth, slightly. Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of Modeste, danger-

Mr. Wm. Pearce, ditto, slightly. ditto Mr. Hall, Commanding the Nemesis, severely ditto

Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine,

slightly. Lieutenant Rundall, of the Madras Sappers

and Miners, dangerously. Captain Sergeant, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, ditto

severely.

Lieutenant Hillard, ditto, slightly. ditto Lieutenant Edwards, ditto, severely,

Lieutenant Pearson, 49th, severely. Lieutenant Johnstone, 56th, slightly

ditto Eusign 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

Secy. to the Govt. of India. Cal. Govt. Gazette Extra, Aug. 7.]

PENANG.

SHIPPING WEST COAST OF SUMATRA. We have only three arrivals to announce during the week, the Brig William from Maulmain, the Lerwick from the Mauritius 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 the latter we learn that some time between March and April last, an insurrection broke out at Sinkel, by which about five hundred Dutch troops and followers had been massacred by the natives, who collected in great numbers from the interior and from the ports of Trumon and Booloosama. The place was in possession of the insurgents for a very few hours only, and was re-taken by a party dispatched from the ships of war then in the roads and a re-inforcement from Tapoos and Baroos, aided by those who were so fortunate as to escape to the shipping in the midst of the horrid butcheries, There were eight or ten American vessels and a French Barque at different ports of the Coast for cargoes of pepper. Malwa and Turkey Opium were inquired for, but Benares was scarcely in any demand; saving prices being hardly obtainable. Cotton Manufactures were saleable in triffing quantities and at small compensating rates .- Penang Gazette, June 26.

CEYLON.

THE PAUMBAN CHANNEL.—The following description of the Paumban Channel, the works in progress there, and the prospects of success attending the operations, from the pen of an will be read with interest intelligent correspondent, -will be read with interest.

On Saturday morning we ran down to Killecary where we took

a Pilot on board to carry us safely into the Paumben Channel. This he did and we came to anchor off this far famed Island about 3 p. M., We immediately landed and began to look about us. The contrast between the scene of our landing and the fertile shores of our own bright Cinnamon Isle was very striking, but id must be admitted that human art, and industry have effectet wonders with such materials as they have to work upon. Coconuand Palmyra trees as if in mockery of all our preconceived European notions we found flourishing with their roots in the seas sand and their tops drenched with the ocean-spray. Surely the inhabitants of Tropical climates can never feel grateful enough to the author and giver of all good for the boon bestowed on them in the Coco-tree. But Palms were not all we saw shading and beautifying this naturally arid and barren spot. Sooriyas altho' rather 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 consequence, no doubt, of the quantity of white juice that exudes when a Branch is broken. The Superintendent of the Works here is Lieut Jenkins of the Madrs Staff I believe. He has lately taken unto him a wife which has had the good effect amongst others of introducing Christian worship into this haunt and cradle of Indian superstition. Prayers are read at the Superintendent's House every Sunday morning -a sermon might be superaded but "Rome was not built in a day. Neither will the Paumban passage be finished in a hurry. It is computed that 4 years more will be spent in working ere the greatest depth they hope to attain Io 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 is also erecting a substantial Bungalow.-From the latter we experienced very hospitable treatment, and he displayed the utmost readiness to furnish us with any information we required. The past year has been a year successful for dreading and a depth of about 62. feet at low water has been already attained. This will permit Vessels drawing 84 feet to pass thro at high water; consequently when the extreme depth of 10 feet atlow or 12 feet at high water is obtained, ships drawing 11 feet may be got thro.' With reference to Tonnage much will depend on the build of the Ship. and taking into consideration mordern practice in this respect a exemplified in the Nemesis &c. and the very general employment of Iron as a materiel for building Steamers, there is no saying 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 I should think to allow of a safe passage for the largest steamers .-As indicative of what may be done I may mention what is and has been done. When we were at Paumban a vessel of 260 Tons Burden passed thro' for at least the twentieth time. The unfor tunate Regia was of smaller tonnage but then she was grab built and hence the failure of several attempts made to get her thro previous to her destruction. A steam Dredging Machine is shortly 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 Madras Sappers and Miners here, commanded by an officer who was absent when we were there—Lieutenant Whilpdale. There are also 360 Convicts and a number of daily Coolies employed .- The Chantel is expected to keep itself clear, but a small Establishment must I should imagine, be always kept up. The Port dues which are considerable and in fact increasing are collected by the Head Pilot. who is also Cutcherry Chokedar under the Collectorate of Madras. One hundred Vessels occasionally pass thro' in a month,-Herald,

The Export of Coffee for the quarter is Cwt. 1,249. British Cottons have been imported to the extent of £19 355 whilt Indian Cotton fabrics have only reached £123,711, we fear however that the low prices the former have obtained do not 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 the Mauricius of the destruction of the American ship Re public, by fire. We now subjoin the particulars de ived from the Cerneen of the 22d June:—

Our harbour was yesterday again the secne of a deplora. ble dissaster. Another fire broke out at day-light on board the American ship Republic, in consequence of the fermentation from wet of a quantity of liuse-d which formed part of her cargo. The port Captain, who was one of the first of those who proceeded to render her assistance, directed that the hatches should be at once bettened down, and that, to prevent damage to the rest of the shipping, the vessel should be immediately tugged out of the harbour. The steam bat, to which this duty was confiled being some. what tardy in her preparation, sail was gotupon the Repubhe, and, having slipped her cables, the wind being fair, she rounded Fort William in a few minutes, and was run on shore at the Pointe aux Sables. Some sailors belonging to the Port Department, and the workmen of the Marine Establishment of Messrs. Piston and Co. under the direction of Mr. Naz had got on board the ship, and were about to scuttle her, with a view of preserving her hull, and some part of the cargo she had on board, when the report was circulated that the fire had reached the saltpetre and the powder-magazine, and that the vessel would in all probability immediately blow up. Every one, thereupon, pro cipitately quitted the ship, and courned on shore in the boats. The crew, after having cut away the main and mizen masts, imitated the example which had thus been set them, and the vessel was entirely abandoned as about 8 o'clock. At 11 last night she was still burning."

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

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

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

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following

extract from a letter from Macao:—
. 'It would appear that I million of the redemption money has been taken in various orders on Foreign houses who being large Creditors of the Cohong may not feel disposed to pay these same orders—some transfers of Hong debts have even been taken! The greater part of the money, there is no doubt, has been squrezed out of the Hong merchants, and the probability is the Emperor will only hear the Barbarians have been driven out of the inner waters, and all the forts retaken and Canton saved.

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

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

The Coromandel, with part of H. M. 55th on board, left this morning for China, the others have gone some time. The transports of the 26th and 39th detachments have not arrived yet. The Phiegethon will not leave Singapore for three or four days.—Hurkaru, Aug. 7.

STAR, AUGUST 12,

We are sorry to learn from private letters lately received, that H. M. 62d Regiment at Hazarebaugh, is suffering severely from a visitation of Cholera, and other equally intractable and fatal diseases. This station, usually accounted one of the healthiest in the Bengal Presidency for European Troops, has by no means proved so to the Corps now canteoned there. It has many times been brought to the notice of the chief authorities, both in this country and at home, that much of the health of a regiment, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, is dependent on the nature of its internal economy, as regards guard mounting, the nas

vourable circumstances, is dependent on the nature of its internal economy, as regards guard mounting, the nas ture and locality of the guard houses, the amount and frequency of parades and drills, together with the Canteen regulations, &c. &c. With the state of these in the corps above mentioned, we are unacquainted, but as some of the most severe, and rapidly fatal cases, have (according to our account) been sent into hospital from the parade ground, we strongly suspect they require looking into. When the Regiment was quartered at Moulmein, and on their first arrival in the Fort last year (where they relieved the 16th Foot now at home) they were very healthy, and a remarkably fine body of men. Their misfortunes appear to have commenced with their march from Calcutta; since which time they have never been in such good condition, as regards health, and consequently efficiency. This Regiment was nearly annihiliated when serving in the Madras Presidency immediately prior to its transfer to the Tenasserim Provinces. The late Dr. Mcleod, then Deputy Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals at Madras, visited the Corps, and suggested means for checking, and removing the causes of the fearful mortality, which threatened to paralize the energies of even the most active, healthy, and undaunted. We sincerely trust, that they are not doomed again to suffer a similar train of evils, which have searcely been surpassed even by the Cameronians and 49th at Chusan, or the European For-

BENGAL HURKARU. AUGUST 13.

A letter from Rangeon, dated 21st July, says:—
Orders have come down to build a Palace for the Old
King. This vaccillation of purpose, on the part of
Tharrawaddie, implies fear. Supposing Nepaul,
China, and Burmah should pull together for once, a
few steamers on the Irrawaddie would stagger
Thurwaddle. Perhaps it is dread of our steamers
which has caused the intended residence of the Old
King, to be shifted from the district of Sarraway to
Rangoon. Some hundred and fifty elephants, an
advanced guard, have reached Merqua, a place above
Preme Of course His Majesty cannot come hither
before this Palace is built, by which time he will know

ees, that were decimated by disease in the Burmese War.

how our relations are with China and Nepaul.

"It seems an Ambassador from the King of Cam-

boids had been to Ameerapoora."

Private letters from Hongkong of the 11th mention that the siguel had been made that morning for all the transports to Complete their water and provisons for four months. Eight transports were to proceed to the Northward—the remainder to stop at Hong Kong. It is supposed that Amoy will

be the first object of the expedicion, then Ningpoo and afterwards Pekin.

The crews of the transports had with few excep, tions refused to proceed to the Northward. It was expected that examples would be made of the refractory.

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

Captain Thompson, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General has proceeded to the Hills, on anticipation of medical carrificate, having arranged with Brevet Captain Burroughs of the 17th to act for him; the Adjutancy of the 17th N. I. being filled up by Easign Watson. A strong report prevails of more than one Corps moving towards the Napaul fron ier after the rains. Mr. Plowden is about to proceed on leave for two months, his place being filled by Mr. Edmonstone whose services were applied for from Bolundshuhr. In consequence of the heavy duty much sickness precails appears the European Regiment.

The sickness of the Brigade Major made room for the performance of the onerous duties of that office by the Officiating Assistant Adjustant General Captain Burroughs. The weather has been and continues oppressively but but with an occasional shower once in the 24 hours. A. sale, on account of the Calcutta Insurance Office took place at Messrs. Scotts on the 7th instant when a large quantity of Beer fetched a good price. The petition to the Governor General on the part of the dwellers in the North West for an acceleration in the Agra and Bombay Dawk has been most unanimously supported.——Delhi Gazette, Aug. 11

AGRA.—Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of this Division, has been offered the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, in succession to Mr. MacFarlaner who is going home. We have not heard if Mr. H.—will accept it.

