

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

WARLIKE APPEARANCES.

Maulmain Chronicles of date as late as the 18th of August, reached us yesterday. We learn from them, that the proceedings of the Burmese were a very suspicious appearance. A stockade is being erected across the river, in the neighbourhood of Maulmain, and the jungle was being fast cleared from its vicinity. Some Burmese officer of rank, had arrived at Martaban, in war boats, and had been rowing along the shore, close to Maulmain; to obtain a view of the town, they had gone back to Martaban after gratifying themselves in this respect. These movements seem to have excited the suspicion of the authorities, and the crews of the gun boats were being drilled under the auspices of the Commander of the Childers. We fully agree with the Editor of the Maulmain Chronicle, that these boats are not likely to meet with any hostile flotilla, for which they would not prove a match; nor do we think that Tharawadie will permit himself to be persuaded to come to blows with us, unless he hears of some serious discomfiture having been sustained by our arms in China, whatever preparation he may be making. —Harkara, Aug. 31.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Letters from Maulmain state, that that active and indefatigable man, Mr. Commissioner Blundell, of the Tenasserim Provinces, who has done much, and will do much more, if he is allowed, for that fine country, is under no apprehension of an attack of the Burmese upon our territories proving successful; but he much fears, that they will annoy us, by coming over as marauders, whenever fitting opportunity is afforded, and setting fire to the town, and has, therefore, requested that a steamer of light draft of water, and armed, may be despatched to Maulmain. This demand has been anticipated by the Governor-General, who has ordered the Prosperine to Maulmain, and she will positively start for that place on Saturday next, armed with two twenty-pounder pivot guns and four traversing nine pounders. This smart craft is in proper trim when drawing four feet water, and when deep laden she only draws six feet. —Harkara, Sept. 1.

LOTTERY PRIZES.

No. 5647 Prize of Rupees 10,000. No. 4903 Prize of Rupees 5,000. No. 5820 Prize of Rupees 2,500. Nos. 4894 5454 5372 5500 5108 5810 5636 5638 and 5829 Prizes of Rupees 1,000 each. Nos. 5613 5107 5805 5137 5095 5237 and 4990 Prizes of Rupees 500 each. No. 5618 which brought up the LAC was held by Mr. A. Holmes, of the Firm of Holmes, Faudon and Co., and No. 5647 drawn 10,000 went to Bulloora Mullick. —Star, Sept. 1.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—We believe, that a General Court Martial will now very shortly be assembled, for the trial of a young officer of the 25th N. I., at Barrackpore, on charges connected with an extraordinary affair lately alluded to by our morning contemporary. The alleged act, which will form the basis of the accusation, was committed early in the present year, though the circumstances, which have tended to fix suspicion on the accused party, have only recently been brought to light. The box, said to have been furtively appropriated, was the property of a young Artillery officer, who, on first landing in the country, made use of the Post quarters of the suspected individual, with whom he had been previously acquainted, as a temporary receptacle for his baggage, when first brought from the ship. The subsequent discovery of an article—an opera-glass, we believe—which had been among the contents of the missing box, in the hands of a third officer, led to an explanation, which caused the owner of the lost property to tax his suspicions on the officer, whose conduct has already been investigated by a Court of Enquiry, and was must inevitably, we fear, be summoned before a higher tribunal. The box was afterwards discovered in the quarters of the suspected individual at Barrackpore; and though from the circumstance of its bearing no address, it is highly probable that it came there in one first instance, by accident, we are apprehensive that other circumstances have transpired, which will render it necessary that the charges should be so worded as to contain an accusation of the gravest nature. We sincerely hope not, for the sake of the young officer himself—of his Regiment—of the whole Army. —Harkara.

Burma.

SURVEY OF THE RIVER—TRAINING GUN BOAT CREWS.

The crews of the gun boats in the public service here are, we learn, in daily exercise and training under the direction of the Commander of H. M. B. Childers. We presume they will not find more than their match in any enemy they may chance to meet in this quarter.

We have heard that the particular service on which the Childers was sent here was to survey the river between Maulmain and Asherst, a service which some persons in the shipping interest have seen for some time desirous should be effected. We suppose the state of things consequent on the erection of defence at Martaban by the Burmese, and immediate engagements in preparing the gun boats for effective operations, have caused a postponement of the survey, but it will no doubt be well and thoroughly done as soon as the local authorities shall deem it expedient for the Childers to leave her present position. —Maul Chronicle, Aug. 18.

TAVOY.

The H. C. Steamer Gauges returned on Sunday last from a visit to the southern stations of Tavoy and Mergui. We understand that both those places are remarkably quiet and altogether free from the excitement that appears to prevail here regarding the expected royal advent at Rangoon. Such a visit had been heard down the coast, but no one believed it would ever take place, a belief which was, till lately, very general here.

