

# WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

# BOMB AY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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 There by each Steamer.

No l'ostage is levied by the Falmonth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge 

Agents in Eugland, Messrs, Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corehill, and 8, St. Martin's place. Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House

# MONTHLY PRECIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 2.-From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that the Southern division of the Army had some expectations of being engaged in another " Dowr." Active preparations were made by the gallant and prodent General Delamotte, commanding the Belgaum division, but the refractory subjects of the Rajah of Colapore surrendered condition the Rajah of Colapore surrendered condition-ally. An inspecting tour is about to be made of the Southern Mahratta country to made of the Southern Mahratta country to ascertain the state and condition of the numerous forts in this province and to point am ong those that will be summoned. out to Government such as may be occupied or demolished. This ought to have been done several years ago and much loss of life stance obliged to go into evidence. The Chief Justice oband considerable expense would have been spared. We are ignorant of the amount of these strong holds and when an outbreak is and that, very probably, the present practice as regards the particular will also be altered. This is a consummation most devontly to be wished. Perhaps the new Charter will begin to act at the same time.--Ibid. strong a fort should have been unknown to the authorities ! Why was not a tour of in- orders to touch at Point de Galle both going to and spection made many years since ? However returning from Bombay, and that orders have been spection made many years since? However it is better late than never, and we hope Maulmain instead of coming on to Calcutta. There is every chance of the campaign's being a bloodless one to them, though one of infinite trouble and annoyance to us.

Dwarkanath steamer for Maulmain and Tharawaddie (?)-Englishman, Oct. 22.

#### MAURITIUS NEWS.

The following dated Mauritius, September 5, 1841, is from a passenger on board the Crasader, which left Calcutta bound to England :---

'I have only just time to write these few lines, which may perhaps prove acceptable on being put in better form.

We left the Pilot on 7th of July, as you know and were upwards of 30 days beating out of the bay. In lat 8. 41 north and 87 33 the ship caught fire. was discovered at 3 p. m. in the forehold, where all the rum casks were stowed away, and is supposed to have originated in one of the Jacks having thought proper to go down and tap a cask for his own use. We got the fire under, as luck would have it, and therefore had no occasion to take to our boats which had all been got ready.-Ibid.

#### THE NEW CHARTER.

We understand the gentlemen of the Colombo bar are about to present a Petition to the Governor in Council, praying that they may be allowed a perusal of the New Charter. -We really cannot conceive the motive of Government for keeping this document secret. If we mistake not the present Charter was published by authority for general information previously to its taking effect. Why should not the same reasonable course be taken in this instancé ?- Colombo Obscreer.

LIEUTENANT Leopold Saxe-Coburg Fraser, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, lately arrived by the Achilles, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, until further orders, vice Captain Wilson .--- Ibid.

#### CHALKING THE RECORDS.

We understand that the Chief Justice in deciding an appeal case, found out a few days ago, that some items of a bond, which was appended to the Court records, had been happy to hear all the evidence that may in any way throw light on the subject. The court officers will we believe, be

The practice of filing in courts, documents as written evidence is bad-and is fraught with a great many evils. It is owing to this practice that the Chief Justice is in this in served that ' ere six months another code of laws will be out, and that, very probably, the present practice as regards this

4. We learn that the Enterprize Steamer was under Captain Burgoyne and Lieut. Bell will will thus be2 ships of war and 6 armed Steamers—viz., on the settlement of affairs here, we go to Derawat, the resi-on the settlement of affairs here, we go to Derawat, the resi-dence of another feudal Baron, by name Akram Khan, who ges, Enterprize, Ariadne, Medusa, and Proserpine, to joined the noted Ukhtar Khan in the fight with Griffia's dehave an aquatic spree with Tharawaddie's war-boats, to say nothing of the India and Forbes, both shewing | tical, desiring him to withdraw his troops from Zemindawur, themselves in the neighbourhood. This last dekna ka waste, we doubt not will prove most effectual-a result not generally allotted to other dekna ka wastes. Since penning the above, we have learnt that the old and much esteemed Commander of the Enterprize has so impaired his health in his long and unremitting trips, in all weathers, through the waves of our not over-quiet Bengal and Bombay Seas, that he has been obliged to lay by on sick leave. We most sincerely trust this most faithful and respected servant of the Government, if he finds it necessary, which we at the same time trust he will not, to invalied and ask for a look at, but the greatest difficulty lies in the descent, the pension, may receive from his masters the means of a most precipitous for an eighteen pounder I ever beheld, and

napore,) starts on Tuesday morning in tow of the as we know the state of the Ghuzni case, it is that formerly there was a Pelitical Assistant there, but of which post the duties have, for a considerable time past, been exercised by the officer who chanced to be in command of the regiment which formed the Garrison, he receiving a small civil allowance of perhaps two hundred rupees a month (as specified by our cor-respondent) for the trouble—but whether the Court's late double duty-and-single pay order will affect "that state of things there, we cannot pretend to say, thoug most likely it will not. Now whoever may be in command of the corps which may be garrisoning Ghuzni would get this allowance let his rank be what it might -just as he would fall into the command of the corps itself-but if his rank and standing should be deemed too low, or too short to render his being entrusted with the civil duty inexpedient, then the only course would be either to supersede him in the regimental command (which would be hard) by posting a Lieutenant Colonel or to relieve the regiment alltogether by one under a Field Officer .- which might not be very convenient. In our opinion there has evidently been no selection to favor Captain Grant, and all that can be said is that if he fall into a command, in virtue of his seniority which command there is a paid political appointment attached his is merely that luck of the service; but if on the other hand, the 27th be selected for Ghuznee, in order to put him in the way of succeeding to these posts, then the matter must be considered and dealt with as a job Our presenc notion however, being that has been no preconcerted departure from the ordinary course of things, we should, not feel justified in imputing malversation-Englishman, Oct. 23.

#### COL. WYMER'S FORCE.

instant from the force under Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, the contents of which, as we stated, were of a nature to

We yesterday mentioned the receipt of letters of the 18th

corroborate our previous impression that there would be but little resistance offered to our proceedings in the Tehrun valley, consequent on the failure of certain chiefs in that quarter to pay in their share of revenue into the royal treasury. The troops which formed the detachment sent from Candar have already been detailed in the papers with tolerable accuracy, so we shall merely mention that as they were to be joined at Zambooruk by two more of the Shah's guns. Woodburne's corps, and the other wing of the 2nd from Zaminda wur, the two detachments entered. Zambooruk at the same time on the 17th instant, from different directions, to the astonishment of all beholders' at such a proof of regularity and Pass to which the Bolan and Kojuk are mere fleabites in comparison ; and leading into the valleys of Rush and Tehrun where these lawless vagabonds dwell, and being the key to their territory, it was confidently expected that a stout resis-tance would be offered, as it has been the scene of many a bloody action in by gone days ; but we were either too quick for them, or the movement of the eighteens established a funk, for not a man was to be seen or heard of in the Pass, and the Chiefs of the countries are tendering their submission tachment the other day, after sending a message to the Polior he should come and drive them out of the country-little dreaming how shortly after he would be called upon to defend his own. We are now very busy getting the heavy guns over the pass, which must be done almost wholly by manual labor, owing to the zig-zag and steepness of the descent not admitting of the catle being made use of-all dragrope and working parties of regiments alternately. It will take at least two days to get the heavy guns over, and how many more for the light ones and the baggage of so large a force no one can as yet guess, as only one camel can pass at a time, and we have some two thousand and more, besides private comfortable, (and certainly a most well-earned) com-petence-Cal. Star, Oct. 22. the Kojuk and Bolan are mere jokes in comparison. The Chief care all coming in and are frightened out of their wits. Chieftare all coming in and are frightened out of their wits. -at least so I am informed, and I think it very likely !'-If any thing is to be done in the way of fighting, beyond the little which the above details would lend us to expect, we are perfectly satisfied that it will be well done by Colonel Wymer, and so we shall await the result in full security of belief that it will announce success. If it be true that General Nott, The Reliance and Frances Ann had arrived from is going to take that command, still the result will be as we now anticipate; but we can hardly believe the report of a' 

marched into Calcutta yesterday morning from Mid- | an officer to be selected for such a command. As far from China since 24th August, continues to depress the minds of hundreds who have speculated to some extent in Opium, and who wait and watch with much anxiety for China news.

> We are informed by letters from Surat that the merchants of that place are seriously alarmed by certain. measures which Government have in contemplation, relative to the means which have been hitherto adopted for the prevention of smuggling, and piracy. At present the Commodore's vessel by cruizing between Surat and Kambay had so far checked both of these practices, as to have effected, in combination with the government boats, a security which promoted Trade : for if at any time a Vessel were attacked by Pirates the affair was sure to be brought to the notice of the Government, and a search made after the offenders. The contemplated removal of the Cruizer and Government boats is therefore regarded by the merchants as likely to be the signal for renewal of these depreda-tions by the Pirates, and the total extinction of the little trade which now remains to Surat .- Chabook, Nov. 4.

#### LAHORE.

A Persian letter of the 7th instant has reached us from Lahore, and we gather from it that the troops, who some months since, had been permitted to proceed to their homes, mainly with a view of getting rid of them for a time, are now thronging in thousands back to Lahore, where, in the present excited state of men's minds, even to the highest, it was doubtful whether their return was more generally welcome or otherwise Our writer declares that even his own presence at Lahore is regarded with eyes of suspicion and jealousy, the general feeling against all foreigners being strong, and perhas all the stronger for the necessity which fear imooses on them of abstaining from all practical expression of it.

The writer proceeds to say. " It is currently reported-(verbatim, khubur-i-gurm ust) that a force is about to be ordered to Peshawur in the character of an army of observation (waste nigubatnee); as the Maharajah and his counsellors have taken up the opinion, that in all probability the feringhees are about to seize Peshawur and to bestow it upon Shah-Sooja-ool-moolk.

"It is reported further (deegur khubur,) that the Mharajah having proceeded to the city of Qoosoor, which is 10 kos distant from the cantonment of Feerozpoor, will there celebrate the festival of the Dushurah ; and annually it has been the custom, to hold that feast at Umritsur.

" Further ; Maharajah Sher Singh is engrossed with natches and wine parties (dur rugs o shrab musghool) and Rajah Dhyan Singh, the Bukhshee or Commanderin-Chief of the Army is, to a like extent, engaged in hunting and similar diversions. It remains to be seen what will be the fate of a country that is cursed with such a Wuzeer and such a sovereign.