We publish the following notice for general information :-

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

Since our last there have been two days of favourable rain, which have proved of great benefit to the Crops; our accounts from the in error of the district represent the draught, as till prevailing, with dry westerly winds. The grain market of Agra has been slightly effected by the change, and wheat particularly has fallen in price.

Among the Military on dits abroal is one—that Major General Churchill has quite recovered his health, and it is supposed will return to India and resume Command of his Regiment, now at Agra.

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

By our last accounts from Cabool, we learn that General Elphinstone's continued illness had compell. ed him to resign the command of the force and General Nort had sent in his resignation. For the present, therefore, the command devolves on Major General Sir R. Sale-than whom a braver, soldier does not exist, but it is not probable that he will be trusted with the command of the whole force, especially as his Regiment, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry will return to the Provinces in about October. The question is then, who will be nominated to the command? Hitherto we have seen the highest rank entirely monopolized by Officers of Her Majesty's service, Sir John Keane, Generals Cotton and Willshire-General Not, cannot be added to the list, for Sir John took special care to keep him back when there was a prospect of his reaping laurels at Ghuznee. Genl. Willshire returned with the Bombay Division, Sir J. Krane to wear his blushing hor nours in Europe, and Genl. Cotton, last of the three went in bad health. He was succeeded by a fourth Queen's Officer (Genl. Etphinstone) as if 'twere a matter of course, and as if there were no Company's Troops there in the provinces there are two Queens Officers Commanding Divisions and two Brigadiers, and as if these and the Cabool General Officers were not enough, Colouel Dennis, finds himself suddenly well in order that he may assume command of a Division usually assigned to a General Officer in the Company's service. Of a truth this Fane rank seems to tell well. In the case of the Sirhind division, it is a temporary measure, but the Cabool command is not so, and should in fairness to both Services not be retained for the special benefit of Her Majesty's Offia cers. There is no want of General Officers of the Company's service, and there seems to be 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 exclusion, this injetice to be visited on Company's Officers in perpetuity? and if so, whymock them with a valueless piece of paper called a commission?

The 16th, 35th and 37th Regiments Native Infantry will return to the provinces sometime in October. most reduced scale of carriage, possible for troops, &c.—the Government wishing to substitute Yabous, and Donkeys for Camels. 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 Fleetwood, McKay; the Victoria, Potter; the Imogen, Shields; the Hooghly, Bailey; the Gilbert Munro, Nicolson, the Sorceress, the Washington, and the Vallentire, from Calcutta,—and the Buckinghamshire, Moore homeward bound from Bombay. Chinese and Straits labourers, in default of Indian coolies, were flocking to Mauritius to the great joy of the unfortunate planters.—Englishman, Aug. 10.

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

Our letters from Loodiana state that the 53d Bengal Native Infantry, has been warned for duty with the great Convoy proceeding, in October next, to Affghanistan. No other corps has been warned to move across the Indus.—Ibid.

We hear from Ferozepore that the feeling of the Seikha towards the English is any thing but unfavorable, if a judgment may be formed from the facility with which the humblest individuals may travel across the country. A European female servant who went up to Caubul as an attendant upon an officer's family, returned the other day alone and unprotected, having experiences, she says, the greatest civility throughout her tedious journey.

Our correspondent adds,—
'A Serjeant acting as Bazar-Serjeant, shot himself on the night of the 31st, in a state of insanity caused by excessive drinking. Captain Harrington's party leave this on the 7th or 8th of August, accompanied by Major Ponsonby, D. A. A. G., Superintending Surgeon Steven and Assistant Surgeon Koh.'—Ibid.

A letter from Ferozepore dated 1st instant says "the Bazar Sergeant of this place put an end to his existence yesterday by blowing out his brains. He had been for some time suffering from slight indisposition, but had exhibited no signs of mental derangement. He has always borne a high character for respectability and intelligence, and there was apparently no cause whatever for the commission of the fatal deed; a deed which was the more to be regretted as the unfortunate man left a wife and family behind him."

Officers were flocking into cantonments on the forence of

Officers were flocking into cantonments on the forence of the 1st, from temporary leave of absence to Simla and elsewhere;—and says our correspondent "the circumstance of the 1st 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 many hours between Simla and their destination by the state of the Nullahs, which prevented their arrival on the preceding evening."—Hurkaru, Aug. 14.

When the Englishman attempts to make out that Captain Elliot caused the death of Sir Fleming Senhouse we are inclined to say, a joke's a joke, but such a poke as that is not exactly fair. We have as much reason to apprehend that the gallant sailer died of the evacuation of Chusan as of the non-occupation of Canton. When he reflected upon that false step, he must have felt a fever of vexation and mortification at the interests of his country compromised, and if because vexation is not favourable to a disturbed constitution every one who dies before he recovers his equanimity must be entered in the Bills of mortality as the victim of a broken heart, why the violent conclusion would lead to a vast number of violent ends.—Star, Aug. 14.

ACCIDENT—We regret to learn, that Mr. A. J. Whiffen, late Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, meb with a serious accident on Thursday last on the strand. It appears that he took a horse on trial from Jogoobundoo and Co., the horse on nearing the Fort became so unmanageable that it went in contact with the carriage of Mr. Pereira, after which the horse was so restive, that it reared up and capsized the buggy.

the buggy.

Mr Whiffen we are sorry to say, is in a precarious state, he having seriously injured his right arm, besides having sustained other hurts.—Ibid.

The Madagascar went off yesterday, for Hong Kong, where Captain Dicey expects to arrive about the 4th of next month. He takes with him as passengers to Singapore, the Revd. Mr. Pontey and wife; and Captain Macintosh, Governor General's A. D. C. To Hong Kong; he conveys Mr. Worms, a nephew of the Rothschilds, and Captain Grattan, of H. M. 18th Regiment, who is the bearer of despatches. We, wish this gallant Steamer a safe voyage, and that she may be in time to participate in some more of "the deeds of arms" in which she has already disinguished herself.

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

MADRAS.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that Cholera has been raging for some days back in Beliary, and the virlages in its vicinity, and that, no less than from ten to fifteen Natives daily have become its victims in Bellary alone. There has also, we regret to say, been several cases of Cholera at Hyderabad too, and that of a very virulent kind, we we, or none, it is said, who were attacked, have recovered.—Native Interpreter, July 29.

Loss of the Schooner Experiment at Maulmon on the 11th of June last—She was totally lost near the month of the Setary R ver, the crew, however, we are happy to find have all been saved.—Ibid.

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

The Golconda, which sailed hence with the Head Quarters of the 37th Regt. N. I. for China in August last, not having been heard of since early in October when she touched at Singapore, it has at length been determined on to fill up the vacancies in the Corps, and the local authorities have accordingly written to the Supreme Government to know the dates of the promotions. The Line step falls in the 38th Regiment, giving a Lieutenant Colonelcy to Major W. J. Butterworth, C. B. Deputy Quarter Mastergeneral of the Army, and promoting Brevet Major John Monson Boyes, weevet Captain R. G. Carmichael, and Ensign A. C. Macartney, to Major, Captain, and Lieutenant respectively, Besides which, there will be some Regimental promotions in the 37th Regiment.—Ibid.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS ... We learn that orders have been received from the Supreme Coverament directing the abolition of the present Salt monopoly, as also that of Tobacco in Malabar and Canara : and substituting a tax thereon, as upon other articles of produce in lieu of the existing arrangements. This change lwil, it is supposed, be productive of an enormous gain to Government, as owing to the excessive roguery which obtains amongst the Underlings employed in the salt branch of the Revenue Department, and the impossibility of establishing any efficient check over them, the Government are at present far less gainers than they will be under the new regula-tions. We learn from Tanjore that the Cauvery is higher at present than ever was before known so early in the season, and that the crops have sustained a good deal of injury thereby. It is also too supposed that the anicuts which were made at such great expence by Mr. Kinders. ley are likely to suffer from the floods, if not carefully looked to. Mr. Kindersley had, we find, reached his destination and assumed charge of the Tanjore Collectorate. -Ibid.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1841

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N future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before & P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OE THE

BRITISHEMPIRE.

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

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Bombay, 30th August 1841,

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Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

> By Order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Ori entar Steam Navigation Co pany s new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibralter and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lards Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexaudria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making 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 time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcuta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandia, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, pass-ur gers, and parcels will run Twice s month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Poctogal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's week. ly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algecicas, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will short. ly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

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

RATES OF FARE.

2nd Cabin. 1st Cabin To and From England and Alexandria. £ 45 ,, .. - £ 30 ,, . England and Malta , 33 , , , — , , 22 10 ,, England and Gibraltar... , 20 , , — , , 14 , , , Alexandria and Malta , 12 , , , — , 8 ... , Malta and Gibraltar... , 13 , , — , 8 10 , Mala and Co fu , 7 ,, , - , 4 10 ,,

B. M. WILLCOX... A. Anderson..... F. Carleton.....

Managing Directors,

FURNITURE DAMASK.

few very handsome German Damask Pieces A suited either for covering Couches or Tables, at 72 Rs. per piece of 36 yards; also a few Boxes of real No. 4. Manilla Cigars at 25 Rupees per box.

TERMS-CASH.

Apply to Nesserwanice Muncherjee at the Office of Messrs. AGANOOR Sons and Co. Bombay, 10th August, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on

the second day after the arrival of the overlend mail from England, in September next, and in each succeeding month, until forther natice.

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

Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

FOR KARRACK. The Company's Schooner Emily will start for Kar. rack two days after the arrival of the next overland mail.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

OR Sale a double Sea Couch with draws, in good condition, price moderate.

TERMS_CASH-

Apply to_PESTONJEE MERWANJEE. Apollo Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

INITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE.

COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol Engl of Courtown Enri Leven and Melville. Earl of Norbury. Earl of Stair.

Earl Somers. Lord Viscount Falkland. Lord Elphinstone. Lord Belhaven & Stanton.

DIRECTORS.