We are sorry to learn that much sickness has prevailed of late at Tavoy among the people, caused no doubt by the constant excessive rain, joined perhaps to malaria arising from the thousands of carcasses of buffaloes strewed about the country. We are told that out of 26 or 27,000 buffaloes, the Tavoyers lost last year nearly 23,000, the consequence is that the rice crops, which used formerly to be so abundant at Tavoy, are reduced to little more than suffices to feed the population. We fear it will be many years ere this loss in cattle will be made good, more especially

as the people have been disappointed in their hopes of obtaining cattle from the adjacent Siamese districts. On application being made for permission to purchase them, the answer, we are told, was, you are very welcome—but there are no cattle as they have all died in the same manner yours have done. This may be true or not, but we suspect the latter, considering the general prejudice against the export of cattle and the Siamese disregard of truth. It was at one time very much feared that the epidemic among the cattle would travel down the coast and carry off those of Mergui province, but we are happy to find that as yet Mergui has escaped, and consequently the people are turning their cattle to the best account by employing them in the rice fields and selling those not in use to the Tavoyers. It is feared, however, that the heavy rains, this year, will injure the crops very considerably. The country has not been so much inundated for many years, and one evil resulting from it is the stoppage of all operations at the Coal mine where the river had at one time overflowed its natural high banks to the extent of eight feet. It will indeed be a great blow to the prosperity of Mergui if this coal mine should ever be abandoned, though from all we can learn of the quality of the coal, we much fear it will not be found to answer for steamers. In the course of last month two steamers came in to Mergui together in search of fuel for the continuance of their voyage to the Straits, the Dana and the Hogbly, the latter destined for China, where from all we learn regarding her, she is not likely to distinguish herself very much among the Steam Squadron.

We understand that a great number of boats and nearly 700 men have gone up this year to the forests to cut sapan wood and that their contracts for cutting are unusually high. This sapan wood forms an important article of trade for a small place like Mergui, but the purchase of it is now almost entirely confined to the Chinese who carry up the wood to Calcutta in their junks and the article at Mergui which is said to bid fair to become of great importance, viz. Tin. There is no doubt whatever that it exists throughout the province in great abundance and requires only a small portion of skill and capital to be brought into the market. —Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS OF A HINDOO.

DEAR SIR,—After a long pause of taciturnity to which I was unavoidably doomed from being obliged to have some despatches made ready for the Steamer which left this Port on the 1st Instant, I take up my pen to announce to you that I am in the land of the living, lamenting, as usual, the fate of my countrymen in this world, and that of your's in the world to come. You may say that you can get final beatitude thro' the medium of your Saviour, Jesus Christ, and be washed away from all your sins; you may flatter yourselves with hopes which the best suited to your purpose, can I am sure never be realized. How could you dare hope that all your enormous crimes which you have politically committed and do still commit in this world in the broad day light of God's ubiquity will be pardoned in Heaven? To expect these favors at the hands of the Almighty, after being guilty of such enormities, is, in my humble opinion, nothing but a downright mockery of the impartial and equitable disposition of our Heavenly Father. This observation of mine may perhaps put many a serious mood of your reverend Padres out of countenance, and may give them occasion to remark that it is quite unscriptural. In the like manner your free-thinkers may laugh at my soliloquy and call it perfectly whimsical; however I defy them both, and commit my thoughts to paper in order to give them publicity thro' the medium of your valuable and highly respectable journal, with full confidence that all the impartial observers of human nature will do justice to my feelings as well as to my motives, in bringing forward all your political villanies to the public notice; and, in order to convince you that I do not complain against you without reason, I put down the following circumstances as best illustrative of your knavery and political cruelty.

I shall in the first place, prove by the most undeniable arguments that the War which you are now waging with the Chinese under pretence of certain injuries you have received from them, is beyond doubt quite unlawful. The origin of your dispute with the Chinese arose from your pertinaciously carrying on the opium trade, notwithstanding the emperor's having repeatedly and distinctly declared it an illegal and contraband traffic. Now I ask you what plea can you set forth to justify this your infringement of the emperor's orders, who was the lawful sovereign of his country, and, consequently, his orders were as imperative on you as they were on his own subjects? But every principle of regard and respect for national law has no weight with you, when such principle interferes in your views of enriching your country, and supplying it with all the luxuries that you can lay hold of, without your being in the least at the necessity of paying silver from your own pockets for them. You are well aware that the large supply of Teas and other Chinese peculiarities which are now imported into Great Britain, without costing you any thing, is purely owing to the opium trade, which, if stopped, you can not get them without paying hard cash. Self interest is all in all to you, and to secure it you would do any thing; you would let go their national good name and civilized character to the devil; you would trample upon every principle of honor and justice, and would not fail even to sacrifice a few hundred lives.

If impartially viewed, the high commissioner Lin was quite justified in consecrating the contraband article from Captain Elliott, which he was compelled to do to preserve his country from the universal depravity and viciousness to which they were abandoned by the rapid progress the use of opium was making among them, as he had no other remedy left him to resort to suppress this nefarious traffic on the face of your strenuous efforts by every unfair means to force the trade upon them. What authority had you to send a poisonous substance to the dominions of a Foreign King in spite of his repeated injunctions not to do so? Nay, you would not stop here, but send a large army to threaten him to submission, to ask compensation for your surrendered opium, and to secure a trading port to carry on your treacherous operations notwithstanding your being the aggressor. Now, my good friend, Mr. Editor, I ask you, where is your integrity and good sense which you so much boast of? Such are your empty boastings and pratings. What barbarities and deeds of the blackest dye are you not guilty of? When Chusan was stormed, almost the whole of the inhabitants deserted their homes and emigrated to a distant country; now figure to yourself what serious an inconvenience they must have been put to, and how distressed they must have been at their being deprived of the peace and tranquillity which they have for nearly four thousand years uninterruptedly enjoyed. The Chinese are a timid but benevolent people. You have often times received the most distinguished marks of kindness and generosity on

the part of their emperor, who has pardoned the grossest offences on your part and extended his clemency to you at a time when it was in his power to have punished you very easily. You will recollect that, how many times long before the commencement of the present War your beastly sailors have committed acts of violence and War of murders on the Chinese: but why, how many times have you, the intelligent and sober part of your community been detected in smuggling opium, yet your crimes have been pardoned; whereas a thousand Chinese have suffered martyrdom for those very offences. In commercial point of view, you have, I dare say, derived the most substantial benefits from China, but you would close your eyes on all these things, and would only show your eagerness to take advantage of the generous feelings and weakness of the Chinese, and try to undermine them by every means in your power. The most ancient, richest, and the proudest monarchy in the world is being rendered the poorest and humbled of all the countries on this earth, by a race of mankind who call themselves the most enlightened and philanthropic of all the human race. China seem to share the same fate as the once mighty, but now unhappy Hindoostan. Alas! the world is treacherous, and indeed the most treacherous are always the most prosperous.