" Maharajah Sher Singh has established himself at a place called Shah Bilawul, where he remains, nvisible to his people, night and day, in the indulgence of

over those in secluded situations.

Belgaum, 26th October 1841. Preparations for active service were again being made a few days ago, in our arsenal, but has been since knocked on the head. It appears that some refractory subjects of the Raja of Kolapoor had taken possession of a very strong Fort belonging to that Prince, called " Monhorghour. ' The Raja sent a Force against it, at the same time calling on our Politicals for assistance. Powder shot and shell &c. was therefore packed for two 18 Pounder Battering guns, two 12 Pounder Howitzers, two 8 and 2 five and a half inch mortars-an official however arrived stating that the Rebels had surrender-d conditionally tho' not before a little affair had taken place, in which some Ten or Twelve men were said to have been killed. It is rumoured here that three Foujdars are to be appointed to this Zilla viz. one at 9th September-being six days later than any fur-" Belgaum" one at " Bhauguikoote" and one at Gookock."

A celebrated and beautiful Dancing girl of " Bhaugelkoote," whilst returning from a nautch at that place was barbarously murdered and thrown into a well. I have not yet heard whether the murderer was instigated by avarice or jealousy. I should however suppose the former, as Dancing girls are generally loaded with jewels-the perpetrator of this crime is still at large : it is hoped he will not long be so, tho' I am sorry to say the P lice in the district are reported to be any thing but alert.

A committee consisting of Capt. Burgoyne of the Artillery and Lieut Bell of the Engineers has been appointed to proceed theo' the Southern Mahratta Country on a Tour of inspection to report on the strength of various Forts in it, and to point out which of them should be dismantled. The 18th Regiment M. N. I. march to-morrow morn" | cide on its character. The state of the matter is this ; ing for Alimednuggur.

3. During the night of Monday and Tuesday morning the rain fell in torrents accompanied by thunder and lightning. This unusual visitation was any thing but pleasant to the occupiers of the tents and thatched Bungalows upon the Esplanade, the water in some of the tents ancle deep, was more cool than agreeable. The remainder of the paddy crop in the neighbourhood of the presidency has been destroyed by the violence of the rain.—Gazette,

# FRESH MOVEMENTS TO BURMAH.

Since the issue of yesterday's paper a friend has fa-vored us with intelligence from the Mauritius to the nished by our own files.

Calcutta.

# PRICES.

Stock of Rice moderate.	Current in the
Monghy Rice Sp. Drs	3 30 per bag.
Ballam ditto	2 97
	350 a 3 75
	20 per 100 lb.
Freights for London £	4 15 per ton.
Exchange on London 31	per cent discou
	0 a 4 do. pm.

#### GENERAL NOTT.

By a letter from Afighanistan, dated the 19th instant one day later than that from which we have quoted in another articles but not giving further public intelligence-we are told that there is a command arrange-ment likely to be made there which, as our correspondent thinks has the savour of a job, but our own information of particulars is not yet full enough to de--It seems to be locally expected that General Nott will have to retire from his command on account of his health (though we believe he will get the principal command if he can remain) and that in that event he will be succeeded at Candahar by Lieutenant Colonel Palmer-which will be all in the proper and natural course of things ; but it is said that the command of Ghuzni, to which there is a civil allowance of two hundred ruppes a month attached, is to be conferred on Captain Grant of the 27th N, I, notwithstanding that thore are many field officers present with the force, whose claims to it are greater ; and as he is brother to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, there is a suspicion that the arrangement is governed by fa-

5. THERE is a general complaint in the Markets here of a great scarcity of Cash, and but little demands for every description of Goods. This has been the case for some months. The Godowns of the European and Native Merchants are filled with Goods of every description, but they cannot fi d purchasers. Should this lull continue much longer, the consequence will be, that the sea curity of some Mercantile houses for some time on the wave, will fail; and if we credit the gups in the Bazar, the crisis is rapidly approaching. No demand for commodities already in the Markets, and the great losses sustained by the Opium speculators is the main cause of the lull. All eyes are therefore directed as it were towards China -the termination of the war, the payment of indemnification Bonds for Opium, and the opening of the trade upon a peaceable and secure footing. If the Opium Bonds of Cap- is stated, that Captain Bean was to leave on the 1st tain Elliot are not paid within another year, it will be no difficult thing to calculate with some degree of certainty the Mercantile We understand the Larkins with a portion of the vor rather than by merit,—not that Captain Grant is 14th M. N. I. (part of which regiment, by the bye, wanting in the latter quality, but that he is too young houses which, to use a Stock Market phrase.

an endless succession of sensual enjoyments.

"The Maharajah has lately ordered Moonshee Deena Nath, to take from Lalluh Sowun Mul, Soobuhdar of the district of Mooltan, twelve years accounts of the revenue of that country ; and a grant of five thousand rupees has been made to the Moonshee, to defray his travelling expences from Lahore to Mooltan -whither he has made arrangements for journeying in a few days.

" Ghoolam Moohumud, Motmid (or private Secretary) to Sirdar Nihal Singh of Aloowaleur, has gone to Kupoor Thula, on a secret mission. It is supposed that his object is the bundobust of the country, and of the troops that occupy it.

"From general rumours it appears that the Maha-rajah's troops employed in the direction of *Tibbut*, have brought a great deal of territory in that quarter into their own qubzuh or possession.

Thus ends the urzee of our native correspondent at Lahore, a correspondent at Lahore, a correspondent on whose veracity we repose greater confidence than we should, if he were in the habit of supplying such highly coloured passages, as would probably suggest themselves to one who, writing from Lahore, were minded to draw on his imagination .- Hurkaru, Oct. 23.

#### COL. WYMER'S CAMP.

Our letters from Colonel Wymer's Camp, dated 21st of September, supply us with the following intelligence ;---

" It is really distressing to witness the manner, in which the troops, serving in Affghanistan, are harrass-ed and knocked about, for the whims and humours of the Politicals, who, no doubt, find it their interest to keep this system on foot. You will judge of the little necessity there was for the movement of the large force, which is at present proceeding into the Tereen coun-try, as thirty one of the Chiefs have unconditionally succumbed, and have offered to pay two year's tribute, Akthar Khan has also yielded, but how hc is to be treated with is not yet known-the greater portion of the force is still in the valley of Zumbooruk Khan, on the Candahar side of the Pass, as it has taken the sepoys of the Regular Corps the last three days to help the eighteen pounders and the Shah's six pounders over the Pass into the opposite valley, where they now are, and will there await the arrival of General Nott. who is, en route, from Candabar to take command of the force, superseding Col, Wymer, by orders from Cabool, as it is said, that the General remonstrated against the Colonel being appointed to the command in his room. By letters of a late date from Quettah, it proximo for Bombay, having taken his passage in the Steamer to proceed via Suez. Lieut. Hammersely gets his appointment at Quettah, and Captain Kuyvett goes to Kelat. Quettah is still very unhealthy. Lieutenant Brown is now laboring under a severe attack of fever,

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH

ordered to be held in readiness, to move at a moment's Loodhianah and other stations besides the Sutlej for oak or ago, that one of the passes was in possession of an enemy, notice, whether to Bombay or Affghanistan is unknown. pine beams, for house-building ;-lazuries which till now and that a force had been despatched from Cabul to clear notice, whether to Bombay or Affghanistan is unknown. The on dit among the Affghans is, that the present movement of the force through the Tereen country, is but a Political ruse, to assemble the troops and screen their intended advance on Herat; but the opinion among the Europeans is, that such an advance is, at least for the present, quite out of the question, as there is little or no Commissariat, Carriage is found with the greatest difficulty, camels either to purchase or hire enormously high priced, and miserable looking animals they are beside.—not to speak of the inutility of going against a place, which we have ourselves so strongly many centuries; and Thucydides tells us that the coffins in fortified, with only two eighteen pounders and a few small guns of the Shah's."-Ibid.

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6. It is with sincere regret we announce the demise of Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, of the Madras Army. The gallant Colonel was 52 years of age, and expired at Colabah yesterday .- Gazette.

We understand that in a cause with a banyan in the Supreme Court Yesterday, the defendant was not only unwilling to pay the money claimed by the complainant, but wished to fight or create a disturbance in the court. He was adjudged to pay the claim and costs .- Ibid.

WE are happy to learn that the paddy in the neighbourhood of Bombay will be partially recovered from the late destructive rains. As our mofussil Ryots have learn that the 14th Bengal Native Infantry in all probability experienced similar floods, we hope their losses will not fall heavily upon them .- Ibid.

#### (COMMUNICATED.)

THE Inquest on the bodies of the two individuals murdered in Duncan Road, we learn had not closed its proceedings at about four o'clock last afternoon. The parties were found killed in a Pagoda, a place of worship, and not in a place of ill fame as stated 'in our Thursday's issue, the woman it appears was an object of veneration amongst a certain class of natives, from the circumstance, as it is said, of her having been considered a sort of prophetess. The man being merely an attendant, or a person who had been in her employ for several years. The murder we understand was committed for the sake of the property possessed, by the woman, for when the place was entered by the Police on Wednesday morning, every article of any value; was found wanting, a and all that remained were the Cooking utensils, with a few other little things, the woman besides having her throat cut, was wounded in another part of her body, and the man, exclusive of the cut on the throat, had two other cuts also.

We trust to be able to communicate, a few other particulars of the case when the coroner's inquest shall have been closed

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We regret to learn that another murder of a most fearful character has been committed two days ago in the Duncan road. An old Gosavee woman aged nearly 60 years, and her servant aged nearly 80, are the victims in the present case, both were discovered murdered in their house two days ago, a short time since the old woman received from the government 200 Rs, as compensation for a small temple which belonged to her, and which had been removed, to this sum she added a few thousand rupees more, and commenced to build a good house in the Duncan road, the house was nearly finished, and little doubt can be entertained that the murderer's object was to possess himself of the old woman's money. It is believed however that he was foiled in his object, as there was no money in the gon Dock yard for his Highness the Imaum of Muscat house. Not a trace has been discovered to lead to the detection of the murderer, and it is feared that this will be only an addition to the numerous murders which have lately been committed, to the disgrace of our island. The unfortunate victims appear to have no friends or relatives .- Ibid.

pine beams, for house-building ;-luxuries which till now were never even thought of. And we are already turning over in ' the general mind,' thoughts of getting up regattas, though to be sure the boats are still to build !