James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, Wi liam Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament. affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent annually, to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to, or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five 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 years, and afterwards the full premium, 571, 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,0001., subject only to the de. duction of 1441. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not poesessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 pe cent 2 3 10 2 8 2 do. 2 19 1 3 3 4 do. 4 9 8 4 14 5 do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal

For the convenience of parties residing in the City. they may make their appearance and pass the med. dical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Locks, E-q., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance, to give dispatch to the business,

PATRICK MACINITYRE, Secretary.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dorth Wiest Probinces.

the command of the Sirbi d Division have been tool. Greenbill adverts to a very important fact why removed, by Brigadier Paul's announcing that in natives should be principally employed, we alinde to the obedience to instructions recieved from the acing Adjutant General of the Army all reports of the duties in a tropical climate, which Europeans cannot perform, and of which we have had painful proof with division are to be mide to Colonel Denuis the respect to the very limited proportion of Native to European troppes. division are to be mide to Colonel Dennis the Senior Officer, and the Assistant Adjutant General, colonel Dennis the Senior Officer, and the Assistant Adjutant General, colonel Gazette is exposure to the sun, the European cannot be employed; August 18.

It is now rumoured that the settlement of metter to the Northward is not so very decided as was imagined, and that turlough will be, & has been refused in this division for the present, the month refused in this division for the present the month of having great numbers of native troops, especially in of Oct be, will however decide all doubts on the in such a warfare as it must always be in China and India subject There is no doubt of the Envoy and Minister at Cabul having demanded more troops. -Ibid.

Calcutta.

WHAT SHOULD THE INDIA GOVERN-MENT DO IN THE AFFAIRS OF HE-RAT?

(Continued from our last.)

(CORBYN's INDIAN REVIEW. JULY 15.) We have seen that Count Nesselrode does not deny that Count Simonich, on joining the Shah before Herat, and witnessing the distress of the Persian army, did not refuse his aid and advice, "Auy English officer." he plausibly added, "placed in similar circumstances, would have acted in the same manner." Count Nesselrode admitted that a Russian agent proceeded to Cabool, but it was only, he said, for the purpose of commercial enquiry; "the resources of that country are sufficiently extensive to be freely opened to the commercial activity of all coun-

All these facts have been before our readers as well as the gallant conduct of Pottinger, and we advert to them now merely in order again to enforce upon public atten-tion the vital importance of the recent intelligence from

wast then is the British Government now to do? This brings us to the next question. 3rdly, the necessity of occupying Herat as the Key of India. Major Todd doubtless foresaw the coming storm by the treatment be experienced, for it is well known that the moment a native in power begins to make exorbitant de-mends and it insolent he has some sinister motive. He is no longer desirous of the favor of the person he insults or is strong in his own conviction that he can be insolent with impunity. Major Todd was insulted, and sooner than have a repetition of an insult reflecting on his na. tion, he quitted the Court of Kamran Shah. This is what all high minded men have done before him -instance Col. Burney, Col. Benson, and McNeill. This insult is fit ground and legitimate why the British power should occupy Herat, and brings us to the fourth question, that the treachery and conduct of Kamran Shah is such as justly to call forth british into ference and punishment. Kauran Shah's conduct towards Persia in the first instance was disgraceful. The inducement of the Shah of Persia to commence hostilities with the prince of Herat was a legitimate one. His Maje ty declared to Mr. Bills (April 1836) that the strongest considerations of duty, both as a king and a Mussulman, orged him to this measure; 'that Kamran Meerza, and the Afighans under his authority, had penetrated from Scistan into Khorassan, had carried away twelve thousand persons whom they had sold as slaves, and had compelled the colef of Khain, his subject, to send tribute to Khmran Meerza; that the chiefs of Khain and Khaf both towns in Khoras san, had sent agents to say that they must, unles I ameadiately supported by the Shah, submit to Kamran. Persia on her side, had acted with great forbearance. McNeill in a despetch to Lord Palmerston, dated February 1837, states that Persia had committed no act of hostility against the Affghans; but that the government of Herat, in concert with the Turkoman and Hazarehs, had made predatory incursions into the Persian territories, for the purpose of carrying off the people as slaves. "This system of warfare," he says, "has been carried on without intermission by the Affghans of Herat, and Persia in making war on Prince Kamran.

But how much more so has it been towards the British Son-Spectator, August 12. Lord Auckland issued his mandate and formed the army of the Indus . The siege of Herat was raised and His Majesty the King of Persia and his Royal Army dispirited, defeated and disgraced returned to Teheran. while every circumstance is so fresh in the memory beyend the necessity of record, we need add no more than the bare mention that their deliverer, Pottinger, was shortly afterwards insulted. But now the very fort is made over to the nation by which it was besieged and delivered from the thirsting blade of Islam by our natious

support and its gallani defender Pottinger. British interference therefore is again required to vindicate the insult which has been so unprovokedly offered to the British nation. We arrive, fifthly, at the means to be sdopted and which should be more economically pro-

It appears to us that the recent compaigns have been conducted on a nost expensive scale, altogether uncalled for, involving the state in great and unnece-sary pecuniary difficulties, which past experience should have taught the rulers of In lie to avoid. Let us take opinions deduced from experience and we find that our army sent into Affghanistan, China, and the army of observation on the banks of the Suilej are on an uncalled for expensive scale, by having employed an excess of European troops. The difference of expense between European and native troops is allowed to be very considerable. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, before the Select Coumittee of the House of Commons estimates that difference as high as in the proportion of three or four to one in regard to private soldiers. An account produced by Sir John Malcolm, in which the expenses of officers and soldiers and all other expenses are included, exhibits the proportion of expense for an European soldier as double for a native. Tables taken in the financial department of the India House, afford the following result of the expenses

	BENG	AL.	MADRA	s.	BOMBA	Y.
110	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Cavalry (Foot) King Com-	£. 100 61 61 50	£. 61 24 30	£. 09 46 { 66 }	£. 90 45 35	£. 107 90 { 65 67}	£. 87 46 32

The foregoing result is highly important as a guide, and as Bengal troops are principally employed and properly so as regards expenditure. We may judge what has been the great expenditure by marching and embarking Colonel James, to which 69 guests were invited: the estal so many Europeans instead of natives on field service. It fore the Committee of the House of Commons whether | acr is almost the culy way Officers have of shewing their troops are to march immediately for Candahar in C. Barclay, Messrs. Barclay add the people in

efficiency, when on actual service, "would vary very much according to circumstances. In some situations, the Na. tive troops are I think better calculated for employment The doubts respecting Colonel Dennis taking European troops better calculated than the Native : but in escorting treasure, and every thing of that nature where esco-t is to be employed, they cannot be depended on as to keeping sober; " seither can they be employed on any duty where they are exposed to climate as in China, half the a my would be rendered inefficient from the harm to the rendered inefficient from the necessity. sickness. But we have further reasons for the necessity In regard to character and conduct, Colonel Limond states that " the moral character of the Native is far superior to the European ; that the charge of 100 Europears is much more troublesome then 100 Natives, considering the trouble that the officer has to look after the disciplin and moral conduct of the troops; the Natives being a quiet, biddable race of people, and the European having habits that the Native is not so much addicted to. Colonel Limond considers the Natives to be as much attached to the service as the Europeans; and that "the fidelity of the one is just as unimpeachable as the other," but further and lastly. The average sick of Europeans is estimated by Colonel Leighton at five per cent., and of Natives at two per cent. Sir T. Pritzer says, "I have had Native regiments of 800 or 900 strong with six or eight sick; but I should make enquiry if I found the number exceeded twenty or twenty-five in a Native corps. And in regard to Europeans, "we have always considered our corps unhealthy when they exceeded ten per cent.

The causualties in an European corps are stated by Colonel Leighton to be not less than fifty, and frequently 100 out of 900 or 1,000 men annually. He states the casualties in a Native regiment to be "very few. Sir C. Dalbito also represents the proportion of casualties in an European corps as very considerable. We shall not swell out our article by a million of facts, but passing by further mention of mis-management, let us implore the Government for the sake of the revenue. - the success of the service and the health of the troops, against this system of employing so many Europeans that in the event of a movement on Heral, the force may consist principally of natives. No General knows better than Sir Jasper Nicolls the value of, and dependence on native troops. If properly officered very

few Europeans are required to co-operate with them.
We would again suggest that whatever augmentation should be made to the native army it should be of

They are a faithful, frarless and athletic people, have few prejudices, and are ever ready for foreign as well as home service, and we believe could endure more privations and fatigue than any class of natives in India.

We had just written the foregoing, when the Overland Mail came in, it appears at all events that the opinion entertained of Russian intentions in the East corresponds with ours, for 'the Journal des Debats of the 16th May, contains a long article on the present condition of British India, and considers it far from improbable that in consequence of the advance of a British force to Herat, the Russians will prepare to meet us there, and hostility may pe haps ensue, which the Debats seems to think would, according to the present aspect of affairs, most likely terminate to bor deadvantage.

The Bombay Times, in his last number enquires --What is to be done with Affghanistan?--then proceeds to state what he believes to be the revenue and expenditure, and shows the number of troops in that country and the enormous expense of the Mil tary Establishment. The statistical documents from the Secretary of the Government published in our review of the Press is the best answer to the Bombay Times' question. In time an efficient Military force will pay itself.

An on dit has prevailed we uniterstand at Bangalo e that General Showers is coming to that Station, while General Allan will take charge of the Such re Division, and Colou I Gibson take has not retaliated these acts of aggression by any hostile the command at Trichin pols. Colonel Gibson s measure. Under these circumstances, he adds, "there appointment to Bellary, will have shown that it is cannot, I think, be a doubt that the Shah is fully justified not althoughther correct. Colonel Per y was expected at Bangalor on the 19 h or 20th; he would have Saca conduct towards Persia was surely disgraceful, charge of the Station in 100 a of Colonel Gib-

> We announce with deep regret the death at Tanjore, or the 28 h Jule, of Abraham Sahib or Ab toolsh Sahib, aged 75 years, a native Merchant of Tanjore possessing the highest character for his integrity and the extent of his mercant tile dealings. Though a native of Tanjore, he passed abou-35 years in Trincomailee, where he was presented, on the 9th of April 1835, with a silver cup by the English community at that place, bearing the names of several respectable gentlemen, as testimonial of their regard and esteem for him. The decrased gentleman was also patronized by His Highdess the Maharajah of Tanjore on his return from Trincornaliee, and continued in a ve y prosperous state till a spaemodic disorder carried him away from his numerous

gaged at Trincomallee is still carried on there in his name.

fierald, Aug 21.
In our columns will be found a report of two Inquests re cently held at Madras, one of which was on the body of a stand, presented no unusual appearance, unless indeed that the process of putrefaction appeared rather to have been retarded than otherwise.