As an instance of the love of money being so predominant in you, that before it honor and good faith are nothing to you, I bring to your notice the circumstance of Capt. Elliott's pledge for the opium indemnity not being recognised in England. The merchants who have surrendered their opium to him for the service of your Government, have nothing to do with your China War; their claims rest direct upon you. You contend with the Chinese that they have heaped indignities upon your Representative by keeping him in durance—but in my humble opinion I think, it is not the confinement that has so much degraded your representative in the eyes of the world, as it is by the dishonor which you yourselves have shown to his opium certificates. You may pride yourselves for your sagacity and political wisdom, but be it as it may, I think it quite dishonorable in you, and a great political weakness on your part, to lower down the character of your own representative, and consequently of the whole British nation for the sake of a few millions of Rupees. Had the surrendered opium belonged to some European Houses in Bombay and Calcutta, could you have withheld the payment of the compensation—money which your Government were bound to make by the pledge given by your representative so long? No, they would have long before this got their money, but fortunately for you the poor helpless Native only were concerned in the surrender which gave you very good opportunity to evade payment. The Native traded in opium on the faith of your Government, and the encouragement they held to them, and thus the poor deluded creatures have received themselves under the false but flattering hopes of your protection, which at the time of need you have so unmercifully withheld from them. Your ambition is so great that it has got the predominance over all your reasoning faculties, and like weather-cocks you are now turned from this side to that by the winds of self advantage and self convenience. No principle of equity or justice, or War, or religion could restrain you from your thirst for gain and aggrandisement.

I remain as before, your sincere friend,
A HINDOO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. BIRTHS. At Booj on the 3d September, the lady of Lieut. Williams Brown Adjutant 2th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Bombay, on the 12th September, Mrs. Robert Craig, of a daughter. At Cawnpore, on Thursday the 29th August, the lady of Lieutenant Andrew Crawford, H. M. Sash Soojah's 1st Regiment Cavalry, of a daughter. At Malgaon, on the 3d September, the lady of Captain Bayley, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Ahmedabad, on the 3d September, the lady of W. B. Taylor esq., surgeon 3d Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. DEATHS. At Rajcote, on the 25th August, Lieutenant C. Williams, 14th Regt. N. I. after an illness of eleven days of Fever, sincerely regretted by his brother officers. At Indrapore, on Thursday, the 9th September, George, the infant son of Mr. W. S. Price, acting assistant to the superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan, aged three days. BENGAL. MARRIAGES. At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 26th August, at St. Andrew's church, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, Robert Angus, esq., of the Armenian philanthropic academy, to Mrs. E. Mitchell, relict of the late Peter Mitchell, of the country service. At Calcutta, on the 26th August, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, captain Charles Fowle, to miss Mary Anne Driscoll. At Calcutta, on the 10th August, by the Reverend J. Carshore, at Christ church, Mr. John Perie Bennett, assistant Overseer D. P. Works, to miss Eliza Reid. At Durgajiling, on the 3d August, by A. Campbell, esq., superintendent of that place, Mr. James Henry Smith, post master of Tistalech, to miss Frances Jane Elizabeth Bellow, of Kursong. BIRTHS. At Calcutta, on the 20th August, the lady of H. T. E. Critchley esq., of a son. At Myngpore, on the 14th August, the lady of captain Robert Beavan, 51st regiment native infantry, of a son, and eldest daughter of a son. At Calcutta, on Friday the 27th August, Mrs. George Dick, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 29th August, the wife of Richard Saunders, esq., of a daughter. At Chittagong, on the 21st August, the lady of C. Mackey, esq., of a son. DEATHS. At Calcutta, on Friday the 27th August, after a painful and protracted period of illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizabeth Huet, relict of the late Mr. S. H. Huet, aged 92 years and 15 days. At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Mr. W. H. Bonton, aged 55 years. At Bishop's college, on the 29th August, Anna Venkaty, the beloved wife of Joseph Venkaty, bishop's college press, aged 28 years, leaving three children and a large circle of friends to bemoan their loss. At Singapore, on the 16th July, captain Andrew Comcher, aged 37 years, late Commander of the Brig Wilberforce, of Hull. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, Robert Cunningham Paton, esq., of the firm of Allan, Paton and Co., merchants and agents, aged 36 years. At Pattargatah Factory, Bhagulpore, on the 14th August, Henri Sandolle, aged 27 years and 4 months, deeply regretted by his relations and friends. At Cawnpore, on the 23d August, Caroline Charlotte, the lady of captain Charles Campbell, deputy pay master, and eldest daughter of James Wemyss, esq., civil service, aged 33 years and 9 months. At Kishnaghar, on the 28th August, William John, the infant son of the Revd. C. H. Blumhardt, aged 8 months and 24 days. MADRAS. BIRTHS. At Ootacamund, on the 28th of August last, the lady of captain R. Taylor, of the 2d light cavalry, of a son. At Trerandrum, on the 28th August, the wife of the Revd. John Cox, missionary, of a daughter. At Bellary, on the 17th August, the lady of captain C. W. Rolland, artillery, of a daughter.