"Some of the Pines are of the class of cedar, denominated deodar, something analogous to the thyoides or evergreen, American, cypress or white cedar, with an upright stem branching out horizontally into numerous twoedged boughs, with imbricated leaves. They extend to from thirty to five-and-thirty feet in length. The wood of this same deodar, as well as that of its brother of the West, is said which the Athenians were wont to bury their heroes were made of this wood, as were also, by the way, the chests con-

taining the Egyptian Mummies. " Lieutenant Ball's rafts are said to spread to an immeuse extent, "over the face of the waters," and he has pitched his tent upon one of them, so that he is literally under canvass, though not such as he a naval gentleman, upon his natural element too, might be supposed to voyage or journey under. There is, however, no other cauvass to his fleet, which is merely guided (and occasionally stirred up) with a long pole as it floats hazily down with the stream.

I understand that Mr. Ball is a very musical person, and that he sits up half the night touching the light guitar in tones that astonish the niggers at all events, whatever they may do for the ne reids or hamadryades on land or beneath the water."-Ibid.

8. WE have received Calcutta Papers up to the 27th altimo. Extracts will be found in the usual place. From the Hurkaru we were off to Moulmein by detachments, two having already sailed and the remainder to follow immediately. We are very glad that these precautions are being taken, though we are not so very certain that Tharawaddy has any hostile intentions towards us, he may be only making a demonstration; however these sort of things do not always terminate as they are intended originally, and it is wise to be ready .- Gazette.

By our extracts from the Delhi Gazette, our readers will perceive that matters in the Punjaub are still in an unsatisfactory state. Shere Sing seems to have given unbridled sway to his habits of debauchery, and the disaffection of his Soldiery, constituted as the Empire is, we fear is but a prelude to its dismemberment.

No one at all acquainted with Eastern mat ters can fail to foresee the cruelties and hor" rors which must inevitably succeed, and conour part must take place sooner or later, we trust that no time will be lost on the part of our Rulers, in taking those steps which may be most advisable for their prevention. We almost think it a sin to forbear.-Ibid.

THE Rev. Fre Miguel was released from confinement on the first day of the present Term and has, we understand, resumed his vicarial duties .-- Ibid.

A beautiful 18 Gun Sloop of war, built in the Mazaunder the directions of his agent, Aga Mahomed Bahim Sherazee Esq. was launched at midnight on the 1st Inst.

The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs.Col. Melvillo She merged into her future element under the name of " England." The Party afterwards sat down to a very splendid supper, given in honor of the occasion, and a royal salute was fired the next day. 3d Regt. N. I. The latter gentleman is ap- on the 15th Dec. We have not heard where pointed to the 13th N. I. at Surat.-Gazette. they are then to be, perhaps from the inad. honor of the occasion, and a royal salute was fired the

it, this was scarcely believed, but the following important scrap of intelligence which has just reached us from Gundamuck, clears up the cause of the stoppage, the report was but too true.

The Khoord Cabool Pass was forced on the 12th; our loss heavy, 30 or 40 killed and wounded-General Sale wounded in the leg-Mein, 13th, dangerously-Younghusband, Coombs, and others also wounded. The Chief of the Rebels, Gool Mahomed Khan, was not in the action, nor were his followers."

This is all we have as yet received, and whilst we make our congratulations on the victory, we cannot help regretting the fragile tenure upon which we held the supremacy of *such* a country, and support such a King. What is ever to recompense us for all this trouble, and expenditure both of

life and money ?- Ibid. Extra, Oct. 27.

#### QUETTA.

Our last letter from Quetta the 10th instant mentions that all the chiefs have not come in, and that the Bolan Pass is occupied by Goopur Khan, who is robhing at a great rate. Captain Tait's Kafila, when passing through, had three sepoys killed, without the party even seeing their enemies .--Ibid.

### 6TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

We hear that the 6th Native Infantry at Bareilly, which was in orders for Saugor, marches to Cawnpore, en route to Barrackpore, for service to the Eastward. - Ibid.

#### EARTHQUAKE.

Whilst we write, a quarter to Eight P. M., we have experinced another severe shock of Earthquake .-- Ibid.

# KURNAUL.

Sickness is still raging, the Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon of the Buils, are laid up. Mr. Hamilton of the Buffs, was buried last night, and several Officers are ill.-Ibid.

It is we learn in contemplation to remove the left wing of H. M. 57th Regiment to Madras, to be replaced at Trichinopoly by a wing of the 94th ; this movement is in anticipation of a further reinforcement being required for Moulmein, Colonel BOND, it is believed, will go to Moulmein in Command of the Artillery, information having being received of Colonel MONTGOMERIE's having returned to China. The Steamer Forbes which was taken up in Calcutta to go to Singapore, is to carry orders to the two Iron Steamers which were sent from Bombay to China, to proceed to Moulmein instead.

In event of the services of a General Officer being required for Moulmein, there is we believe, no great improbability that the gallant Officer now in Command of the Madras Army will have the conduct of a second Burmese war. Major Ceneral HILL, is, we learn, expected at Bombay by the next Overland Steamer. The 6th Regiment Madras N. I., has, we understand, been

selected to relieve the 37th, now in China.

Since writing the above we have received the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday evening, in which it will be seen fident as all appear that an interference on the above movements of H. M. 47th and 94th Regiments, are ordered after the Monsoon .- Spectator, Oct. 27.

> 9. Accounts from Hursole, dated the 1st instant state that the quarrels amongst the Thakoors in that neighbourhood which at one time threatened a petty internal skir. mishing have been settled by the Comavis. dar of Prantey. The Bajree crop has been more abundant than that of last seamen, and the husbandmen judging from the produce the Troops now in Scinde : of the fields which have been already cut, anticipate profitable returns. 'The Jawaree, Mutt, Gowar and Chowla crops were still standing, but bore a promising appearance. Assistant Surgeon Wallis had arrived from to Nagotna for duty at Sattara. Ahmedabad to relieve Assist. Surg. Hoskins

#### DECEMBER 1

#### MEERUT.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot is very popular, he is much pleased with Meerutt, and only hopes he may not be made a Lieutenant General before he has served his five years, as in that case he will have to proceed to England. The 1st Light Infantry Battalion left the station for Sirdhana at an hour's warning, in consequence of their having shewn an inclination to kick up a disturbance with the bazar people, and 7th Cavalry ere they left-Captain Thompson A. A. General is to join immediately; Captain Burroughs has, by directions re-ceived from Head Quarters, joined the 17th, which left Cantonments on the morning of the 20th, enroute to Barrackpore. Five Companies of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion are to escort Dost Mahommed, the Ameer of Cabul, on his arrival, in progress to Loodiana. A handsome subscription has been collected to present a testimonial to Captain Phillips for his unremitting exertions in the ice management. Sir Arbuthnot's Ladies parties are looked forward to with the coming cold weather-A special Committee of Examination, assembled at Meerutt on the 16th October, when Lieutenant Fitzmaurice of the 17th passed the prescribed examination for the office of interpreter to a Native Corps. Mr. Maberly the Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, lately on Deputation at Moradabad, has left for the ghant on the Ganges in a very precarious state from severe liver complaint. The returns from the Hills, of both ladies and gentlemen, are very numerous, and the course is crowded with fair equestrians. Dr. Nesbitt's arrangements in the Post Office seem to give much general satisfaction. Dr. Madden is assisting Dr. Macqueen of the Buffs in the care of the sick at Kurnaul.-Ibid.

#### GORUCKPORE.

A correspondent, who dates his letter 20th October says : -

"We are all quiet on the Frontier, and I suppose there will be no move into Nepaul this year. The lines are, it is said, to be removed from their present site two miles further to the North, though it is supposed the cantonments must, eventually, be removed to a greater distance. Thesickness among the Officers and men has been fearful, some 800 men and upwards in the 41st have been through the hospital during the last six months, and some of this number three or four times; every thing that 'care and attention, and I may add management, could effect was and is tried by the worthy Colonel of the 41st, to check the sickness, but to very little purpose, all our hopes are centred in the approaching cold season."-Ibid.

A letter from on board the Amherst, just arrived from Arracan, gives the following list of passengers :-

From Arracan .- Mrs. Lumsden and child ; Mrs. Clarributt and two children ; Mrs. J. Abbott and child.

From Chittagong .- Mrs. Harwood : Morris, Esq., B. C. S.

From Calcutta and Back .- T. Hitkin, Esq.; Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Birch.

Steerage Passengers .- Mrs. Jolly and two children ; 1 Sheristardhar, 1 Havildar, I Sepoy, 5 Followers, 68th N. I., and 28 Servants.

Our correspondent says :

"We left Akyab the 5th, Kyouk Phyoo" the 14th, and Chittagong the 23d instant ; from the latter station we have brought a quantity of Government treasure. We have no news from Arracan; every thing was, as usual, except the death of poor Lumsden, which has thrown a sad and melancholy gloom upon every one; he was much liked by all who knew him. The troops were very healthy, having only ten men in hospital; the officers continued also in excellent health ; nothing was known of the present movements of troops to that province. A report had reached Arracan that 'Tharrawaddy had stationed a body of troops on the Frontier to protect the Aing Pass, this information was sent by a native officer of the 'Locals :' how far it is correct l cannot judge, for we have had many like it.'-Eng-lishman, Oct. 27.

10. MILITARY MOVEMENTS .- The following movements are to take place among

The 4th Troop Horse artillery Cabark from Kurrachee for Mandevee, whence they eventually proceed to Deesa. The 2nd Gre., nadiers from Kurrachee to Bombay en route

The first and second Regiments of Light from the medical charge of the right wing Cavalry quit their present stations by wings

#### FEROZEPORE.

and the start

Intelligence has reached us in letters, of the 11th instant from Feerozpoor, of the safe arrival at Lahore of Dr. Jamie-son, who some months since-proceeded to the Punjab, on a scientific mission, as it is called, under the orders of the British-Indian Government.

"He has been received," says our correspondent, ' with all the honours and all hospitalities by the barbarian potentate ; who uproused himself as fuddled as Burne's ' Prophet ; in drink,' and seemed, so the story goes, not a little disap-pointed to find that the learned Doctor would not get Royal with him, even on the condition of a special introduction to the Royal Unduroon.

"The erudite geologist was not, however, to be diverted from his course, even by the multiplied diversions that were proffered for his especial advantage; and all the attentions bestowed on him by Sher Singh and his ' merry men all, failed to draw his attention from the secondary and floetz, formations of rock, which invited his enquiries in the neighbourhood of Lahore itself ; or to alter his intention of penetrating amid the endless worlds of geniess, sienite, and granite which it seems are attracting him in the direction of the primitive as well as snowy mountains of Cashmeer.