In February 1837, when a young man belonging to the brig Algerine then in the roads, was bitten by a sea-snake, the same symptoms were in part observed, viz, "uneasiness in the threat and giddiness," and death took place as nearly as possible within the same time after the accident, that is, in about three hours. But "immediately after death, the throat became discoloured, the body convered with dark spots, and in a few hours so offensive, that it was necessary to have it buried the same afternoon." These catures present a striking contrast to the appearance of the body in the recent case ; and are deserving of the attention of medical men .- Athensum, Aug. 21.

The official despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir FLEMING SENHOUSE, which appeared in our Extraordinary of Thors ay, are documents that will be read with proud satisfaction by every Englishman. Wi hout detracting in she smallest degree from the praise due to the latter, we must say, that the former is among the finest specimens of the kind we ever recollect to have persused. It comoines two things rarely to be found in such writings, modesty and greatures, and stands out in striking contrast with the in-flated production of he here of Ghuz ati . Ibid.

Secunderavad, August 14. - With the exception of a few

conversation ; and various are the reports about the destina-

tion of each Regiment. The 3d L 1. gave a farewell dinner yesterday to Lieut. Colonel James, to which 69 guests were invited : the esnal

such arrangements of the forces are warranted. In respect for a Commandant; and in the present instancer regard to the relative efficiency of European and Native from all we have seen and heard, sholld say that the feeling troops. Sir Rubert Scot observes, that their comparative of regret at parting was mutual, and afforded evidence that a of regret at parting was mutual, and afforded evidence that a Commandant can, in a gentlemanly way, strictly exercise his nathority in upholding discipline, and at the same time, gain the esteem of those under him. The gallant Coloneb in returning thrake, expressed his regret that his lady'through indisposition, was obliged to decline the ball proposed to be given to her by the Officers of the 31 L. I.—Ibid

BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Contributions to the Dis rict Benevolent Society received in the month of August 1841.

D. Blane, E.q., Cantain Stanton, Artillery 2d Donation to the D. B. S. ... 25 To the N. P. Asylum. 25

> 50 Rs. 150

Bombay, 31st. Augt. 1841. Several Contributions of old clothes are thank. fully acknowledged.

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

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVALS. Capt. J. M. Martin, Horse Artillery from Poons. DEPARTURES.



" Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, September 1, 1841.

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

Its with extreme regret that we have to apologize to our readers for the late appear. ance of our journal yesterday andto-day and . Thecontinuance of Hindoo and Parsee holidays, is a source of the greatest annoyance to the worthies of the Press, and doubtless to the public at large; but, notwithstanding our solicitations and admonitions, the disciples of Brahma and Zoroaster will have their own way whilst our Portuguese compositors too often betake themselves to their spiritual devotions at the Shrine of Bacchus.

WE hear that one of the Scions of fortune, formerly 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 congratulating the intended noble Dake!!

Contemporary Selections.

An o'der emanating from the Head Quarters of he Sente field to ce was published at Sukker on the 9th instant, declaring Nusseer Khan and his adhe ents to be no langer enemies of the British. An he ents to be no longer encodes of the British. An He has left two sons and settled all his accounts up to the extract of a letter from Lard Auckland was also circles previous to his demise. The trade in which he was encurated, stating that no part of the property taken on ated, stating that no part of the property taken Kejuck can be considered as prize ; in consequence of it ha log been found is a town which belonged to a friendly power, though it was found necessary as man supposed to have been bitten by a snake, and to which a temporary measure to occupy it with British we made reference on Tuesday last. The bods, we under- Truops.—Conrier. Aug. 21

> We are given to understand that the vacancy in Council occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Dunlop will be filled up by the a pointment of Mr. Marriott. This gentleman's nomination will however be defer ed until the recent of the overland mail which left. England on the 4th August, as in the event of the arrive of a new Governor by the next Stenner. Mr. Marri a's servic a to Council would not be required, and it is therefore considered in xpedient to appoint a fourth member of Government for a few days, -Ibid. went () solders will

> 京の日本記事を表示した。 新りまり は 一般 一般 「大田マドル」 事情様 あるれいか The insalubrity of the Bombay Dockyard and its envirous has lately been clearly demonstrated. Since the arrival of Her Majesty's Ship Endymion at this port, nea ly one half her crew have been attacked by fiver. There have been more than eighty cases amongst the Officers and seamen, but none of them have proved fatal, excepting that of one boy, who lived some days in the ship after she went in o dock and was there taken ill.

cases of cholera during the past month, the Troops have
Continued tolerably heathy.

The expected relief of corps is the allieng-ossing topic of
been in the sick report. Of these thirteen have died Out of a duchment of to ty four maines, forty have and tweive still continue in a doubtful state-Inid

> The following is an extract of a letter from Cabool dated 2d August. There is a rumour affort here, that all the

progress to Herat. It is quite evident something is in the wind, as great preparations are making in the Commissariat department. The head of a European writer called Gonader was severed from his body the ther day at Candahar: a fanatic Faqueer accomdished it with one blow with his Tolwar, while the min was walking peaceably through the bazar. The Faqueer seems quite convinced he will go to Paradise for the brave act of assassinating a Caffar.'-U. S. Gaz. Aug. 31

By a letter from Hyderabad on the Indus. it appears that the Steam Flatilla is getting somewhat out of condition, through sickness and accidents. The Meteor has brokedown in the Ghara; the Planet has half ber crew sick ; and the Comet, lying somewhere about Tatta and Hyderabal, is little better. The crews are much exhausted by hard work, as the Steamers are kept constantly goin, up and down the river .- 1bid

Buropean Antelligence

The late Parliament .- The last Parliament of William the Fourth, elected in 1835, was dissolved in 1837, and the first Parliament, of Victoria, the third Ref rmed Parliament, met in November of that year. It has sat four sessions the longest life of any Parliament for the last fiteen years. During the agitations, of the last six years, the average existence of a Parliament has been less than two and-a-half years .- Atlas, June 26.

The will of Mr. J. T. Barber Beaumount has been sworn under 60,000l,, and it is divided among his children, except 13 000%. free of legacy duty, placed in trust for the support of a Philoso. phic Institution in Beaumont square, Mile End.

The population of Guernsey, town and coun ry. the while island is 26.463.

On Sunday morning, observes the Bath Jour. nal, so intense was the frost, that about two o'clock many immense quantities of white ice were to be seen in the wet meadows to the south of this city. The French bean and potato tops, were perfectly blackened, and large quantities of the young fruit perished and fell off.

A magnificent building has just been erected in South Snields for divine service according to the R man Catholic chu ch.

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

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

L rd Surrey has been called up to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Maltravers. Several thousand workmen at Merthyr and

other places, employed in the iron trade, have given and taken pledges of each other not to consume one pour of fresh m at until the price to reduced to 41d. per pound : they use bacon and Irish pork until the butchers can be starved into surrender.

The population of Jersey (the whole is and) in not known, but that of St Heliers is 23,400 -as increase of 45 per cent. since 1831.

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

The heaviest falls of rain during the last six months were on the 22d March and the 23d June; on the latter day 7 luths of an inch feil.

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

The Lard Mayor held a court of conservancy at Greenwich, on Tuesday, of which the business is reported in a line, while half a column is devoted to a description of the dinner that followed. The students at the College of Civil Engineers

at Putney won their match with the me ical students of St. Georges Hospital, on Tuesday, by about 50 yards. On the same day a sailing match between the yachts Dauntless, Bermudian Maid. and Briton, of seven tons each, resulted in the victory of the Bermudian Maid, over her antagonists by full three minutes in the one caseand two in the other.

Mr. Saunders was elected city comptroller at

the last court of common council. Splendid weather (says the Taunton Courier) still prevails, and the few light snowers which have occured have delightfully refreshed our gardens, and benefited our meadows and the growing crops. The hay harvest has been se. cured in excellent condition.

At the county police office, Worcester, on Tuesday, Mr. John Woodward, farmer, of Bis... hampton, was fined 101. including costs, for. trespassing upon the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, on Monday week, by riding for some distance along the line. The fine was paid by the d fendant's brother.

The packet ship Orpheus, Captain Cole, saw the President on the 12th March, the day before the most terific gale that ever oc ured (says a New York paper) on our coast. This was too probably the last glimpse of the unfortunate ves.

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

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

their employ 2271. The liberal candidates for .the city 101. 10s. each, and many others.

A part of the funds for the payment of the third instalment of the arrears due to the late British Auxiliary Legion has arrived in Lin.

The ball at Almack's on Wednesday last was the last of the season. There were 500 persons of rank and fashion present.

Another frighful calamity had occurred, in the shipwreck of the brig Minserel, on the 18th May, in the St. Lawrence, with 156 persons on board. We quote from the parrative of the disaster from the Quebec Mercury of May 23d.

" The Minstrel left Limerck, Ireland on the 21st April last, for Quebec, with 141 passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea ranning at the time, but the boats were Launched and made fast to the fore chains. Up. wards of 100 passengers embarked in the boats, but their 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 which it is temporarily fastened to any thing else is called a painter] could not be cast off; and the people who had embarked in the boat perished with their equally unfortunate companions on board the ship, except four of the crew and four pas. sengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls rea mained to tell the sad tale. These eight persons had embarked in the gig, which was towing astern; and fortunately for them the rope which attached it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day when they were taken off by the ship Wellington of Belfast, Captain M'Intyre, and brought to Grosse Isle.

Captain Outerbridge, of the unfortunate Mins rel, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vess I until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the gig."