Military Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVAL. Ensign and Qr. Mr. C. D. Duceat—13th Regt. N. I. from Surat. DEPARTURE. Lieut. A. Pottinger—15th Regt. N. I. to Ahmednuggur. HIGH WATER IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES. 1841. A. M. P. M. H. M. S. Sept. 15th Wednesday..... 10 56 11 18 16th Thursday..... 11 37 11 57 17th Friday..... 12 18 12 38 18th Saturday..... 12 59 1 19 19th Sunday..... 1 40 2 00 20th Monday..... 2 21 2 41 21st Tuesday..... 3 02 3 22

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841. Table with columns for Week, Month, Remarkable Days, Bombay Mean Time (Sun Rises, Sun Sets), and Phases of the Moon (D. H. M.).

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Table listing dates for various locations: ADEEN, AGRA, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, Adelaide, Sydney, Fort Phillip, BURMAH, Moulmein, Rangoon, CABOOL, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CANARDAH, CEYLON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HERRA, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MAURITIUS, NEPAUL, PENANG, PERISTAN GULPH, PESTTA, SCINDE, SINGAPORE, with corresponding dates.



THE GAZETTE. Thursday, September 16, 1841.

We have received several letters from Kirkee relative to the spiritual wants at that station. About two years ago a Church was built at Kirkee and a Regimental Clergyman appointed to officiate; but, up to the time of our writing, the building continues UNCONSECRATED! and of course divine service cannot be performed without this ceremony, (unknown in apostolical times) and the fees usual upon such occasions! This non consecration doubtless arises from the circumstances of the Lord Bishop being unable to visit the station:—doubtless it arises from no such cause, for the Bishop visits the station every year, and even at the present time, if we mistake not, his Lordly Reverence is not five miles from the spot, and carries in attendance a Chaplain, his Son-in-law, and a large Establishment: for what? ay! for what—Bombast? certainly not to do the work of an Evangelist, or the Church would have been long since consecrated, and the good folks of a Cavalry station would not be necessitated to go five miles to Church. Let the good people at Kirkee address the worthy Bishop and wake him out of his slumbers: the Bishop after rubbing his eyes and opening them will do his duty.

From our Belgaum correspondent we have received the following:— Belgaum, 6th Sept. 1841.

Belgaum seems to take it quite easy: there being no news here of any importance. The Gups you have received regarding a further force being sent to join the troops at Dharwar is not unfounded, as the light Company of the 4th are under orders to hold themselves in readiness, as well as the remaining part of the Company of Artillery with two Battering Guns and two field pieces; the Battering Guns are ready for starting in the arsenal. A Boy whitt riding on a Buffalo in the tank near the main Gate a few days ago fell off and was drowned before any assistance could arrive to rescue him.

Unless a further requisition is sent from the Political Agent I dont think any more troops will go from this—I see by the Madras Government Gazette a great many removals of Regiments are to take place as soon as possible,—the 18th N. I. leave this for Nuggar I believe on the 1st proximo, and the 20th N. I. form Asseerghur are arriving in their stead.

A case for 1500 Rupees was tried in a certain Native Court about 15,000 miles, but not more from Belgaum—The case was decided against the Complainant, who has appealed to the next superior Court—The Vakeel employed demands one third of the

sum that may be decreed in applicant's favor in his Court—The applicant is willing to give him the sum demanded, but if it be eventually lost in the Sudder Audawlet, nothing beyond what the regulations allow—This the Vakeel will not agree to—surely there ought to be some regulation introduced to prevent those Vakeels insisting on such unwarrantable terms—A note is now in possession of one of the parties written to him by a friend, in which it is stated that if a certain sum be given (140 Rupees I think in all) the case would be decided in his favor—This he declined to do—and the case was decided against him, the opposite party (it is whispered) having "knuckled down"—but more of this hereafter.

We have letters from Dharwar to the 9th instant; from one of these communications we make the extract below. It would seem from certain disclosures that, the time is not far distant when some unpleasantness may arise between the Company and the Nizam, which will not be productive of security to the Nizam's continuing on the Gadee! His Highness must pay more attention to the interests of his country, and watch narrowly the inclinations and movements of the Hyderabad Durbar, or Delhi and its associations may be no imagery or "the Spirit of a dream."

Camp, Dharwar, 9th Sept.

I believe the trial of the whole of the Arab prisoners will be over the day after tomorrow; thirty or forty villagers are yet to be tried for aiding and abetting the Arabs therein. There are some village "Patels," coolcomdies (village Clerks) and six Peons—Treason is amongst the other charges brought against the Arabs—Is this just?—Are they, or were they ever our subjects? They certainly entered the service of one of our subjects and took possession of Badamee, which he told them belonged to "—" There are some important disclosures being made by the principal actors—at least I have been told so—Also that a report was received yesterday from an Officer in command of one of our outposts, that fifteen hundred mounted Arabs and five thousand infantry are in the neighbourhood; this however he had on hearsay only—It is stated that the plan of the intended attack on the jail by the Arabs alluded to, is among the disclosures made yesterday—I wish they may come on or make a stand somewhere, that we may go on them; if they do, they will get a good thrashing, depend upon it."