"Sher Singh has been far from chary of his soft solderor sawder, as the clock-maker styles it .- nat heless, having or sawder, as the clock-maker styles it.—nat neless, naving no lack of that commodity as long as he could meet with bismuth, nickel and tin, from which to compound a soft solder for himself and his 'troops of friends,' the Doctor is going on his way rejoicing, and determined not to stop till he be brought up by some rock more primitive or precious than the rest, which same, the splendour of his deep yet luminous researches is to render more famous than the koh-inoor itself."

Our correspondent proceeds to notice " a matter of, in sober earnest, infinitely greater and more general interest than the proceedings of any itinerant philosopher, curious in cadmium and great in gran-wacce and gypsum can be sup-posed to boast. It is briefly as follows, and we shall leave our friend to state the fact in his own words.

"You, and what is more your readers, will hear with no ordinary interest, that Lieutenant Ball, of the Indian Navy, who lately went to Simla on a special deputation by the Bombey Government, and with a view to institute enquiries as to the means of transporting oak and pine timbers from the foot of the hills to Roopur, and from thence by the Sutlej to Bombay, to be there rendered applicable to the purposes of ship-building, has arrived within a few days' voyage of Feerozpoor, encharged with a large quantity of splendid timbers ;---of pines tall enough to be

#### " The mast of some high admiral,"

and Oaks, which if not altogether comparable to those of old England, are at least capable of yielding a better sort of timber for the purposes of the ship builder, than any other that is produced in India, not exclusive of the teak, or, at all events, only exclusive of that.

tree which, at Bombay, is calculated to sell for from fifty to nah mentions the astonishment of the good folks at that eighty rupees, will cost the Government, inclusive of every incidental outlay, (save only the Lieutenant's pay, which he would receive at all events) not more than five rupees ! And been anxiously awaiting the result of the engagement in the the best part of the speculation perhaps, inheres in this, that there is, at Bombay, an immense demand for such timbers—a The letter we have just received from Loodianah, is date demand which for a series of years, and probably for an the 25th Instant, and says, "we have been very much surdemand which for a series of years, and probably for an indefinitely protracted period, will be found to proceed at least pari passue with the supply. Further that supply has already began to *increase* the *demand*, in other words to create a new species of demand at Ferozpoor,

# next day. Her dimensions are as follows

and the second	Feet. In.
Extreme length	112
Do. Breadth	
Depth from limber board	15
Burden in Tons	
Her destination is Zanzibar.	AT BE PRINTED
A new Steamer built for the native Gen	tlemen at the
Presidency is to be launched, we hear	

ext Spring Tide.-Ibid.

We have not a word of news from the North-west this week, though, from all we hear relating to Lahore, there are pretty good prospects of our not being long without some from the Punjaub, the Sikh soldiery are still represented as impatient of control, and the Chieftains as averse to our influence or to any alliance with us, which may tend to that end ; the Dusserah it is expected, will not pass over without some explosion of discontent or without some disturbance, which may lead to an active interference on our part. To-ward the South-east matters appear to have almost reached their climax, and Tharawaddee must either succumb or get what he has so long' waited for, a sound thrashing, the go-

#### GORUCKPORE.

A correspondent who dates his letter 20th October savs :-" We are all quiet on the Frontier, and I suppose there will be no move into Nepaul this year. The lines are, it is said, to be removed from their present site two miles further to the North, though it is supposed the cantonments must, eventually be removed to a greater distance. The sickness among the officers and men has been fearful, some 800 men and upwards in the 41st have been through the hospital during the last six months, and some of this number three or four times ; every thing that cure and attention, and I may add management could effect was, and istried by the worthy Colonel of the 41st, to check the sickness, but to very little purpose, all our hopes are centred in the approaching cold season." \_ Ibid.

#### LOODHIANA.

Although scarcely six hours have elapsed since we despatched our regular weekly issue to the Post Office, we are quite sure that the present important intelligence, we have now to communicate, will be a sufficient warrant for our sub-"The cost of transit is now almost beyond belief, and a mitting the following to our readers. A letter from Loodia-

The letter we have just received from Loodianah, is dated

Government of Maharashtra

GALE AT MADRAS .- The weather at Madras seems to have been very boisterous about the end of last month. The usual signal having been made on the 29th, the vessels in the roads put out to sea. In endeavouring to do so the Royal Saxon was placed in considerable peril by being driven to the third surf, from whose influence she only escaped, uninjured, by the great exertions of the crew. A native vessel was less successful, having come on shore opposite the Fort, where she became a perfect wreck. The passengers and crew, nearly thirty in number were all saved.

The weather on the succeeding day indicated the approach of a hurricane.-CHANGES IN THE CivIL SERVICE .- Mr. Hugh Montgomerie, 1st Judge of the Provincial Court Northern Division, had taken the annuity, has retired from the service and was about to embark for England. Mr. A. D. Campbell proceeds home on furlough early next year. Mr. R. Davidson, Sub Collector of Madura is dead. THE ARMY\_Col. Bond, PrincipalCommissary of Ordnance takes command of the Artillery on the Tenasserim Coast. The agitation of the INFANTRY RETIRING FUND, and the alleged injustice of the Madras staff serving in the Southern Mahratta country occupy the attention of the Coast army. Dr. Sladen, Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division of the army, in consequence of his appointment as 3rd Member of the Medical Board, had been succeeded by Dr. Blest. COMMERCIAL—The Lady Feversham from Bombay on her voyage to London, touched at Cannanore on the 21st ultimo, whence she took two passengers.

CALCUTTA .- WE have also received our Bengal Hurkaru, Calcutta Star and Englishman up to the 28th Ultimo. In the Englishman we find that Major Davidson has been removed from the service by an order from the authorities in England, but that he proceeds home to appeal. From the Hurkaru we learn that there exists a report that Lord Clare is to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor General. There is a long account also of the doings at Lahore where the Maharaja has been making presents to the Ranees of the late Runjeet Sing. They will not be in want of Chaplains in Calcutta for some time, 12 more being ordered out. The Star contains nothing of interest beyond the death of the master of the Brig Mary Gray by drowning .- Ibid.

#### TWO BRITISH OFFICERS BLOCKADED.

Accounts from Cabool mention that two Officers of Her Majesty's 44th are shut up in a Fort at Lauhwa Teerghuree, whither they proceeded with a detachment of Huzarbash Horse. If the people do not turn against the Huzarbash there is no fear on the Officers' account ; but should they Lieut. Knox, Mr. Gough, Mr. Elton. For Isle of France-allow themselves to be intimidated by Mahamed Shah Khau, Col. Wilson. For Calcutta-Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Moule,

vertence of our correspondent .- Gazette.

WE have been favoured by a friend with the following item of intelligence from Scinde.

Kurrachee, 26th October, 1841. " There is not the slightest probability of the 40th Queens returning to your Presidency, for the next twelve months at least, as they are under orders, and detachments have already marched, for Candahar, to relieve the 13th. Three Hundred and fifty men of the 41st leave this on the 4th proximo, en route to Upper Scinde, with details, both officers and men, for the several Native Corps at Sukker. This place is, just now, a better climate than Bombay, but the want of amusement &c., does not compensate for it. Every Europe article is still very dear."-Ibid.

THE WEATHER. After a long interval the Northern Division of the Poona Collectorate has been visited with very heavy rain which is expected to insure a good Rubbee crop to the great joy of the Ryots whose hopes of such an agreeable consummation had fallen somewhat below Zero.

The Kurreef crops are so poor as to threaten a scarcity .-- Ibid.

We are sorry to hear, that the Master of the ship Mary Gray lying at Coolie Bazzar was drowned on Tuesday night. It appears he was sleeping on deck, but how he got over board is not clearly known. We believe a boy on board states that he heard a splash in the water, and that the unfortunate man was seen near a dinghee, by some people on board another vessel, who supposed the boat was about to pick him up .- Star, Oct 28.

12. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER .- The Steamer Cleopatra arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having left Suez on the 23d ultimo, and Aden on the 1st inst.

The following are the Passengers by the Cleopatra :

Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Watson, Miss Balingal, Miss Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Watson, Miss Balingal, Miss Jones, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, 11th N. I., Major and Mrs. Poole, H. M. 1st Lancers, Captain and Mrs. Hart, 19th N. I., Lieut. and Mrs. Jameson, 3d N. I., Col. McDonald, Dy. Adj. Genl., Capt. Shawe, 22d N. I., Capt. Holmes, 12th N. I., Lieut. Keir, Artillery, Dr. Wight, Dr. Brown, Mr. Comp-ton, C. S., Mr. Chambers, C. S., Mr, Wallace, Merchant, Dr. Construction, Construction, 1990, Construction, 2000, 2 Mr. Graham. For Madras-General Hill, Col. Cameron, one of the rebel chiefs, who is tampering with them for the Lient. and Mrs. Rose and Child, Dr. Bouron, Messrs. Storm, delivering up of the Officers, the situation of the latter will 'Davidson, Becher, A. Becher, Heyworth, G. Heyworth, Fan-

on 28 June, 2017

#### DECEMBER 1

tain Stiles, Ist B. E. Regt., 46 rank and file, 18 followers, 1 have of late proceeded languidly. There are said. woman and child .- Gazette.

Major W. Stirling 17th N. I has retired from the service. This promotes Captain Macan, Lieutenant Anderson and Ensign Miles to the superior grades .- Ibid.

# BURMAH.

The arrival of the City of London yesterday afternoon from Moulmein, has brought us the Moulmein Chronicle of October 13th, and letters dated the 14th which as they pretty well clear up the enigma of THARAWADDIE's in entions, we hasten to lay before our readers. Although no act of hostility had taken place since the King's arrival at Rangoon on the 21, the circumstance of his bringing with him no less than 100 pieces of Artillery, chiefly mounted and fit for service, and also a large flotilla of gun boats, leave no doubt of his warlike intentions.