Absurdities .- To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty .- To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you, u less they gain some palpable ad vantage by it .- To sit shive ing in the cold be. cause you won't have a fire till November .- To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the titlepage of the works they praise or condemn .- To keep your clerks 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 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. To sender a man a service voluntarily, and ex. pect him to be grateful for it .- To expect to make people honest by hardening them in a gaol, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.—To fancy a thing is cheap be. cause a low price is asked for it .- To say that a man is charitable because he subscribes to a hos. pital .- To arrive at the age of fifty, and be sur. 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 hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

THE CENSUS

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Mr. John Travers, of St. Swithin's lane, merchant, was summonde upon an information to show cause why he refused to make a return according to the act of Parliament of the names, ages, and occupations of the inmates of his house.
Mr. A. N. Wicks, registrar of births and deaths in the south district of the city of Landon, stated that having appointed Mr. White to call for a census of the population in that district, that gentleman left one of the usual forms at Mr. Travers, shouse, and the paper was returned with a mere general statement of the number of males and females, the defendant refusing to insert the ages. &c., of the individuals. Braud, the marshalman, proved that he had delivered the summons personally to Mr. Travers in the committee room of Lord John Russell at the Guildhall Coffeehouse. "Give my compliments, ,, said Mr. Travers, "to the Lord Mayor, or any alderman who may sit for his lordship, and say that I cannot come, situated as I am, and that I will not come, and I disagree with the law altogether. I have made a return as it was wished but to question my servants as to the particulars required is what I will not do. I am acquainted with the e, and I shall leave that to the magistrate. ,, He was

The Bowstreet magistrates sat in their old office on Saturday for the last time. Their court is now held in the station house until a new one be built on the site of the old. The new magistrates, Mr. Hall, Mr. Twyford, and Mr. Jardine, the successors of Sir F. Roe. Mr. Halls, and Mr. Minshall, opened the temporary court on Monday. All the old Boystreet officers are pensioned off.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 26. A strange story promulgated by Lord Mounteashel, at the meeting of a charitable society, has attracted some attention, in consequence of attacks which the Times has made upon its credibility. The tale ran thus. A young lady was accidentally left by a friend in a linen drapers shop in London, and a person who looked like a lady offered to take her home in her carriage. "By mistake" the coachmam drove, not to the house of the young lady's friend, but to that of the owner of the carriage; and it proved to be such a house as no virtuous woman could enter except through the basest treachery. She was detained, and shortly after a gentleman appeared : in him the young lady recognized the very clergyman who had prepared her for confirmation! His subsequent conduct to the young lady is said to have redeemed his fault in ever entering such a house. The Times doubted this story, and calledfor the name of thering clergyman for the vindication of the Church. Lord Mounteashel has written a letter to the paper, in which he reasserts the truth of his account : -but says that the young lady " would be guilty of a base breach of promise, and be wanting in a proper sense of gratitude, if ever she told the name of her protector." " The occurrence," says Lord Mountcashel, " is not more surprising than another that has some to my knowledge, which took place at Almack's under nearly similar circumstances. But when such adventures happen for prudential reasons every exertion is made to hush them up.

The foregoing case, indeed is eclipsed by a shocking story which has been tested by criminal preceedings in Paris. Some years back, a Mrs. Brereton living at Boulogne, took in charge, apparently for the purpose of instruction, two young English girls, one of whom is now aged fifteen, the other twelve. She had a married daughter a Mrs. Lusignan. The family removed to Paris soon after; and Mrs. Lusignan formed an intimacy with a Baron St. Houain, at one time a captain in the French service. but now President of the Banque Philanthropique. One day she took the two children to the lodging of the Baron; and while there actually aided him in the eretration of unspeakable atrocities. The children concealed their wrongs for some time; and when the story creeped out, the elder urged, she since said, by, the entreaties of Mrs. Brereton, denied the whole. The younger girl always adhered to her tale. At length it reached the ears of the authorities, and the Baron and his accomplice were tried before the seventh Chamber of Correctional Police, on Tues. day. A technical fault in the case saved the Baron and he was acquitted. Lusignan was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, to pay a fine of 100 francs, and to be deprived of her civil rights for two years.

POLICE JUSTICE.

A rew days ago a young man " of very respectable ppearance was brought before the Lord Mayor charge with having picked a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief in the London Tavern. Whenever a person of " respectable appearance" commits a fraud of any kind, the case is immediately taken up with enthusiasm by the reporters, and surrounded with all the interest their art is capable of conferring upon it. There is a heavy premium on respectability in such matters. A " gentlemanly address" converts the vulgarest crime into a genteel romance.

In this instance the prisoner at once acknowledged is offence, with a grace which must have won the heart of the police-constable, were it not that the handkerchief was actually found on his person, and the theft could not, therefore he very well gainsaid. It was his " first offence"-he was . really driven to it by want'-his friends were " highly respectable-he was a " medical student"-and, having been rufused admission as a surgeon on account of some alleged de fici-ncy in anatomical knowledge, he was " altogether destitue." These interesting details made an impression on his lordship, who required that some of the young man's friends should come forward to give him character. How this was to alter the nature of the fact of the theft does not appear; but, after the delay of a few days, the prisoner's father. " a gentleman of property,' arrive I from Yorkshire, and attended the justice-room. On this occasion Sir Peter Laurie pre-

In the conversation that ensued it was stated by the father that his son never had the slightest imputation cast on his honesty before, that he made him an allowance, and that he had received a strictly moral education, great care having been bestowed upon him. Sir Peter, somewhat surprised at all this, seeing how the ellowance had given way to want; and how the moral lity had ended in picking pockets, expressed himself to that effect, when the following collegy took place .-

Father.-It is not always that men act with propri-ty; the b-st and most virtuous men sometimes act with impropriety. I hope you will take that into consi-

Sir Peter Laur'e .- Do you call picking pockets an impropriety ?

Father. —I call it a very great impropriety—a moral

impropriety. Sir Peter Laurie .- It is an impropriety for which I

shall punish your son by sending him to Bridewell. Father .- I understood that the Lord Mayor was ony desirous to have the attendance of some one to give him a character, and to answer for his future good

Sir Peter Laurie: - How could I send a poor wretched creature to Bridewell for a similar offence, and let your son, who has been brought up as a gentleman, walk off without suffering any punishment? You very much mistake my character, if you suppose me capar ble of being more indulgent to your son because you are a gentleman.

The prisoner was committed for seven days to Bridewell.

The stern justice of Sir Peter Laurie is above all praise. He would not suffer the young man to walk off unpunished merely because his father was a gentlemay. No-he regarded that circumstance rather as an aggravation of the moral impropriety he had committed in stealing a pocket banikerchief, and gathering himself up for the solemn exercise of the summary power vested in him by act of Parliament, sentenced the immoral youth to an imprisonment of seven days

It would seem from the indignant manner in which Sir Peter repudiated the notion of sending " wretched creatures to Bridewell, and letting off peor ple who were " brought up as gentlemen, for the same offence, that this sentence was designed to mark his strong sense of the necessity of even handed just tice in such cases, and that seven days in Bridewell is. at all events, a full measure of punishment for any man, gentle or simple, who is caught making free with other people's pockets. Now mark how this police justice shudders and smiles alternately at similar

crimes. Upon the very same day that Sir Peter Laure adjudicated this case at the Mausion" house, two men were brought before the magistrates at Maribrough street, upon a charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. Bedford, the cemedian, of a snuff box. We are not aware whether the law makes any difference between a souff box and a pocket handkerchief , but it may be safely assumed that if the respectable medical s udent had discovered a snuff-box in the pocket he found his way into, he would have appropriated it along with the handkerchief. But John Nolan and John Walton-the men accused of stealing the boxwere, anfortunately, not brought up as gentlemen. They were only " poor wretched creatures, lounge ing shout the entetrances to the Italian Opera probabaly quite as hungry as the student, without the pro" vecation of an exhausted allowance. Even a pinch of snuff was exhibitating to fellows in their condition ; and without any palliation in the way of respectability or any friends to come forward to give them a charicter, they were rash enough to help themselves to Mr. Paul Bedford's box. Instead of following the advice of the Duke of Venice, who says that—
The robbed who smiles takes something from the thief.

Mr. Paul Bedford, in no very smiling humour, seized Nolan, and found the box in his hand. The pre. sumptive evidence, therefore, was strng, although Nolan declared he did not take the box, and he knew nothing whatever of his confiderate.

Here was exactly such a case as that contemplated by Sir Peter Laurie in his admonitory reproach to the father of the gentleman pickpocket. These delinquents were as poor and as wreiched as the heart of an upright magistrate could desire for a tourists. So far as the tore of comparison is concerned, is a specimen once for all of this species of vain glory :-

great illiustration of equal justice. It may be anticipated, therefore, that the summary jurisdiction was exercised with smillar promptitude in their case and that they were sent off to Bridewell for week at inast to expiate their guilt. But there is offices. What is sound logic in one place is absolutely absurdity a few streets off the code of principles that is treated with implicit res. pect by one justice, is treated with explicit contempt, by another; the Lord Mayor merely asks for withnesses as to character, but Sir Peter Laurie sends the prisoner to Bridewell; and the Mausion house stands upon a summary power, while Marlborough-street dances off to the sessions. Nolan and Walton, instead of being sent for seven days to Bridewell, were fully committed to take their trial. The difference between these sentences is as great as

the difference between the circumstances of the accused The balance of severity is, of course, in favour of the young gentleman with the allowance, who will be out of Bridewell and about town making as respectable an appearance as ever, befere Nolan and Walton are put upon their trial; so that, in fact, before they shall have been proved guilty of the offence with which they are charged. they shall have undergone a heavier punishment than has been altogether inflicted upon the son of a man of property who, after having received a strictly moral education, is detected picking pockets at a public meeting. Sir Peter Laurie's virtuous indignation, therefore, is not without ample justification in the daily proceedings of the police courts. He knows well the operation of magisterial sympathies, and is an indisputable authority upon all cases of guilty fame and wealthy crime, "What!" he exclaims, "do you suppose I would send a poor creature to Bridewell, and let your son walk off unpunished ?,, Yet this well-educated thief is dismissed for a week to Bridewell, and the two " poor creatures" who robbed Mr. Bedford will probably be sentenced to hard labour and close confinement for rix months, if, indeed, they be not sent to the hulks for as many years. And this is English administration of English laws-po. lice justice in the highest perfection !

Literature.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

America, Historical, Statistic, and Descriptive. By J. S. Buckingham, Fsq. 3 vols. Fisher, Son, and Co. London, 1841.

THE first thing that will strike the reader on looking over these volumes is, that the whole information they 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 extraordinary egotism of the writer. We are tolerably familiar with the vanities of authorship, but the specimen before us utterly transcends all former instances of open mouthed gotism with which we are acquainted.

These are serious objections at starting. The size o he 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 each 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 agreeable to the public and creditable to the author. Mr. Buckingham, however, seems to have resolved upon manufacturing a book about America on a large scale; and he has effectually succeeded. We believe this is the largest of all the books on America; and, in reference, to its pretensions, it is unquestionably the worst.