By the "United Service Journal" for last month, we find that a new Corps has lately been added to the French ranks, under the denomination of "Tirailleurs de St. Omer." The uniform worn by these soldiers is well suited to the form of duty they are expected to discharge in the field;—the Jacket and Trousers being of a dark green, and the cuff yellow. Their shakoes are low and black—of which colour also are their belts, girdles, knapsacks, &c. &c. The weapons furnished them are short Rifles (Delvigne's) that throw balls at a point-blank-range of about six hundred and fifty-five yards—the general range of Field pieces; and long light swords, capable of fulfilling the purposes of Bayonets on occasions of emergency. The Bullet is moulded to the Rifle's bore; and instead of the common lock, percussion caps are used, which being fastened to knobs of wood at the lower end of the cartridges, tend, in an extraordinary manner, to facilitate celerity of loading. The men wear moustaches, and a pointed beard on the chin. One of the Battalions that were on service in Africa received the designation of "The Soldiers of Death" from the Arabs, in consequence of the great havoc it occasioned in their ranks. The Regiment has been reviewed by the

King in person, when he presented it with its Colours: and Marshal Sout administered the usual oaths of fidelity and allegiance.

Contemporary Selections.

IRON STEAMERS FOR CHINA.—Orders have just been received at Fort George for two Serjants with ten Artillery men under each, to hold themselves in readiness for instant despatch to China on board the Medusa and Ariadne Iron Steamers. The Ariadne is presently in dock, but her repairs will in a few days be completed, and the vessel ready for sea. The Medusa will also be put in dock to undergo the necessary repairs, and a thorough inspection before her departure. These steamers are about 400 tons burthen each and 60 horse power, and draw no more than 3½ feet water. We have reason to believe that in the course of the week they will be on their way to figure on the Celestial Waters. The order for their despatch has just been received from Admiral Parker. It seems by no means certain that they will be able to get beyond Singapore before the commencement of the stormy season in the China seas.—Times, September 15.

Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. (Continued from our last.)

The Revolution of Candia is appeased, and the Insurgents have surrendered their arms to the Troops of the Grand Signior.—It appears that the said insurgents had expected some assistance from Greece as well as from the Allied powers; as to the former they were entirely disappointed, and to the latter they would not sanction any thing of the kind, as by such a step it would not only increase the present insurrections in different parts of the Ottoman Empire, but might give rise to other irruptions which would be much more serious.—Those Foreigners which came to the assistance of the Crete Insurgents, the greater part has taken refuge aboard two of her B. M's war ships, and they have been disembarked in Greece.—We may add that the English Consul of the said Island, Mr. Ogley and his family have left the country and one does not know why.

We learn that Mr. Anderson the director of the Oriental Steam Company is about to obtain the Grand Signior's Imperial Firman, permitting him and others with whom he is associated to work for their own account and benefit the Government Coal Mines recently discovered at Heraclea.—When this will be in full operation, it is said, they will be enabled to supply their vessels at one third the price they are now paying.—Mr. Anderson, Captain Williams, Dr. Davy, and Mr. Withers and several other scientific Gentlemen are at the Mines completing a survey, and laying down the boundaries for insertion in the grant previously to the Sultan's affixing his seal thereto.—The Ship Colombo which arrived at Suez some time ago from India is expected to sail from the said place for Bombay on the 20th of this month.—The prices obtained for her Cargo is as follows:—Rice 53 parras per oke, Indigo 96 piastres per oke—the house here who bought the Indigo immediately sold it for 114 piastres. The Captain of the said vessel has made a contract we learn to load her with wheat at 80 piastres per ardeb, delivered at Suez.—The duty paid on her cargo here was 3 per cent. Ibrahim Pacha left here on the 8th inst. to take a tour through his numerous villages, for the family of Mehmet Ali and his adherents are in possession at present, of a great part of the Egyptian soil, which they work for their own account; so that this is and will be a means of placing the Pacha in a position that must enable him to evade the injunctions of the Hatties Scheriff respecting the abolition of Monopolies and Free Trade. When the Consuls shall arrive we hope something will be done to improve the Commerce of this Country; but we fear that matters will go the same as previous to the Syrian Campaign.

Mehemet Ali remains still in Alexandria and has the intention of leaving for Cairo as soon as his son shall have finished his mission in Constantinople.

It is well to advert to the imposition which is practised by the Arabs with Englishmen who visit or pass through this country, while we shall illustrate by an occurrence of this kind that took place a few days ago. Two British officers of the "Rodney" came on shore, and took a ride out of the City on donkeys, and it appears they paid the drivers very liberally, but with this they were not satisfied and asked for more, to which the officers refused, so they called on some other Arabs near and took from them their purses. After this was made known to the Consul, steps were taken to have satisfaction for the same; and having taken up the said Arabs they were tried and the Pacha wishing to give entire satisfaction, has sentenced them to be flogged and 6 months at hard labour. We would observe for the benefit of all Voyagers passing through this country to be on their guard, for the English generally pay ten times more than is the common usage. The price usually paid by the European Inhabitants for donkeys is as follows: 2 piastres for two hours, 3 piastres for half a day, and 6 piastres for the whole day. It must be remembered that whatever one pays to an Arab for a donkey ride he will be dissatisfied, therefore it is well to pay the usual price, being for the benefit of the whole community.