We glean the following particulars from a Moup-mein letter, dated 14th October. The question of THARAWADDIE's visit to Rangoon is now settled beyond all dispute, as he had actually arrived with his sons and 100,000 men all respectably armed, with plenty of guns and 28 large well-armed gun-boats. He had also left garrisons at all the stockades on the river, on his way down from Ava. Martaban, just opposite to Moulmein on the other side of the river, Port-charges when His Majesty arrived at Rangoon which is about 3,000 yards wide, has been strongly stockaded: the town formerly ran along the bank of the river, but it occasioned no small astonishment tertained the intention to conquer Ceylon after setting at Moulmein to observe a few mornings since that affairs with Maulmain and our southern provinces. At every house had disappeared, they were taken down in all events, His Majesty seems to be offended at Lord one wight and in a few days all put up inside the Aucklands, pugnacious temperament in not yielding stockade - a piece of magic they were by no means up to His Majesty the Lord Paramoountship over prepared to expect. The whole town of Martaban is India, without putting His Majesty to all this unnehard at work night and day, and yet from all that can cessary trouble to take it. be learned, his Majesty says he does not want to go to war with the English, although he is determined to press on the minds of their hearers, that His Majesty's be quite ready if we are inclined to attack him. He views and intentions are most religiously pacific, has just ordered 30,000 men from Rangoon to go he while others, better accustomed to link together facts says to Pegue, the Merchants at Rangoon are satisfi- with chains of circumstances, boldly assert that, if His ed however this force is intended for Martaban, so Majesty's intention be or was pacific, then is the that no doubt can be entertained of his kind intentions, crouching tiger a lamb, and the upreared venomous however ostensibly disguised at present.

about another week ; she was sent a fo mnGw yiloteliti o request the r-inforcement of a Queen's Regimene enemy, at Bileng from setting incendiaries to destroy immediately, with some Bengal Artillery and a rocket our town, we should Firstly station a steamer with a stablishment. Strong application was made at the few gun-boats on the Irrawaddie, off the mouth of same time by the Naval Commander for every arm-1 the Lino creek, down which His Majesty is proceeded Steamer in Calcutta, with plenty of gun boats-in ing. This little triffing armament would effectually fact there was no security against being attacked dai-ly. A Division order was issued by the Brigadier on water communication. Secondly, instead of our steathe 9th Instant, which is tolerably significant on this mer and gun-boats being up the Salween, they should point :-- it directed Officers commanding Corps to in- be on the Sataug river, having a few guns on the Wind dent immediately on the Deputy Commissary of Ord- mountain at Keedown. Thirdly, we should have two or nance, for the fall complement of Service Ammuni- more small class men-of-war and a steamer off Rantion, which is to be kept in readiness to be served out goon. Meanwhile where is your paper which was at a moment's notice.

The following extracts from a Moulmein Chronicle of the 13th ultimo, contain all the information on the present state of affairs to be found in that Journal.

(From the Moulmain Chronicle, October 13.) The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and a grand affair it must have been. At to 10 m. on the 2d ins ant, the ex-King, being in charge of the Prince of Prome, reached the old wharf at Rangoon expected when His Majesty comes a little nearer to the in a bout something like a budgerow, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter a young lady now should inform the head of Government, that on Burmese aged 18, and one of his wives, known as the Donabue affair he whould act wisely to appoint two Commis-Queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was seen rounding the point making way against a strong flood tide with the assistance of numerous war-boats. About six, his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he the Indian Government, will sufficiently appreciate remained for the night in a bamboo residence, which the measures of precaution recommended by our cor-

however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bileng to different points in the river.

Since writing the above a few day's later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sone weresaid to be wining golden opinions from all by their affability & liberal allowance of pwais, dan ces, fighting, wrestling, &c.'As nothingappears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manu-factured here. We have heard however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports, in circulation at that place that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here and there.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAULMAIN CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,-But that we know His Majesty is acquainted with our power, the accounts we now receive from Rangoon regarding the numerous, well-armed men daily pouring into Rangoon,-regarding the well mounted field pieces, 18 pieces (from one to nine pounders) being landed from one raft,-regarding several vessels from 30 to 70 tons which have already arrived at Rangoon from the up-country, and from upwards of twenty large Chuliah Brigs, previously en-ticed to Rangoon under the pretence of being let off and for which, vessels cargoes of timber cannot now be had, we might reasonably infer that His Majesty en-

We hear that all parties at Rangoon labour to imsnake a harmless worm. Timidity on our part will

The steamer was expected back fruttaev orus mos mature temerity on the part of Tharawadee. I conceive that the best plan to prevent our old

published in Burmese ? It ought, I conceive, to be revived. The first article should be the Yandabo treaty, therein shewing to His Majesty's subjects, that His Majesty has no more right to the Tenasserim and Arracan Provinces than the Pegue chief, now in Siam, has to the kingdom of Pegue; also giving an account of the ranson of Canton. It seems the Court of Ava affects to believe that we lost 8,000 men at Canton If a token of suspicion that a white feather may be scratch can be exhibited, I submit this affected knowledge of anotorious untruth is that token. Finally, you shouldinform the head of Government, that on Burmese sioners, one of whom should be either Mr. Blundell

#### or Col. Burney, as Senior Commissioner. Your obedient servant, PREVENTATIVE.

2d October Note .- We presume the noble Earl at the head of was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. respondent "Preven-TA-tive; such measures have the At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the merit, at least, of being singularly novel, as we believe

	Ft.	
Length between perpendicular.	120	
Breadth of Main Deck	19	
Ditto-extreme	20	
Depth in the Hold	20	277
Burthen Tons	230	
Draught with Engines		
On Board	4	

It is hoped that the Venerable Mr. Jeffries will not denounce us for the fluid used on the occasion.- Gazette.

On Thursday last between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M. a gang of about 100 armed Robbers attacked the house of a respectable Portuguese inhabitant of Bandora, and plundered him of 700 Rupees in cash and jewels. After destroying a great part of his furniture they retired without inflicting any injury upon the inmates .- Ibid.

A rather serious insurrection amongst the convicts in the subsidiary Jail at Tannah took place a few days since, in which the Nazir was within an inch of being murdered. The affair originated, we understand, in this officer's making a division amongst the prisoners according to the nature of their crimes, without respect to castes. Such a division is authorised and enjoined by the regulations; but in this instance the proceeding appears to have terribly exasperated the men, who refused their food, and evinced every demonstration of mutiny. The prompt appear. ance, however, of Mr. Brown the Session Judge, with the other Military Officers of the station, and the loading of the Guard, which was ordered to fall in, had a most salutary effect in quelling the disturbance.

#### HORRID MURDER AT TANNAH.

FROM the same place we hear of a horrid murder having been perpetrated on an infant son of a Moosulman inhabitant. Whilst the child was playing before the door, he was enticed into the house of a neighbour; who, when he had found a suitable opportu. ity, stabbed him in the throat, and buried the body near the house. In this case, as too frequently happens, the ornaments with which the child was decorated, formed the sole object of the deed : and those amongst the Natives of the island who foolishly de. light in ornamenting the persons of their children with jewels, &c. to the risk of the wearers' lives, may here learn another lesson of the folly and danger of so doing ;-a lesson that has more than once been taught, but, unfortunately, not with the success deal sired.

The murderer, we are happy to say, is in custody .- Ibid.

been, or is to be issued to prepare all the rendered useless from the salt water. At 1-30 A. M. on the Steamers and armed vessels belonging to the 5th, not knowing how soon she would blow up, the chief Company for immediate service We do not officer and myself joined the boats. At this time every thing was rapidly burning on deck, and about 15 minutes aftervouch for the correctness of the information, wards the masts fell, when the poop became a mass of fire but merely give it as the report of the day. and wreek. Their destination we suppose will be Calcutta,

In. Native and European soldiers is excellent in the extreme. there being but very few cases of sickness in the hospitals. This is the more remarkable when the charge consequent on the breaking up of the rains is borne in mind, and certainly reflects great credit upon the arrangements perfected by the presiding medical officers."-Calcutta Star, Oct. 30.

Our Ferozepore correspondent writes us word, that intelligence has been received at that place, to the effect, that the communication between Peshawur and Caubul has been cut off-the people, in the neighbourhood of the latter place, having risen en masse. We do not pledge ourselves to the accur acy of this report---Hurkaru, Nov. 3.

We understand that Captain Powell of the 28th N. I. at Barrackpore, has been selected to succeed Captain Dickson of the 51st regiment, as Brigade Major of that station .--- Ibid.

We have heard that Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., has selected Cornet Roche, of H. M. 3d Light Dragoons for an extra Aid-de-camp. Cornet R. was Sir Joseph Thackwell's\* Aid-de-camp, (and at several periods officiated as Assistant Adjutant General of division) during the Affghanistan campaign. He has been for some time back Adjutant of the Cavalry depot at Cawnpore .--- Ibid

#### CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.

Mr. Forbes, Sub-Collector of Tanjore, has applied for furlough to England, and Mr. Bishop at present officiating as Deputy Collector of Madras, will succeed to this situa-The difference between the Judges of the Sudder Udalut stil continues unsettled. - - U. S. Gaz. Nov. 5.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Kamptee that Colonel MacLeod arrived and took charge of the 6th Cavalry on the 22d ultimo. We are sorry to find that sickness still continues amongst H. M. 39th and the Artillery at the same station, and though but few fatal cases, at present occur 90 men of the 39th former corps are still in Hospital. We learn that Government have taken up the Greenlaw, which Vessel is fast discharging the remainder of the Arsenal Stores and takes in immediately Commissariat supplies for Troops proceeding in her to Moulmain. We received the following Items of intelligence in a letter from Kamptee last evening.

I am very sorry to inform you that Cholera has appeared among us. Its victims are as yet, principally followers but one Trooper of the 6th Light Cavalry has died from its effects 3 or 4 Natives die daily in the Regimental Bazaar of H. M. 39th. The death of Quarter Master Serjeant Thomas 43d N. I. is reported in to days orders, but I have not ascertained what he died of. The Dusserah is over. On Sunday the 24th the Rajah had his Troops out and went through the usual ceremonies of the last day in the feast. On Monday 25th there was a grand ball at the Residency. The weather still continues eloudy consequently agreeably mild though the cold weather is rather late in setting in."

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Ship City of London has also been taken up, and that the Commi were all yesterday very busy in provisioning her for the Troops.---Ibid.

#### SINGAPORE.

CAPTAIN PAGE'S NARRATIVE OF THE DESTINATION OF THE "SULTANA," AND CAPTIVITY IN BORNEO PROPER.