Whatever could be drawn in-even apropos to nothing episodical and supererogatory matter invariably ministers 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. Buckingham's services in Parliament-Mr. Buckingham's overthrow of the East India Company-Mr. Buckingham's lectures-Mr. Buckingham's speeches at Temperance meetings-Mr. Buckingham's poetry-in short it is Buckingham, Buckingham, Buckingham, to the end of 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 " Buckingham's America." It is Bucking's America with a vengeance ! But it is only one-half of it after all; for he promises us a second series of the same extent on the Southern States probably

With these preliminary hints of the general character of 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 advantages of so peculiar nature as to render it likely that he should avoid their errors. In fact he enjoyed " specia privileges." What does the reader suppose they were? Why that his lectures (on the eternal Mesopotamia, &c.) brought around him " in the shortest space of time, all the most intellectual portion of society"-that his reputation 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 ther advantage of a knowledge of other countries and other races, which furnished him with " more accurate standards of comparison than could be applied," to quote his own modest words, "by persons acquaint" ed only with their own." How far these previleges are" speciall" any body may judge ; the reader must determine for himself whether they have produced any " special" results. For our own parts, we suspect other travellers have visited America who had travelled quite as much as Mr. Buckingham, and rather more to the purpose; nor have we been able to trace a solitary illustration of that accurate standard of comparison which Mr. Buckingcham sete up as an advantage over other

we have found nothing in these volumes, big as they ars, which might not be written by any labo rious plodder who had never been out of reach of Bowbells during the term of his natural like.

Mr, Buckingham's lectures, he informs us, were heard and read by not less than a million of persons : his add resses at public meetings were also, he says, heard and read by a million of persons : so that Mr. Buckingham added up in his two phases, was heard and read by two millions of Americans. He thinks this constitutes a strong claim to the confidence of his English readers. We entertain precisely the opposite opinion. A man who goes to a country in a sort of public capacity, and who is cong stantly before the public of that country, is in the wortpossible position for the formation of an impartial or comprehensive judgment upon the domestic habits of the people. What we want is the revelations of a man who was behind the curta in, not of one who was before it. N. r. Buckingham was, so to speak, an actor in America. Ha i he gone simply as a private gentleman, mixing quietl v with society, and observing what was going on around him without being himse If observed, his book would hav been a hundred-fold more valuable. But the fact is, h was a kind of mock-lion, and was too much engaged with the usual c ogitations of lions in ordinary to se very dispassionately the exact characteristics of the people. Hence his book will please nobody, and is not unlikely to offend a great many. He desires to speak well of the Americans, yet he promulgates some of the severest nensures against them that have ever been printed. On the other hand be indulges in a vague admiration of American institutions, which, without satisfying the expectations of our transatlantic consins, will be received with cold sneers 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 number of unfav ourable incidents and facts, gathered from hasty and superficial observation, from casual and irr sponsible conversations, and from newspaper paragraphs he contrives to make an injurious impression in regard to the general condition and character of America, which will undoubtedly be resented as being both groundless and malicious by the bulk of the population.

The details into which the writer travels. He describes nearly all the public buildings, even to the number and dimensions of their pillars and steps; and furnishe a very complete account of hospitals and other public foundations. He seems to have emptied into his velumes the contents of all the jocal itineraries he could pick up. and then to have arranged and garnished the whole mass according to the suggestions of his fancy or his experience. Statements of this nature are not without their use, but they are neither original nor entertaining.

Here and there, however, in spite of long extracts from the newspapers, testifying to Mr. Buckingham's "surpassing eloquence," we have a few striking characteristicsf of the people. We will run through a rew of them. althrough there is not much actual novelty in any oe

The bustle of the Amer cans is preverbial. In New 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 instead of being drawn by horses at a walking pace, are often met at a gallop, and always at a brisk trot, the carter standing in the front and driving by reins. Omnibuses are as numerous as in London, many of them drawn by four horses, though the carriages are inferior to the English ones. Hackneyacoaches are also abundant and superior in every respect to those of London. These with private carriages, which, however, are few and plain generally with a black coachman aud footman, without display of livery or armorial bearings, added to gigs and other vehicles, make up a crowd of conveyances through the public streets, which, from their bad pavement, occasions as much rattling noise as in the most bustling part of Piccadilly or Cheapside. The whole of the population seen in the streets seem to enjoy this bustle, and add to it by their own rapid pace, as if they were all going to some place of appointment, and were hurrying on, under the apprehension of being too late.

Yet, notwithstanding all this flightly rapidity of motion, the Americans who visit England are generally remarkable for a sobriety of manner almost amounting to sadness. They are emphatically staid and thoughtful. Great energy, doubtless, lies under this exterior of reflection.

The Americans are expensive dressers, especially the women. There is perhaps, no city in the world (says Mr. Buckingham) in which so many expensively dressed ladies may be seen walking or shopping as on a fine morning may be met with in Broadway. Delicacy is the leading characteristic of the ladies, and in their houses

they are faultless:—
As wives and mothers the American women appear to be exemplary in the extreme; and while the interior of their dwellings exhibits the greatest attention to everything that can give domestic comfort propriety and decorum reigns over all their establishments. In the private and social visits which we were permitted to pay to some of the families with whom we were on the most intimate terms nothing could surpas s the general good sense, amiability, intelligence, and benevolence, which marked the conversation. The women were always equal to the men, and often superior to them, in the except of their reading and the shrewdoess of their observations.

The leading features of the female character here however, in the best circles, are—domestic fidelity, social cheerfulness, unostentatious hospitality, and moral and religious benevolence. There are, perhaps, ten times the number of women in good society in New York, who interest themselves in the support and direction of moral objects and benevolent instructions, that could be found in any city of the same population in Europe; and while the husbands are busily engaged in their mercantile or professional avocations, a good portion of the wealth they acquire is directed by the benevolent influence of their wives into useful and charitable channels,

Mr. Buckingham dwells a little too much on the excellent society he was in, and the great number of acquaintances he made in an incredibly short space of time. Here

has all as alleury all their trade state of the

As the most moderate calculation that can be made, I think that, during the four months of our stay, in New York, I became personally acquainted, by introddetion and interchange of calls and visits, with nearly 500 individuals; while those who attended my courses of lectures delivered in different parts of the city, and formed the sudi-nees of the several public meetings at which I assist, ed, exceeded 20,000 in number, so that I was as gen rally and extensively known to the inhabitants as any man could well become in that space of time.

He evidently thinks it a great feat to become extensive-

passed to reflect us on the nature of this equivocal noto-ricty. Mr. Auderson, the Wizard, would make himself ham at Plymouth. better known in half the time. Mr. Buckingham is no Miss White was a mot remarkable old 'alv ; a'des'

At Washington our traveller attended the first draw-Ing-room held by the then President, Mr. Van Bur.u.

The sketch of the scere is curious:

We went about nine o'cle'c with the f.mily of Colonel Gardiner, who is attached to the public service here, and found the company already assembled in great numbers. The official residence of the President is a large and substantial mansion, on the scale of many of the country scats of our English gentry, but greatly inferior in size and splendure to the country residences of most of our nobility; and the furni-ture, though sufficiently commodious and appropriate, is far from being elegant or costly. The whole air of the mansion and its accompaniments, is that of unostentations comfort, without pa ade or display, and therefore welf adapted to the simplicity and economy which is charac-

teristic of the republican justitutions of the country,
The President recei ed his visitors standing, in the centre of a small oval room, the entrance to which was directly from the hall on the ground floor. The introductions were made by the City mars al, who announced the names of the parties; and each, after shaking hands with the Pre-ident, and exchanging a few words of courtesy, passed into the adjoining rooms to make way for others. The President (Mr. Van Buren) is about sixty years of age, is a little below the middle stature, and of very bland and courteous manners; he was dressed in a plain spit of black; the marchal was habited also in a plain suit; and there were neither guards without the gate or senteries within, nor a single servant or attendant in livery any where visible. Among the company we saw the English minister (Mc. Fox), a nephew of Lord Holland, and the French minister (Monsieur Fontoi). both of whom were also in plain clothes; and the only puiforms in the whole party, were those of three or four offcers of the American navv. officially attached to tha wary-yard at Washington; and half-a-dozen officers of the American army, on active service. The dresses of the ladies were some of them elegant, but generally characterized by simplicity, and jewels were sourcely at all worn. The party, therefore, though consisting of not less than 2,000 persons, was much less brilliant than a drawingroom in English, or than a fashionable soi ee in Paris : of an equal number that I ever remember to have attended in Europe. but it was far more orderly and agreeable than any party

There being no rank (for the President himself is but a simple citizen, filling a certain other, for a certain term), there was no question of precedence, and no thought, as far as I could discover, comparison as to superiority. Every one present acted as though he felt himself to be on a perfect footing of equality with every other person; and if claims of preference were ever thought of at all, they were tested only by the standard of personal services or personal merits. Amidat the whole party, therefore, whether in the small receivingroom, and around the president, or in the larger room of promenade, where 500 persons at least were walking in groups, or in the small adjoining rooms to which parties retired for sears and conversation, nothing approaching to supercillousness or rudeness was seen. The humbler classes—for of these there were many, since the only qualification for admission to the morning levee, or the evening drawing-room, is that of being a citizen of the United States—behaved with the greatest propriety; and though the pre sure was at one time excessive, when it was thought that there were nearly 3.00 persons in the different spartments, yet we never heard a rude word, or saw a rude look, but everything indicated respect, forbearance, and perfect content ment, and when the parties retired, which was between eleven and twelve o'cleck, there was not half so much bustle in getting up the carriages, which were very numerous, as is exhibited at a crimbaoatively small party in England; nor was any angry word, as far as we could discover, exchanged between the drivers and servants in attendance.

All this is very favourable to the character of the people, and ought to be borne out in mind when we pidstitute comparisons between Euglish and Amergan society, Here were 2,000 peole republicans without any distinction of rank, conducting themselves with more decorum and good breeding (if decouum and good breeding consist in order and quietness) that an equal number of people would be likely to do under similar circumstances in an European community,

A similar feeling of decorum pervades the conducty of public business. The following description of the proceedings in Congress offers a st.iking contrast to

are too offen discussed :-The order of proceedings in both Houses is, in its most essential parts, like that followed in England; but there being much fewer members, and much less business to do-as the separate State Legislatures transact all their legal affairs, and leave to Congress only the general business of the whole—there is much more order and degorum in their conduct. The President or Speaker of each Honse sits without wig or gown, and the clerks and officers are equally without any distinguishing dress. No eries of " hear, hear," or cheers, whether ironical or otherwise, are over heard; -no coughing, or exclamations of " oh, oh, " er eries of" question, question, " " divide, divide," disturb the gravity of their debates; and one shelf cause of this is, no doubt, that their hours of doing business are more rational, as they sit by day and not by night as in England. The members of committees attend their respective committee rooms at ten in the forenoon; at twelve both Houses meet for business; and though a clear majority of each Hous is requisite to form a quorum, this is rarely or ever wanting; while in Bag land, where forty members, or one six teenth only of the whole number are sufficient to form a quorum, the House is often not formed at all at four o'clock, or " counted out" at seven o'clock, becaues even this small number of the people's representatives cannot be got to attend to the duty of their constituents.