The French Government Steamer arrived here on 14th instant and brings us Intelligence a few days later from Constantinople, but all that we perceive in any way interesting is what concerns the sensation felt in the Capital from the signing of the Protocol of the conference of London as it regards the Eastern Question.—Thus France has after much maneuvering agreed to act in concert with the other European Powers in securing to the Porte all that was originally demanded, which, by the bye, we must view as the means of putting bounds to the insatiable desire of Russia on Turkey.—after the News of the signature of the Protocol it appears that Said Bey the pacha's son has been much better received by the ministers of the Porte, so much that there is a disposition on the part of the Sultan to seek for having a good understanding with Mehmet Ali as it is believed that he may be of very great service in quelling the uneasiness existing in different parts of the Empire, but for the most part in Syria.

We have previously noticed that the Porte had given orders to Mehmet Ali that he must give up the Syrians and to accomplish this object the said Porte has sent a Turkish Colonel, who arrived by the French Steamer of the 14th with orders to the Pacha to surrender them to the said Colonel, who must convey them on Egyptian Vessels to their native soil—this step we do not at present think that the Pacha will raise any objections as we learn it was the way he wished to do it, if he must be compelled to yield to the request of Lord Palmerston!

We have to announce that the Porte has now officially demanded the evacuation of the British Forces from Syria.—On the 12th instant the Austrian Consul General Mr. Lorin arrived here on board the Austrian Corvette "Clemenza." On the morning following he went to the Palace attended by the consuls, &c. of this city, and after having passed through the usual ceremony, he returned to the Consulate, and then after having the Consulate flag, the fort fired a salute of 21 guns. On the 16th the English Steamer "Polypemus" arrived bringing with her the English Consul General Colonel

Burnett and the Russian Consul General Mr. Crahmer, who on their landing visited the Viceroy, and we are expecting in a short time their installation into office, as they are new consuls. If we find that it should take place before the arrival of the Great Liverpool we will furnish you with the particulars of the same: though it is not probable, because to-morrow is the day for the said Steamer's arrival. We hear that Ibrahim Pacha will return to Cairo after he has made his tour through his villages.

August 17th.—The heat this year in Egypt has been intense, our thermometers have been up to between 35 and 36 of Reaumur, 110 and 113 Fahrenheit. The Pasha is expecting in a few days 12 Paixhan's Cannons, cast at Liege, and 2000 shells. The English War Steamer "Polypemus" set out for Malta this morning. The cases of plague during this month are about 20.

August 18th 1841. The Steamer "Great Liverpool" arrived this morning, and the India Mail leaves Alexandria at 2 this afternoon. No news of the arrival of the Frigate at Suez; we are hourly expecting it by telegraph. Nothing is yet fixed as to the day of the installation of the Consuls. No intelligence of importance by the Great Liverpool from Malta.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER ORIENTAL FROM ALEXANDRIA TO MALTA &c. Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn, Irish, Captain Yule; Dudgeon; Capt. Morris, Major Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Crane; Bird; Tennant; Eggle; and P. Ciccolano.

AN ACCOUNT OF WAR SHIPS AND STEAMERS IN MALTA, AUGUST 9TH 1841.

Table with columns for ship names, arrival dates, and agents. Includes ships like Geylon, Revenge, and various steamers.

COMMERCE.—Very few commercial transactions have taken place during the past month, in consequence of the last crop being nearly all exported and the new one having scarcely commenced.—The sales are as follows: Old Beans, 9000, at 31 piastres; New do, 15000, at 35; Aug. 18th New do, 10,000, at 41; Old Wheat, 4,000, at 50; New Wheat, 5,000, at 51; Barley, 20,000, at 31; Lentils, 40,000, at 31; Irony, quantity unknown, at 80s. dra. per Cantar; Saltpetre, 10,000 Cantars, at 110 piastres per Cantar. The Sales of new Commissibles will commence in a few days.—This year crop is very abundant and therefore expect large exportations.—In several parts of Europe the crops have failed, and even the Black Sea will only furnish small quantities, it seems, therefore that Egypt is again destined to become the Granary of the Mediterranean.—The inundation of the Nile at its commencement was rather unfavorable, but we are informed that it has reached such a point as will secure abundant crops for the following year.

For England there are still several vessels under cargo with Beans.—A very low freight is made, actually vessels are to be chartered at 2 1/2 to 3 with Cotton per lb. and from 49 to 56 with Beans per Imperial Quarter. Exchange for London S. Drs. 5 per £.

European Intelligence.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

In the Blue Book, bearing the title of Papers respecting the Case of the Raja of Sattara, printed in conformity with a vote of the General Court held on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1840, we find on page 347, a Copy of a Political Dispatch to the Governor-General of India in Council, (No. 15.) dated 1st April, 1840.

This Dispatch, consisting of fourteen paragraphs, purports to contain the deliberate decision of the Directors, after a careful and impartial re-examination of all the facts connected with the case of the Raja. We give the concluding paragraph, and also the names of the Directors affixed to this extraordinary document; and are much mistaken if the time is not at hand, when a far different judgment of this affair will be formed, from that pronounced by the honorable names below.

14. In conclusion, we have to express our warm commendation of the conduct of Sir James Carnac, in the transactions which we have now reviewed. He proceeded to Sattara with a manifest and earnest desire to save the Raja from the consequences of his own folly, and we are convinced that he left no means untried for the purpose. When this proved to be impossible, he adopted, with judgment and decision, the course which circumstances had rendered inevitable.

- We are, your affectionate friends, (Signed) R. Jenkins, W. B. Bayley, H. Lindsay, W. S. Clarke, W. Astell, F. Warden, R. Campbell, R. Ellice, J. M. Sturman, C. Mills, H. Shank, H. A. Exander, N. B. Edmondstone, J. W. Hogg.