(Traffic

At 9 P. M. on the 4th of January the Sullana was under doublereefed topsails to a fresh North Easterly gale with heavy sea and rain, when her main-topmast and main-mast head were shivered by Lightning; and several of the crew in, and on, the forecastle being knocked down, made me conclude it had passed from the ship by the chain cables. At 11-30 smoke was discovered issuing from below, fore and aft, and the decks much heated. We endeavoured to get at the Gunpowder but found it impossible, and being of opinion the fire was generally below, the ship was hove to, and with much difficulty we succeeded in hoisting out the long boat, the flames forcing themselves up the mainhatchway and the vessel pitching heavily. On this occasion, as well as all throughout, the greatest credit is due to the Officers, Gun-We are informed that an order either has ners, and Seacunnies. The boats were dropped astern, and the small quantity of biscuit, &c. in them was nearly all

We remained near the hull until 9, and then made sail in the long boat, w other boats in tow, for the wreck of the French frigate Magicienne, which was lying in 3 feet water on the S. E. extreme of the Bombay Shoal, bearing S. W. about 40 miles, intending to fit out from her and proceeded to Singapore. At day light on the 5th, went within a few feet of the wreck, but could not effect a landing ; the wind increasing and the boats falling to leeward, we made sail for the Land of Palawan than in sight. Served out for 3 days, 1th part of a biscuit to each person, which was our entire stock and two wine glasses of water. Had fresh North Easterly winds with a most scorching sun. On the 9th the long boat was with throw light upon any thing that may interest great difficulty kept afloat. Lost sight of the cutter pulling in for the shore ; Balaback Island N. E. distant 10 miles. On the 10th ran our hoat on one of the Mangoak Islands. where we stopped some of our leaks and procured very bad water and a few shell fish. Found there two Malay huts with fires in them. On the '11th, expecting an attack from the Malays of the opposite shore, we lighted our fires and left in the dark, and from that time to the 16th, had light variable airs with strong currents, when we arrived at the entrance of the Borneo river in the extreme of misery, with the tide and wind setting us in and by no means of bringing up. Many of us had been twelve days with nothing more to eat then half a biscuit. There were in this boat Mrs. Page, and her attendant Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss DeSouza, Mr. Gill the chief officer, Mr. Young, A. Loise, the Nakhoda, myself and lascars. We determined on applying to the Sultan for provisions to enable us to reach Singapore, and took in a pilot from one of his boats. This man informed us, that a ship had left the roads for Singapore two days before, and that three prows were preparing to start by the next moon, in which no doubt, the Sultan, whom he described to be an excellent old man, would order us a passage, as he repeatedly did the same with others in our situation. When within a few miles of the Sultan's house we were boarded by a heavily turned boat, which brought directions from the Sultan to ake us and our effects before him and he would be responsible for all. To this we submitted, and were landed in Borneo at an out-house of the Sultan's, where we were detained and most of our clothes, &c. taken and examined by him. My butler had a box of trinkets of Mrs. Page's which was forced from him by one of the Sultan's people and given to the Sultan, whom I requested to see, but was told that was impossible as he was too great a man to be disturbed. At that time he was seen by the officers examining our parcels. He sent me a message by the gunner, the purport of which was that if we did not give up all we had to the person he had appointed. Pangeran Momain, his son-in-law, that the people around us, who afterward proved to be his private attendants, would take them and our lives, and if we did not wish to die we had better intrust everything to his care, which should be returned when we left. An account was then taken in our presence and all valuables delivered to him accordingly, it being so evident he was determined to have them. pointed out the man that stole the trinket box of whom they took no notice. They gave us some rice and fruit and we were removed to a small room belonging to one of the Raately on awaking I went to look after our boat, but only charging matchlocks and other fire arms. They had a large found part of her hull remaining, the Sultan having taken quantity of powder contained in an earthen vessel, and one every thing from her even to the iron work, which we saw re unfortunate man, who was abstracting a portion for the peatedly afterwards in his house. On returning I found a of his lighted match, which coming into contact with the and we must always address him Patik Toonkoo, and that quence of the explosion was that several of the crowd were any other Rajah would have taken all we brought and then

old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palankeen it has not occurred, in the present century, that British to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his territories of a power with whom their Gevernment was family who accompanied him, following on foot, on terms of peace !- Ep.-Spectator, November 1. lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in . attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession via Calcutta has just reached us : marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the Court, many of whom also followed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the landing place to within pistol shot of the palace, all of them fine looking men and extreme-Nov. 4. ly well armed. Six elephants preceded the King, each being accompanied by 100 musketeers, 50 spear-men, and to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up, what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand armed style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the King has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 in reserve at Sarawah, but this is all conjecture. We suspeet, ourselves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been sadly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him nearly 100 pieces of river, attacking and burning every village where he found field artillery, the majority of them well mounted and fit for service. It is not said who are engaged to work these guns or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling lots of oars, and supplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects."

There are of course, numerous reports afloat as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we here, that Shoay Ya. the Bileng man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangcon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army : but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down Oliver Superinten tent of the Indian Navy. At purpose of re loading his piece, accidentally let fall a part disgusting looking Malay, who told us he was the Sultan, and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there

15 THE following intelligence from China

Accounts from Singapore just received-mention the destruction of Amoy on the 26th Aug. with the loss of about 4,000 Chinese, and the re-occupation of Chusan. It is only from letters to Chinese that this intelligence is derived ; but it seems to obtain belief, and is an event that will only be looked for by all our readers.-Star,

#### We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Singapore, 12th Oct. 1841 :-

' Since we had this pleasure on the 7th the City of Palaces has arrived from China and the Mary Ann from your port ; by the former vessel we have intelligence from Macao down to the 16th ultimo ; the mandarins were looking very sharp after the tea and silk smugglers from Canton and many of them had been seized-Trade generally was extremely dull and imports, particularly cotton, almost unsaleable. Opium sales were going on slowly at dollars 405 to 420 ; an improvement however was generally expected. The Chinese had again broken the Canton truce by barricading and blocking up the river in many places and making extensive warlike preparations; the Senior naval officer had in consequence found it necessary to commence hostilities which he did by moving his forces up the the channels staked and killing several hundred Chinese. On his return down the river he blew up the fort at Ulungtung which put an end to the only remaining Bogue Fort. We have not heard of a blockade on the port of Canton being established.

From the fleet to the Northward, no official intelligence had been received, but many Chinese at Canton had letiters from Amoy stating that the fortifications and military stores at that place had all been totally destroyed by H. M. Ships on the 26th Aug. after a spirited resistance and much bloodshed among the Chinese; they also state that Chusan had been retaken with very little trouble. We have no doubt, but that these Chinese reports will prove by the next arrival, quite correct. In our market we have no change to note. The City of

Palaces will follow the Columbine in a few days.'-Englishman, Nov. 4.

16. LAUNCH AT MAZAGON. A fine Steamer named after our late Governor Sir J. R. Carnac was floated out of the Mazagon dock yesterday, gliding gently into its future element, "like a child that seeketh its mothers breast.' The Lady who performed the ceremony of Baptism stood under a Tent conveniently fitted up for the occasion. She was supported by Sir Henry Roper and Captain Roper in an appropriate speech wished all health inflammable material immediately iguited, and the conse- we were truly fortunate in having fallen into his kind care, as the splendid dejenue which followed, Sir Henry

and eventually Moulmein .- Ibid.

SURAT .- A severe gale with a copious fall of rain took place and damaged all the rice. Provisions have consequently become very dear and the Cultivators are deep in John Com any's books. Many of them have forsaken the British Territories. Our correspondent agreeably to his request will have our Bombay news, whenever we can him. - Ibid.

We have received little news from the 'far West,' and from what we stated in our last issue, we have every reason to believe that our correspondence from that quarter will be very irregular for some time yet. Our friends have rougher employment, we fear, than ordinary, or we should have been favored ere this with some further intelligence of their movements. This disappointment to ourselves and readers is another item in the long list of crimes, which Lord Auckland is about to take home with him, as something to shew for his newly acquired Earldom.-Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 6.

We are glad to see, that the Medical Retiring Fund is in active operation, though it has not yet attained its full vigour. Four annuities have been accepted. - The annuitants are Surgeons R. Rankine, W. Duff, W. Stevenson. (Jun.) and James Dunean. Five more more annuities will be available up to July next, before which time we hope the Bonus Fund will come into play, and the members of the service will no longer show any backwordness in accepting annuities. -The Boon, too-the Boon-when that does come, there will be more promotion .- Hurkaru, Nov. I.

The Orissa and Eagle schooners, which have lately been fitted up as gun-boats, will, we understand, leave town to-morrow for Maulmain. Each vessel is armed with a twentyfour pounder brass howitzer, traversing on a circle, and four musqueatoons. The gun is well and securely fixed, and will deal dire destruction around, if we are ever engaged with the Burmese. The Orissa is commanded by Captain Benett, the Eagle by Lieut. Fell, of the Indian Navy. We think the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Coast should have instructions to place six European artillerymen on board of each vessel, for we fear the lascars are unable to work the guns properly .--- Ibid, Nov. 2.

#### BERHAMPORE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Berhampore, dated the 24th instant.

"An accident of a very appalling character occurred in of their annual festival, were amusing themselves by disand prosperity to the vessel to which one of the more or less injured; some, I regret to say, very seriously. killed us. He then, without waiting a moment, started off Builders replied. Her dimensions are as follows: "I am happy to inform you that the condition of the 130

attendants. I followed and requested to purchase provisions Pangeran Eusof; this we heard from all quarters. About this karu we learn the death of Mr. Wm. Hickey saying we intended repairing our boat and leaving for Sin- time a teak-built vessel of 30 tons, or thereabouts, arrived, gapore in a few days. He replied he was for too good a King jury rigged, which the Malays said the pirates had given to permit us to leave in so small a boat, that he had a large Government prow which should be dispatched in a few days Dutch trader or gun-boat. Pangeran Eusof allowed us Government prow which should be disputched in a few days with us for Singapore, and that, as his most anxious wish was to gain the favorable opinion of the English, he had or-dered clothes to be made for us, and we should be sent away loaded with presents. This I did not believe, and told him what they called forts ; several prows were converted into the favorable opinion of the English, he had or-in sending Mrs. Page, tea, &c. and sold us some cloth for a change of clothes. They now commenced building had not believe, and told him what they called forts ; several prows were converted into the prosents. This I did not believe, and told him what they called forts ; several prows were converted into the prosents of the State and the severage of 9 knots an hour, which seems to be considered every satisfactory. News from Moulmein had arrived up to the 31st ultimo ; we extract a our own boat with a little provision would answer our purpose gun-boats, and their conversation was generally about fightmuch better than his, and that we would certainly give him ing white men. On the 29th of July we saw our boat burnt a high character at Singapore. At this he was much displeassed and desired me to leave him. This day we were fed on schooner was reported to have anchored in the Roads. boiled grass and the heads and tails of small fish, the bodies All our lascars were sent out of the way and of which we had the satisfaction of seeing the Malays appropriate to themselves. The same description of food continu- the river's entrance, as we feared, to cut her off. On the ed 10 days, with the exception of one duck; served so economically that it lasted our party of 11 in number, 4 days, with a piece of tough buffalo. Amongst other things he had 340 she had demanded us, but the Sultan had decided not to Dollars of the chief mate which I demanded to defray our let us go, until his prows and the money arrived from expenses, but he would not part with one of them. He now expenses, but he would not part with one of them. He now Singapore, should 10 ships be sent. Many of the Malays called constantly; pilfering on all occasions. Five days after our arrival I demanded our boat, when he told me if ever English Government, they would murder every Euro-I mentioned her again he should be much annoyed, as he wanted her himself, and then ordered his people to send me from his presence. I called the following day, and he said, in 7 days more the prow would be ready as they were only detained to have cabins made for the ladies. He advised me to be patient, as I was not a Captain in Borneo, and that he always did as he pleased. Mr. DeSouza and I, he said, were good men and he would give us our lives and liberty, but the Officers, who had not offended him in any way, should have ship was sent for us, as we feared the pirates, and that that-placing his hand in a threatening manner on his kris.