At Saratogo springs the fashionable watering place Mr. Buckingham had an ample opportunity of confirm ing his opinions respecting American society and the beauty of American women. His impression is that there quite as many elegant men, and a great many more beautiful women at Satatoga that are usually seen at Brighton, Cheltenham, or Bath. The women were exceetingly beautiful, of a marble paleness, with dark eyes and hair, small mouths, and singularly while and regular teeth. But they wanted the rosy complexion and coral lips and animation of English women. Mr.

Bucking ham no sooner pays a compliment to the ladies than he spoils it by some terrible act off. They are beautiful, it seems, but they have no enthusiasm. The American ladies did not appear to me to evinos the same passionate admiration, which is constantly witnessed among English females, for the pursuit or object in which they were engaged. Neither painting, sculpture, poetry, or music, neather the higher topics of intellectual conversation, nor the lighter beauties of the belles lettres, neather to make them from the general anathy and indirections. neem to move them from the general apathy and indif-ference, or coldness of temperament, which is their most remarkable defect.

They do not want information, he continues—bence, he concludes, this apathy must result from a deliciency of part of which are very trivial, while few of the restaste of feeling. The conclusion is not warranted by the maind r are sufficiently accurate to be regarded as facts. The coldness of temperament that f talice authentic. It is a very heavy work—figh, stale and that freezes ove the heart-accounts for it all.

In the third volume there is much valuable info mation. especially respecting education and the voluntary system. in Boston and throughout the New Fn. ish States. Indeed this is the best part of the whole work, although the nature of its details are the least calculated for extract into our columns. Pass ug from has mit erstin. ly known in a short space of time. Surely he cannot have more tangible subject, we will intro uce one of the few

> rendant of the pilgrim father, William Wh to, whose some Preegrine, was born on beard the Mayflowe a sea. She received us reclining on her bed, but neatly dressed, as for ten years past she has had but a partial use of her limbs for walking. Her face, however, was remukably free from the wrinkles that usually accompany so great an age ; her features were so pleasing as to indicate the possession of great beauty when young, and she had not a gray hair on her head. Her hair was as brown, though not quite so full, as that of a woman of twenty-live ; and her cheerful smile, firm voice, and intelligent conversation, made it difficult to believe in what was, however, beyond all doubt, that she was really ninety-one years of age. She described her sight as par ecily good and her constant occupation of kait ing, sewing, or reading, had never; yet relaxed, or became painful.

> The room in which she live I was in a house more the m two hundred years o'd, and one of the earliest of those built in the colony. It was of word but cons ructed with great strength, and the exact pattern of an English house of the same period a central door, low, but wide, with a large handle-shape i beass knocker, of which we saw more in Plymouth than in any other town,) with a broad entrane; hall, an I room on ea h side. T e house was two stories in height, but he ceilings w revery lov; and across those of the larger rooms, extended a thick and heavy beam of wood, laid flat, and not en lwiseas in modern buildings.

Miss White's room was called "The Cabin of the furniture: __the other chairs were of the old high-backed English fashion, the seats stuffed with hair, the wood of dark mahogany, the covering of striped black stuff. The old chest of drawers, with fanciful brass handles; the oak framed horizontal-paned glass over the chimney piece; the little liondawed mahogany pier table; the perpendicular and narrow oak framed pier glass between the front window, with the dark green watered moreen curtains; and the family arms of the Whites and the Howlands, bo h Pilgrim Fathers, hanging over the mantelpiece, framed and glazed, as issued from the Hearld's College in Loudon—carried one back so completely to the old English country mansions of past centuries, that it was difficult to teel one's-self in the New World, and among a yet infant people.

Our author delivers a very decided opinion upon the principles of the American Colonization Society, without appearing to have sufficiently sifted the complicated questions connected with the subject. The effect of this is to feed the worst of all conceivable prejudices those which springing up on the side of justice, literally hang upon the arms and enfeeble the efforts of their advocates of truth. It is quite certain that no person well informed on these questions could have hazarded the following sen-

The defenders of slavery in this country profess, in deed, that their only reason for opposing the doctrines of abo'ition is a belief that their slaves are more happy in their bondage than they would be if free_that they there-fore do not wish, for the sake of the slaves themselves, that their happiness should be disturbed-though they add, they are perfectly sure that the slaves do not desire freedom, and would not accept it if it were offered to

Now, what are the facts, for the accuracy of which we confidently appeal to every intelligent native of America? Simply, that there are no "defenders of slavery" in the non-slave holding states, and that there are but a minority holding states, and that those who oppose abolition do it, not from a belief in the present happiness of the slaves —not from disregard to the freehom of the slave, but political and social difficulties inseparable from the effort or emancipation, and from an opinion that interferance in the matter is unwarrantable and fujurious. There is an idia also very prevalent in the Southourn states, particularly in the remote districts, that the white and coloured races could not live together on the same soil, nearly equal in numbers if their present relations were changed. This idea may be irreconcileable with abstract theories of human rights -and we admit at once that it is. But of what avail are all such arguments against

that practical necessity which knocks your system on the head even while you are propounding its doctrines Emancipation in America will be a work of time, and cannot be otherwise. We have too much implicit trust in the mercy of God not to believe that the coloured race mustbe ultimately free: but we are not, therefore, prepared to denounce the .laveholders, who have inherited the calamity from us who planted it in the soil, for not exposing themsel es to risks in which they might involve both she white and black man in a common ruin. The creu usuances of American slavery are totally dif ferent from those which surround slavery els-where. We must, therefore, deal with evil differently ; and ap ply such means as the case admits.

Mr Buckingham fails into many mistakes regard. ing slavery. Speaking of Washington, he calls in the greatest slabe mart of the country. This is a grave error. The slave trade is carried on to a very inconsidera b'e extent in washington compared with the business that is done in that acrocious traffic at Richmond and several other places in the union. But Washington comes in for other mistakes. Mr. Backingham says that the cold is a severe there as at Bos on? this is an error. He complans, also, of the hotels and the manuer of heing at Washington? but his strictures are usjust. Perhaps there is no a city in the world where petter supplies of table luxuries are to be pre-ured than in this capital of the American r publics, He also condemns the people for their or flig cy. This nay be true in reference to the fluctuating floating population, but not of the resident citizens, who are remarkable for the propriety of their lives Amongst other min or errors also, he says that wood fires are universal in Washington : - new the fact is that coal is burnt quite as much, perhaps even in a greater proportion.

But our author counits a grievous error in representing the land in the districts of Columbia so poor as not to be worth the payment of the taxes on it. The advertisements quoted by Mr. BUGKINGHAM from the National Intelligencer, instead of being as he supposes evidences of the fact, are men'el for a very different purpose. They are designed, not to sacrifice or sell the land for the taxes, but in cases where a title to the land is in doubt, that it may be bid in by some third party in order to secure to the real owner a valid title. This slight oreninstance shows how very necessary it is for travellers to penetrate for accurate information below the surface.

The e are many similar blunder and falacies we intended to notice; but must leave them untouched

authentie. It is a very heavy work-flat, stale, and unprofitable.

In April 1839, Captain Grey, in his expedition of discovery, crossed a stream which he named the Hutt River : in January 1840, the Colonial schooler hampion was sent in search of its mouth; and the following extracts from the journal of Command-Dring show the result ; on the 11th January he was in latitude 28 deg. 45 min.-

" 13th. Steered east for the main to make Hutt River , saw an opening in the land. like the mouth of a river; at three p. m. bere up for it; at 7 h 45 water, durning the night a heavy swell set in.

" 14. At six a m. start d for what I took to be the entrance of the Hutt River. Found it blocked up with and, and too much suif to permit the boat to land. Pulled five miles to the north, and effected a landing under shelter of a reef Walked to the river, and found it very small. Proceeded up it almost three miles (in a direct line); the land very go d on the banks; but, with the excep ion of two or three pouls of salt-water and one very small one of fresh, the hell of the river was quite dry, and there was no appearonce of there ever being a very large body of water

" 15th. At daylight, weighed and made sail to the north, at two was off R-d Point of Gantheaune Bay; sharened sail with the determination of auchoring in the bay, but on hauling in, found it much exposed; wore and stood out again."

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

.. 29tu. daylight weighed, and made sail to the south; eight a m. auchore l in a bay (not laid down in May flower," and it was certainly the most perfect ca- the chart) lying in I tirude 28 deg. 50 min. the north binet of antiquities, we had yet seen. The chair used by binet of artiquities, we had yet seen. The chair used by Governor Carver on board the Mayflower, made of o'd A reef breaks off the point, the north part of which English oak, with the staple for lashing it to the ship's hore W. S.W.; but it extends far more to the morth, and breaks, I presume, in bad weather. The ree's extend also a great way to the westward of this point. We anchored about half a mile from the shore, seven fathoms water, and about three miles from the head of the bay. The soundings are exceedingly even for five miles, carrying seven fathoms, never varying. Just before we carried four or five; when, I think, we passed over the reef, which appears to me to join the main at that distance from the S. W. point. The beach des not show the least sign of any sea; found two posts stuck up on it. I consider this bay a most excellent anchorage during summer, and I think, from the appearance of the beach, it must be safe in winter."

This bay the Record supposes to be Port Grey.

> THE VUCKLAND STEAMER, whose arrival we intimated in our last, did not oring with her the intelligence we expected to have received from Aden, and from the sience of our nu nerous Correspondents on the Peninsula, we are led to infer, that the ran ou ed attack of the arabs has as usual ended in smore our at least in the assault of the seven mounted champions, by whom Ahmed, the interpreter, was murdered, and who seemed to have had no further ill against the garrison in view than to rid the P litical agent of his evi genius - Moolia Jaffer. We hear it rumoured however, that there are still occasional demonstrations inland of large bodies of armed men, who are very likely in the end to persevere till 'acir bloody purpose be effected. The opinion that " the favourite" is one great cause of our nisunderstandings with the natives, does not seem to be confined to certain officers of the garrison. It would be a curious addition to the maze in which Aden politics have become involved, if the hatred of the Arabs to one or two individuals should turn out to be connected with a real desire of good understanding with the British : a state of natters as greatly to be desired, as we for our part conceive it to have been postponed or interrupted by political mis management. - I tid.