London, April 1, 1840.

Here, then, we find the full sanction and warm commendation of thirteen of the East India Company, bestowed upon the chief instrument in the dethronement, spoliation, and banishment of the Raja of Sattara. Henceforth, then, Sir James Carnac may be left out of the question, and the gentleman above be made fairly answerable for all the measures which have been resorted to in India, to effect the utter ruin of a native Hindoo Prince. In the ensuing debate, the proprietors suffer any time to be employed in the discussion of the character of Sir James, they will sanction a course at once unnecessary, irrelevant, and injurious to the interests of truth and justice. The Directors, and the Directors alone, are the parties, the merits of whose conduct should be made the subject of examination. Honour, however, to whom honour is due. We gladly embrace the opportunity which the information given by these Sattara papers affords us, of informing our readers that, the vote approving of the treatment which the unhappy Raja has received was not unanimous. Immediately following the Dispatch, already referred to, are four documents of inestimable worth, containing the reasons for dissent placed on record by—

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. John Cotton, Esq. John Shephard, Esq. And the virtuous, benevolent, but, we regret to add, now lamented, John Forbes, Esq.

We deeply regret our inability to place these documents before our readers entire. Let all who have the means of consulting them, give to their contents the most calm and serious consideration. The following extracts will suffice to show the opinions entertained

by these gentlemen, who have reflected the highest credit upon themselves by the votes they have given and the manner in which they have vindicated the cause of injured helplessness.

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS held on Wednesday, the 1st of April, 1840.

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq, a Member of this Court, delivered in a dissent from the despatch to India in the Political Department, regarding the Sattara question, which was approved this day. The same was read, viz,

I cannot concur in the letter to the government of India in the Political Department on the affairs of Sattara, which passed the Court this day.

First.—Because, after stating that our former communications to his lordship in Council on the Sattara case will have shown, that we were disinclined to attach serious importance to the allegations against the Raja, which had been transmitted to us by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that we were desirous that the proceedings in respect to the Raja should be brought to a speedy close after this clear and explicit intimation of our views, which as we continue to observe, coincided with the sentiments which your lordship in Council communicated to the government of Sir Robert Grant, it was manifestly incumbent upon the Court, with a view to its consistency, to show, by a distinct reference to some new fact or disclosures, upon what ground they had changed their opinion, and arrived at so different a conclusion.

Secondly.—Because, on an examination of the case upon its merits, I must think that the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara was premature, unclerked for and impolitic, and that the government abroad was not empowered to resort to this extreme measure, without the express sanction of the Home Authorities.

Thirdly.—That the elevation of Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, to the gadi, was most unreasonably, injudicious, and unwarrantable, inasmuch as it is calculated to produce great embarrassment to the home authorities in the exercise of their free judgment on the case and of those functions and duties which the legislature has invested them, for the due administration of our affairs in India.

Here follow the arguments in support of these reasons, extending over six folio pages. Mr. Tucker thus concludes his masterly paper:—

The Court may, perhaps, have felt that, under existing circumstances, some concession must be made to expediency, and they have, no doubt, come to that decision which, upon the whole, appeared to be most prudent, as well as justifiable and necessary. But holding, as I do, a very decided opinion, I cannot subscribe to premises which I do not admit, nor assist in maintaining a position which appears to me to be untenable, nor undertake to advocate a policy which I feel to be irreconcilable with the obligations of public justice.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER.

East India House, 1st April, 1840.

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday the 7th of April, 1840.

John Cotton, Esq., a Member of that Court, delivered in a Dissent from the despatch to India in the Political Department, respecting the dethronement of the Raja of Sattara, which was approved on the 1st instant. The same was read, viz:—

DISENT.

Having voted against the draft of a despatch to India, which passed the Court on Wednesday last, the 1st instant, conveying, as it does, an unqualified approval of the measures adopted by the Government of Bombay for the final settlement of the Sattara question, I deem it proper to place on record my reasons for giving such a vote.

First, in respect to the deposition of the Raja.

Because it appears by the minute of the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, dated 31st May, 1839, and by the minutes of the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, dated the 23rd September and 29th December, 1838, that however strong and conclusive the ex-parte evidence obtained against the Raja was considered to be, it was never contemplated by either of those authorities to depose the Raja absolutely, without first giving him the opportunity of offering an explanation of the charges established by evidence against him, or of refuting them altogether in a formal trial or without the express sanction of the home authorities. This view of the case is, moreover, confirmed by Sir James Carnac, in his minute of the 4th September last, in the following words: "His Lordship therefore finally resolved not to act, but determined to await instructions from the home authorities on the case generally; the mode of trial, if a trial was judged proper, and respecting the policy to be observed, in the event of the Raja being found guilty."

Because, in offering the Raja an amnesty for alleged violations of the treaty, it was a distinct admission on the part of the Government that his offence and guilt were not of that serious and dangerous character, as to render his disposal necessary; and his rejection of the amnesty, fettered with the terms and conditions proposed to him, furnished afterwards no just cause for resorting to the opposite and extreme measure of absolute deposition, and subjecting him to the same degree of punishment and degradation as other princes who had been defeated and taken in open hostility against the British Government.

Because I am of opinion, that the obvious course to be pursued, after the rejection of the amnesty, would in fairness and justice to the Raja, in accordance with the previous act of the Government itself, and in deference to the home authorities, have been to have deprived the Raja of power only, and to have assumed the administration of the country, declaredly for his behalf and that of his family, pending a reference to England for the final decision of the question.