Pangerang Esouf now arrived, who is next in rank to the Sultan, and a council was held, which consisted of the Sultan and four Rajahs. We were informed its result was, that we should be all sent to Singapore in three prows which the Pangerang would have ready to sail in 15 days. He gave us some clothes and a buffalo calf, part of which the Sultan took without ceremony. I requested a bed for Mr. Page, and received a rug instead two months afterwards. We were now allowed one Rupee a day in value, with which, and our prospect of leaving, we became somewhat reconciled. The Sultan after this told me he was sorry to disturb us, but he must have our apartment for a wedding to take place there, as we were to honor it in our new clothes. This was the last we heard of either. The lascars used to be harangued by him, and told the Captain was a bad man, &c. His son-in-law promised he would use "his influence to precure our liberty, provided I engaged to give him the proference in taking the child when born. This I gave him to understund was quite out of the question. Irequested the Sultan to permit us to leave in a private prow about to sail, but he said we must go in his, and asked me which of the things we had left in his charge, I should require-I replied he might have them all and our boat also, if he did not prevent us departing immediately ; but he observed he must have his present as well, to shew my heart was pure towards him, and that we ought to think ourselves well off with our lives, and I had better not attempt to write to Singapore, as God would assist in getting us there. I said we had every thing in the ship, and could not give more than he already possessed of ours. The next day he offered me some 3d a boat arrived from the H. C. Steam Vessel Diana, sweet rice and said what he had of ours was of no value. I with Pangerang Eusof, who ordered me immediately to told him the property in his possession belonging to the go to the vessel as the Captain wanted to see me alone Officers and myself, was worth at least 3,000 Drs. that he might have it and our boat, if he sent us to Singapore at once, to which he replied, he feared there was little prospect of his recovering the trinket box for me as the Malays were very cunning thieves, all excepting himself, he was like an Englishman, as he had never uttered a falsehood, or stolen anything in his life. Mr. DeSouza and I then accompanied him in a canoe up the river, when he amused himself blow- which Captain Conglet on stood up the river 1 entirely ing a boatswain's call he had forced from one of the tyn dals by threatening him with 5,000 lashes. It was attached to one of Mr. Page's gnard chains, which he wore round his neck, and was in the trinket box when taken. We repeatedly saw him afterwards with her rings over his fingers, Congleton with much difficulty procured all the people taken from the same box. An old blind Rajah, his usual companion, boasted of their having cut of an English ves-that came from Muludu, so there are now in Borneo 9 sel and killed her officers, without the British government of the Saltana's crew. Messrs Zachariah and Co have Obseeldeen Khan was present wilh a large taking the least notice of it. The Officers names were sent a brig in search of the prow, and to their exertions Dixon, Walker, Campbell, and Tate, and 22 Europeans, we are particularly indebted. We have received the who all died about the same time !-- We were now ordered, most generous kindness from Captain Congleton and by the Sultan, to leave our few remaining articles, and were all on board the Diana. conducted through a scorching sun over a passage of sticks 70 yards in length, elevated on piles 10 feet above the mud, most of them either rotten or broken, a difficult task for an active person. Mrs. Page had to go repeatedly on her hands and kness, which might have been obviated, had the scoundrel allowed me to procure a canoe. We found a wretched hut for our reception, with one side of it as a fire place, without a door, and when it rained we might as well have been in the open air. Four places of a similar description were on the same platform with us, occupied by the Sul-tan's slaves. Our few effects were taken to his house and examined by himself, when he stole several of them. The allowance daily decreased, and we had numbers of armed men and boys continually in our room, who examined our food, and committed the most disgusting acts. He took the flanuel shirt off my back himself, and sent for those of the Officers. On the 26th of February we heard the DeSouzas had settled with him to leave in a few days by promising a large sum of money. He now would not see us, and enquired men to strike me amongst the lascars, and who were ordered not to supply us with wood and water. I accidentally met him, when he sud he had heard the boats would be ready in a few days and we should all be sent to Singapore. He demanded what present I intended making him-1 again mentioned the jewel box, &c. At this he was vexed and said I must consider that, and all we had brought here, as burnt in the ship, and our lives would have been lost also if he had not given them us. I offered him 500 Drs. being convinced he would not allow us to leave without some fresh inducement, at which he laughed in my face. Paugeran Eusof now returned after an absence of 45 days instead of 15. We immedia ely called on him but were received without civility. He suid the Sultan would do as he pleased, and the prows would leave the next moon for all that he knew. The Sultan now sent for Mrs. Page's wedding ring, observing that the English custom was the same as theirs not to take it off the finger, but that was nothing to him, he wanted it. It was sent him the following day, when he told me he did not care whether I was angry about the ring or not, and that he would make me answerable for my wife's acts. Our means of procuring food was now stopped altogether. I demanded what he intended doing with us, he replied he had given us our lives, and wanted his present, but would not say how otiered 2,000 Drs. for all, but he would not allow me to mention the lascars, and directed me to sign docu-ments to the amount of 2,750, for the officers and myself and he would send to Singapore for the money. We mentioned to Pangeran Eusof we had no food, when he laughed, but made no reply. I then told him if he would supply us with provisions and use his influence to procure us a passage, we would make him a present of 1,000 Drs. at which he prom sed to speak in our favour to the Sultan, and said if we would make him our friend, that he did not want the 1,000 Drs ; all he wished was to assist poor men in distress, but we must promise to give all the money we sent for into his hands, and he would take care of us, until one of our party returned from Singapore with it, and we had better send for all the funds we could raise, and he procure merchandise for them and insure me a large profit. The following morning he requested me to write a list of upwards of Sp. Drs. 1,000 worth of articles, which he gave Mr. G.Il instructions to bring as his present, informing me that we must pay besides for all we had from him; and on the 30th of March we took up our abode in an out-building close to his house. Mrs. Page was confined the night after, and all went well with her, notwithstanding her wretched situation. The Sultan now ordered us to make all the Rajahs presents, and we were obliged to give notes to the amount of 2,500. The prows were to, sail in 4 days, but did not leave until the 23d of May, when they took Mr. Gill, Miss and Mr. DeSouza and 3 native servants, we being detained as hostages. Pangeran Eusof's brother Pangeran Yacob, informed us the Sultan had sold to us a superior and a ser

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

them for 19 Drs. She had been a cutter and likely a for the iron work. On the 5th of Angust an English closely guarded, and the entire force of Borneo went to 9th Pangeran Eusof returned and told us the schooner pean they could get hold of and that the Sultan now regretted that he did not kill us in the first instance. Pangeran Eusof had expressed himself much pleased at the manner in which the Sultan had acted, and informed 28th ultimo ; and we regret to find that we me the prows Mr. Gill went in were dismasted, and blockaded by pirates. He desired me to write to Singapo e, and he would send the letter by one of his prows, to say that we were determined not to leave until a the schooner, which now proved to be the Royalist, R. Y. S. nobly sent by Mr. Brooke from Serawak for us, should most indisputably have been avoided was too small-I advised him to persuade the Sultan to as unworthy of consideration, when the mer. let us depart in the prow, as we did not fear pirates, and he might send a person with us to settle accounts, but I positively refused to write, as the Singapore authorities would now certainly know our situation. He asked us if I had written to Mr. Gill for ships of war, but he observed, " I dont care whether you have or not, as it will be the worse for yourselves, as our forts are now all ready and we don't fear them. On the 25th, 18 of the crew that were in the cutter arrived from Muludu which place they reached two days after we lost sight of them, 9 of that party died from eating oysters and green mangoes on landing, and 19 are still near Muludo, which with those who were in the long boat, accounts for all that were on board the Sultana. They brought a report of an European lady being near there, whose husband wou along with the officers of the ship were killed by the licy. Rajah 15 years since. She attempted to destroy herself at their death, but was prevented by the Rajah, by whom, she is said to have a family. She begged tho lascars to inform the English of her wretched situation, but as they only saw her they learnt no further particulars. On the 2nd of September, we heard that 7 ships were in the Roads, and two steam vessels like mountains. All their force were dispatched to the forts and I was told that it was all my fault as I had sent for them\_Extra guards were placed over us, and they said if a Malay was killed it would be bad for me. On the 3d a boat arrived from the H. C. Steam Vessel Diana, -1 positively refused to leave without the rest of our party and after a good deal of palaver we started from Borneo, accompanied by Pangeran Eusof, and arrived on board the Diana 2 hours afterwards. We found her the only vessel, and that she had been sent by the Singapore authorities. She was at anchor within gun shot of their absurd and harmless forts, and to the gallant manner, in attribute his success. We heard to our very deep regret, that the prow Messrs Gill and the DeSouzas went in was not forthcoming, altho' a gun boat had been sent by the Singapore authorities in search of her. Captain

The late ship Sultana's Ciew and Passengers. Mrs Page and Infant

Mr. Page Mr. Alexander Young Left Borneo in the H Ship Nacoda and Craney C. Steam Vessel Di

a gentleman deeply regretted.

The Steamer India in her passage to and from Moulmein made an average of 9 knots memorandum furnished to the Hurkarn.