> The Auckland did not make nearly so good a voyage as we had expected, having taken 21 days from Bombay to Aden, which she reached on the 9th—this would however enable her mails to reach Suez by the 18th and Alexandria by the 21st, the usual time. The Sesostris, the 1st steame which took this route, completed her voyage last year in 9 days, and the Cleopatra, which left Bombay on the 19th June, reached her destination in 18 days without trouble. We have seen told that the Auckland's early fault of overbuoyancy still adhers to her, and that when some 100 tons or so of her coals are expended, her paddles get too much out of the water. From the results of the experiments of the present year it is inferred, that when a little more experience of the prevalent winds in the track steamers should on these occasions pursue shall have been gained, that no difficulty will be felt in completing the voyage in 16 days with our present ships, an I that with more powerful steamers the trips from B anday to Adea may ultimately be performed during the wildest of the monsoon in 14 days this, if attainable, would entirely get rid of the much exaggerated difficulty of obstructions duringthe monsoon which now appear to be all imaginary. We formerly suggested that the Cleopatra should be sent instead of the Sesostris. and the monsoon voyage be at all times undertaken by packets for the accommodation of passengers, instead of Steam Frigates which accommodate none. The accident, of the Sesostris being required for China compelled this arrangement to be gone into, contrary to what was intended, and the packet has bent the frigate of last year by one day, and of the present year by THREE !-Ibid.

> It is rumoured that the following changes will shortly take place in the Civil Service; Mr. Pyne to be one of the Re-senue Commissioners, Mr. Legeg: to be Collector of Cus-toms, and Mr. Ecombe to be confirmed in the appointment of senior Magistrate of Police.—Courier Aug. 28.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES .- August 13, Barque Cleopatra, Captain R. Early, rom Ennore to Calcutta.

Passenger.—W. R. White, Esq., M. D.

Do. Barque Clarendon, captain J. B. Grant, from Ennore to Calcutta.

Do. 14, H. M. Ship Larne, captain P. J. Blake to Singapor and China. Do. 15, Barque Competitor, captain J. Prichard, to Monsoo Do. 15, Barque Compensor, and Calcutta.

Passengers for Monsoprottah.—Ensigns Moore, 6th and Garrard, 27th N. I.—For Colcutta: 3 Seamen and 2 Lascars.

Do. Barque Sarah, captain W. F. Walker, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Mrs Fox. Miss Eames, Rev Mr. Fox, Captain J. R.

Graham, 1st N. 1. H. Wood and H. Newell, Esqrs, and Ensign

Cannon, 221 N. 1.

BIRTHS .- At Agra, on the 16th of August, the Lady o Licotemant J. Brind, Artillery, of a daughter. - At Ferozepore, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Cap. At Perozepore, Sub-Asst. Comy, Genl., of a son.
At Mynpoorie, on the 14th of August, the Lady of Capt.
Robert Bravan, 31st Regt. N. I., of a son.
At Agra, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Carter, of a daughter.
MARRIAGES.—At Nusseerabad, on the 12th August, by

the Revd. John Moore, the Revd. Henry Pratt, A. M .. to Commanding Rajpootanah Field Force.

At Cawapore, by Lisence on the 10th of August, by the Revd. J. Carshore, at Christ Church, Mr. John Perie Bennett. Assistant Overseer D. P. Works, to Miss Eliza Reid

DEATHS.—At Madras on the 29th of July, Captain Walter Forster Kar, H. M. 9th Regiment, and Ma or of Brigade of Queen's Troops at that Presidency.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th instant, of Cholera, after a very short illness, Captain William Richard Maidman, of the Horse Artillery, aged 39 years, deeply regretted by his family and a wide circle of friends.

anish Dollars whole & 100 Ditto do, broken \$\Psi\$ 100. 220-15
German Crowns \$\Phi\$ 100. 214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes \$\Phi\$ £ Stg. 10-8
Svece Silver large ingots \$\Phi\$ 100 Tolahs 101
Po. dp. small ingots \$\Phi\$ 100 Tolahs 100. .220-12 221 .214 215 .10-8- 10-12

Shipping in the Barbour.

Bombay Bunk Shares....

Names.	Agents, William	For	To Sail
Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Sugz	tet Sent
Lady Feversham	Durom Carter & Co	London	Leinel Con
Candahar	K imehund Motichund.	'a him	· zoch sep.
Ovecol	J. Nesserwanjce Wadya	Canada	- lst prox.
Hinday	Remington & Co	China Co.	in Sept.
Hindoosuu	Remington & Co	China	leth prox.
Moriey	. Eglinton, Maclean & C	o. London	· 15th prox.
Glenleg	. W. Nicol & Co	Singapore	
Quentin	· Gillanders, Ewart & C	o. Liverpool	· lst do.
Six	. Remington & Co	Londen.	Despatch.
Marga ret	Foster and Co	Singapor	espatch.
Catherine	. Foster & Co	London	
Herculean	. W. Nicol and Co	Livernool	Kely pros
Portland	. B. & A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	1 Sel-
Formore	Workey & Co	China	A STATE OF THE STA
Uonaulanaum	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. C. Cowasjee & Co.	Tondon	Despatch.
Hereutaneum	Riteme, Stewart & Co.	· · (Longton.	Despatch.
Calcutta	C. Cowasjee & Co	Marko.	· Despatch.
Circassian	IF orbes & co	London.	en tak mear
Lady Grant	Dirom carter & co	London	Despatch.
Sophia	Dirom carter & co Aga M Rahan	China	3lat inst-
Sir H. Compton	- Forbes & co	Cork	- Thomatch
Island Queen	Remington & co		do.
Ardaseer	. Remington & co	I London	do.
Westmoreland	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	
Asiatio	McG., Brownrigg &	Co Colontto	do.
Adala	Forbes & Co	Co. Carcuita.	lat prox.
Dan and	Turbes & Co	London	Despatch.
Dangaiore	McG., Brownrigg & C	40	· Tomor-
Cornwains	Skinner & Co Nacodah H. M. Casin		
Braemar	Nacodah H. M. Casi	m Madras	STATE OF THE PARTY
Willington	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpo	ol. 1
James & Thomas .	D. & M. Pestonjee.	Calcutt	0
Copeland	Forbes & Co	Liverpo	01
Argyle	Remington & Co	Liverpo	ol
Isabella	· · · Kimchuhnd Motichu	ind	STEEL STATE OF THE
Eleanor	Forbes & co	1000	200
Ducness of Arcell		St. 18 18 4 1 1 1 1	ME AND THE STATE OF
Charles Forber			
Boyel Savon	Parker 2 Co	****	
Stadios	Forbes & Co	1200 110	
otering	Eglinton, Maclean &	c Co	
********	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
	Ritchie, Steuart & C	0	
	Professional District & Co.	AND THE COMPANY OF THE REAL	CARL TANK A CHIEF THE SALE OF STREET
*************	Macvicar Burn & Co		The second of the second of the

H. M. Ship Endymion.

M. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Bedusa Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; a rigs Taptee Tigris used Pallnurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Jangoon, Petamber Sayoy, Fanney, Lodease, Hamenshaw, Dalley, Fazemardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear Futtel Barree, Fute Rayan, Usive Esvie.

Portunese—Brir of War Cassadore Affrica

Fessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	. 23d June.
Repulse	Forbes & Co	do.	26th May.
Tanjore	Foster & Co	do.	4th June.
Malabar	Skinner &: Co	do.	20th July.
John McLellan	former	do.	9th June.
Reliance		do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co	do.	10th July.
Bombay			In July
	Grey & Co	do.	7th June.
Tasso		do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	tota June.
Ceylon		Shields	. 16th June.
Devonport			
H. McCormick.		do.	18th Dec.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		12th May.
Athol	The state of the s	Liverpool .	. 7th May.
Majestic	Dirom, Carter & Co	do.	22d May.
Madonna		do.	22d May.
Ann	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	26th May.
Higginson	Mc., Brownrigg & co		29th June.
Mertoun		do.	Ist Aug.
Margaret		do.	June,
	Ritchie, Steuart & co		June.
Hannah Kerr			8th June.
William Pitrie			0 0 5 8 8 mm
Helen Stewart			lothJuly.
Caledonia			In July.
Princess Charlott			4
Queen Victoria		do.	Control of Paris
Montague	ISkinner & co		1
lansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	do.	CALL VALIDARIES
Christiana	certains communication	do.	1 1 105
Alex. Grant		do.	4
Woodman		do.	10 /2 FASSE
Agnes Gilmore	en brown brown in the	Clvde	. 10th Peb.
Ann Martin			21st May.
Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & co	do.	26th June.
Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	100
	Higginson & Cardwell	Singapore .	27th June.

*Have sailed by the latest accounts.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

1	Number of Packages.	To whom addressed	By what Ship imported.
1	Box	S. D. C. Smythe Esq	Steamer
1	Do		seased seather or a little
2	Dr		Berkshire
1	Do	Lieutenant Moarshead,	only adequires
10	Garrier America	H M S Favorite	Cambridge
1	Do	Captain D Mellish	Dartmouth
1	Bundle	W L Johnstone Esq	Freak
1	Box		
		N	Unknown
1	Do	Ensign E Lockley, 2nd	
Eis	Laborator and	Grenadiers	Ditto
1	Do		Earl Balcarras
1	Do	Mr Brown, Courier Of.	
1	D.	Lieut Colonel Bagnold.	Donne Passes
i	Do	Captain Ramsay	Ditto
i	Do	Lieut R Olpharte	Halifay Pucket
i	Do	Lieut R Olpherts E H Edger Esq. 40th	LIGHT A GUACE
•	20	Regiment.	Ditto
1	Do	Messrs Blackwell, Cur	SECTION OF
		setjee and Co	Ditto
1	Do	Ditto ditto	
-	KIN BOLDING	8月里海洋 南夏州 4岁19月期 7月8日	ring
1	Do	Ditte ditto	Glenelg
I	Do		
1	Do	William Mackenzie Esq.	
1		Lieut H B Combe	
1	Do	Officer Comdg. Troops	Florist
ı	Do	Ensign J G Wollen.	Louisa
1	Do	Lieut William Mosley	Unknown
1	Do	Lieut E S Neblock	Gienelg
1	Do		
1	Do	Major Brough	Ditto
1	Do	J J Taunton Esq. C S	DICCO . TOP DE
1	Tie Co	\$16.00 P. S. SANTONAY, A. MINISTERADO (1997) 1774 PROPERTIES, 11 171 (1997)	From Post OF
1	Tin Case.	Dimia	fice

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

J. PYNE, Collector of Customs

Bombay, 18th August 1841.

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