Secondly, in respect of the succession of the Raja's brother, Appa Sahib.

Because it appears not merely that his elevation to the gadi was never proposed, either by the late Governor of Bombay or by the Governor-General, but that, as well as the other local authorities, were, in the event of the Raja's deposal being determined upon, decidedly opposed to it, on the grounds of his conduct bearing strong marks of suspicion, not only of his having united with his brother, the Raja, in intrigues against the British Government, but of having engaged in intrigues himself, with a view to his own succession to the gadi, and because it had no sanction whatever from the home authorities.

(Signed) JOHN COTTON.

7th April, 1840.

(To be continued.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 23. The chambers are summoned by decree to meet on Monday next, at two o'clock, in the Salon of the Senate, to witness the swearing in of the guardian of the Queen, Don Augustin Arguelles.

The minister intends, it is said to propose one of these days, the substitution of regular officers of the Spanish navy for those now in command on board the vessels of the coast-guard company of Laue and Ors.

The projects of law for the support of the clergy and public worship, and consequent sale of church property, are still under discussion in the Chamber.

POLITICAL DISSENTING MINISTERS.—Some of these gentlemen take a peculiar view of the duties belonging to their situation. They hold that whatever political measure they deem of vital importance it is their duty to discuss—not only in their own private circles, as men not only on public platforms, as citizens—but positively in their pulpits, as preachers.

And, considering how these strict and solemn monitors do periodically denounce the last degree of notice on the part of Bishops or clergymen of any thing bordering on politics—it seems marvellously monstrous that they should carry this same interference to an extent greater than do the bishops, who are peers of parliament; and as to clergymen, are indeed the instances of a clergyman bringing politics into the pulpit.

MARSHAL SOULT'S FAVORS.

The Courier Francaise publishes a letter from General Count d'Anchard, complaining of an arbitrary proceeding on the part of Marshal Soult, in having removed him from the artillery, and placing him on the general staff of the army, on the ground of his being sixty-eight years of age.

AN ANGEL'S VISIT.

The Frankfort Journal states that, on occasion of the Czar's visit to Moscow, the corporation of that capital have remitted taxes due from poor inhabitants to the amount of 50,000 roubles (140,000l.).

THE SO-DISANT DUKE OF NORMANDY.—The public will recollect former alleged accounts of attempts upon the life of this personage. According to the following paragraph, evidently written by no ordinary pen, it would seem that his Highness has just had another miraculous escape.

New and Horrible Attempt on the Life of the Duke of Normandy.—About four weeks ago this unfortunate Prince was officially informed that his life was in danger; but he contented himself by replying that he would make intimation of it to the police.

Although the barrel was already lifted to the window, by which the explosion became less perilous, the Prince's face was dreadfully burnt, his left hand much shattered, and his right terribly burnt. He then beheld himself surrounded by flames, through which he was compelled to rush to reach the door; scarcely, however, was he out of danger, when he remembered that in the same room he had left the machine destined to be tried at Woolwich which was his only hope, and on which he had sacrificed his last resources.

KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Mr. Charles Hunt Lorimer, one of the military Knights of Windsor, was yesterday summoned before the borough magistrates, at the Town-hall, by Major Lawrence, a brother Knight, for having, on 5th inst., threatened to cut complainant into little pieces, and making use of other threatening expressions, whereby complainant considered his life to be in danger.

CHAMPAGNE DRUNK.

Two young men of fashion made their exit from the Cafe Anglais this night before last, as full of champagne as an egg's full of mat, each with a cigar in his mouth, a chair in one hand, and a lighted candle in the other, to be used in case the fragrant weed should become extinct.

Masters and Workmen.—Pemberton and Broadhurst, two journeymen braziers, were brought before Sir C. Marshall, at Guildhall, this week, charged with neglecting to fulfil a contract that had been entered into with Mr. Pontifex, copper-smith, in Shoe-lane, who said the men had formed a trade society, and come to a resolution that no man should perform any labour in the factory without having been apprenticed to the trade for seven years, however merely mechanical it might be.

Every information will be afforded on 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 Thomas, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

put them to day-work or piece-work. Their slow workmanship was no injury to them, as they were paid by the week, and Mr. Pontifex made no complaint. On account of the regulations enforced, or attempted to be enforced, by the men, orders which used to be sent from abroad to England were now being executed on the Continent.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Epsom, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Devon, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair.

Directors. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Secy., J. Chas. Maitland, Esq., Resident.

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 5 per cent annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 184l. 1s. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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 possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield in comfortable provision for his family.

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 terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leaks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goode Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on 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 Thomas, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary

Published Monthly. THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests. Relying then, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN PATRONESS. Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street, PHYSICIAN. John Robert Burns, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. Surgeon and Secretary. Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff. Solicitors. Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

John Philson, Esq., the Government Calculator. THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:— 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 20l. to 5,000l. 2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits. 3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives. 4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy. 5. No additional expense but the stamp. 6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms. 7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony. 8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium. 9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies. 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only. 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms. 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale of premiums. 14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Taurine, Malabar, etc., with their respective agents and destinations.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships in the harbor like A Steamer, Lady Foverham, Morley, etc., with their agents and destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Huch Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Hercules; Brig Tiptoe, Tigra and Pallurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Gardina and Madina. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahimoo, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Raagoon, Pashimoor, Savoy, Fanny, Louise, Hannahshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlat Fursand, Fattel Currim, Brancha, Pail Bayman. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

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