The Ganges, arrived from Rangoon on the 30th ul. timo, and the Commissioner detained the India until the following day; in consequence, brings despatches. A was quiet at Rangoon when the Ganges left (29thOct.), but Captain Russell was not permitted to land at first he, however, landed after a short time, and states that Tharrawddie is fortifying a new town in shore of the present city of Rang on, and appearances are very war-like Spoke the Robarts on the 1st November off the Prejarais, all well. The Calliope had not arrived. Saw a vessel on the morning of the 1st, which we supposed to be her. about 100 miles from Amherst ; and another vessel at a distance on the evening of the same day, which, by her appearance, we took to be the Thetis."

The Steamer Ganges left Rangoon on the have attempted to force a quarrel on Tharawaddie by making complaints to the Martaban authorities relative to trumpery river robberies, and which; at the present moment, est spark may ignite a flame we may per. haps find it difficult to extinguish.

The Hurkaru has also heard a strange story relative to the 47th B. N. I. having gone on board ship with sealed instructions and discovering at the land heads that their destination was Moulm ein and not Arracan. TheHurkaru disbelieves this report; and says that to have left the Aeng pass unguarded which concentrating a force at Moulmein would have been miserable stroke of Po.

The Calcutta Star contains similar intelligence.-Gazette.

By a letter with which we have been fa. vored from Singapore dated 7th Oct., we learn that the arrivals of Opium there of late had caused a depression in price. The last sale made there was by Messrs Jardines for Patna 405 Rs. and Malwa 310 Rs. every thing was apparently at a stand still ;-scarce any demand for Imports.

The Columbine was to sail the day upon which the above letter was dated ; and the Frenk two days afterwards, for Bombay .--- | Ibid.

that a Ship of 600 tons burden was launched at the Nabob's Yard on the 12th Instant. She is the property of a native merchant Cassubye Dass and was named the Jamsetjee Jeejeebov. The Nuwaub Alley Mere concourse of Gentlemen belonging to the Services .- Ibid.

THE Childe Harold on entering this Port yesterday morning with a Pilot on board, the morning being serene, grounded on the South East Prong.

On Thursday last the H. C. Steamer Proserpine was des patched up the Salween, having on board Capt. McLeod, and Capt. Halstead of H. M. B. Childers. She also had in tow several gun-boats, manned with lascars and a detachment of the Talaing Corps, who are to be station d at several villages on this side of the river. The Proserpine, we learn, grounded on a sand-bank a few miles above the town of Martaban. We bel eve she remained a night on it and floated off again the next morning without sustaining the slightest damage. Her presence up the river will have the effect, we trast, of repressing the petty depredations of our friends over the way, and of giving confidence to our own

people on the bank of the river. After the above was put in type yesterday the Proscrpine returned. We learn that she proceeded up the river to Mya-ing, about sixty miles, and steared clear of all shoals except the one above mentioned, and met with no accident whate ver. The current of the river is very rapid, particularly at this season of the year, which, with the heavy drag of gunboats in tow, was almost too much for the power of the engines : however, the trip has been quite satisfactory. The Steamer returned, we hear, in splendid style, having left Myaing about half past 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and anchoring at Maulmain at 4 P. M. stopping an hour and a half on the way.

# SINGAPORE.

Mr. Gill, the chief officer of the Sultana with Mr. and Miss D-Sonza, arrived in the course of the week from Tringanu ; where, it will be remembered the prow in which they left Bornea had been compelled to put in for a supply of provisions, having been driven so far out of h-r, course by contrary winds and currents. Mr. Gill has sent us the narrative of his voyage, from the tim- of his leaving Borneo, which we publish below. We regret to learn that Mr. and Miss DeSouza arrived here, and still contiune, in a truly deplorable state.

Journal of a Voyage in the Sultan of Borneo's Prow Ecan Ecan from Borneo towards Singapore.

April 28 .- Took leave of Captain Page, and Borneo, for Tootong were the boats were built and loading, with my sea stock of Provisions, consist-ing of a plentiful supply of rice, a little dry fish, and a few eags, &c Mr and Miss DeSouza with3 servants left with me in separate boats and arrived 36 hours afterwards. We found the boats far from being ready, so that we were detained until the 21st May,

May 24 -- Took our departure from the entrance of Tootoog river, prow Abduraman in company, winds from North to South West during the day with a S E. land wind during the night, weather clear and plear sant, but making poor head way, as the prow cannot sail within 8 points of the wind, so that half the time we were obliged to anchor.

June 2-Fell in with 12 piratical prows, 6 large and 6 small, they declined attacking us after taking a good look, within gun shot-G eat preparations were made to receive them, but they declined trying their strength and made sail to the N E. with the sea breeze, and we to the SW. and anchored off Mocha in the evening for wool and water-we procured 3 more guns, powder, and shot, as the Piates were reported in great force off Tanjong Dattoo. June 4 -PM, sailed

WE learn from our Surat correspondent j ng Dattoo, in which the prow was nearly going down, having 6 feet water in the hold, she could not have stood it half an hour longer, but fortunate-June 8-Experienced a very heavy squall off Tun ly it eleared up just in time to save us.

Jone 11-Off Tanjong Apie, strong south rly breeze, put into Merandum for shelter. Increase ing breeze drawing round to the SW, prow tolling dreadfully, expecting the mists to go every moment out the cable anchored close to the lea of the sland after narrowly escaping going on sho e. June 12-Put block for the Islands of Serassan, or

Fiat Island, South Naturas, to repair damages don-. June 13-Making towards the anchorage observed Prati al prows at anch r, in the centre of the passage but they did not offer to molest us, the natives drve them to sea, after exchanging a few shots, in the vening.

0	Mrs. Anderson Audrew Goise 37 Natives	ana on the 7th Sept.
記載して	Miss DeSouza. Mr. G. II. W. Gill, 3 Native Servants, 9 Lascars in Borneo. 19 Men at Muludu.	Left Borneo on 23rd May in a prow for Singapore
	9 Dead.	Beneralization and an an an an an an

87 Total on board the Sultana .- Singapore FreePress, Sept. 30.

The mention by Captain Page that some of the lascars of the Sultana who had found their way to Maludu, (Northern ext-emi'y of Borneo) had there seen a European temale, led to some inquiry on the subject can be received at the Ice House. Similar arrangements by the local authorities and the following is a copy have been made for the operation, to those which were so of the deposition of one of the Sultana's crew taken here in the cause of the investigation :--

HAJEE HASSAN, a Lascar of the late ship Sultana states. I was one of the party in the cutter which landed in the work, the aid of these fine active men being most at Maludu; I cannot say how long I remained at that aluable .- Spectator, Nov. 6. place ; but I had been at Broni ten days when the Steamer arrived ; when at Maludu I lived at the house of a Sved and was treated very well. About three days after leaving Maludn for Bruni we touched at a place called Amboon for water, where there is a good harbour-there was about forty hou es on the Beach. I had previously heard, when on board the boat from the Crew that there was a European female residing at Amboon, the house was pointed out to me which induced me to enter, it was raised on poles about six feet high, and situated in the centre of the Village, on entering I saw serted on a mat a European female ; she was dressed in the Malay costume, there was a Malay woman seated near her, and five or six children playing about the bouse, 1 did not see any man in the house, I remained about a minute, the European female did not attempt to leave nor did she say a word, she looked at me for a moment and then hung down her head ; I am most poeitive she was a European female and about forty years of age ; fair, with blue eyes and light hair-we remained at Amboon 2 days but I did not see the female, save on the occasion just stated. I heard that about fifteen years since the famale alluded to had been taken to Amboon, but whether a tions made for his reception; he will, also, have to dimi-Vessel had been wrecked or captured about that time nish, very much, the number of his retinue, as a large part I did not learn : Tarru Passook is inland of Amboon. This is all the testimony that has been elicited ; but, there seems no reason to question its truth, for what could have prompted the Lascarto invent any story of the kind ? There is also to countenance his statement the fact of Missionaries and others who have of late years visited Bornes, having often heard mention made of a European female being still in that neighbourhood. When our government adopts means, as it is no doubt "it will, to effect the release of the 19 Lascars of the Sultana, who are still detained at Maludu, some clue may be discovered as to the identity of the female in question, and measures taken to release her .--- Ibid. NUMBER AND

17. WE have received the Calcutta papers of 5th instant. The Englishman contains a the intention of the king to take his, departure at an early confirmation of Lieut. Sharips' having com- day, seems to gain credit. The B. C. Steamer Ganges left town this afternoon for mitted suicide, whilst laboring under a severe Calcutta. We wish her five weather and a quick passage, attack of fever at Etawah. From the Hur. but still more do we wish her a quick return. and the second with the second second

So much for the efficiency of the Pilot service of Bombay.-Ibid.

#### THE EX-NUWAUB OF KURNOOL.

The property of the late Nabob of Kurnool is advertised to be sold at Kurnool, by public auction, on the 1st Janu-ary next, and each succeeding day, till the whole be disposed of .- Hera'd, Nov. 6.

#### ICE AT MADRAS.

The unloading of the freight of the New Orlans, was commenced on Tuesday, and the weather has has since been as favourable for the purpose as could well be hoped at this time of the year. The Ice looked well close up to the hatches, and is beng unloaded as fast as it successfully adopted with the former cargo; and the services of a party ot H. M. 57th Regiment have been placed at the disposal of the Ice Committee by the Colonel to assist

#### BURMAH.

The H. C. Schooner, George Swinton, returned from the eastward, on Sunday last, and brings accounts of the entire quietness of the inhabitants in that quarter. The reports of native officer of Government at Tavoy being detected in a correspondence with the Burmese Authorities, which have been in circulation here for a few days past, are utterly destitute of foundation.

We are sorry to hear that in the gun-practice on board the Childers on Friday last, just as a saot was discharged at the target, a small boat, on board which were a father and his son, Burmese belonging to this place, suddenly came round a point on the opposite shore ; the shot struck the son in the abdomen, and instantly killed him.

We are without any reports this week, as to what is go. ing forward in Rangoon, excepting one of a vague character which says that the king is to leave Rangoon on the 29th instant, to return to his capital by land via Tonng-oo. If this should prove true. he will have made a much shorter visit than would seem to be compatible with the preparaof it must necessarily return with the squadron of boats which accompanied his majesty down the river, and which consists of some thousands. We shall be happy to hear that the royal presence at Rangoon has been attended with some solid advantages to the inhabitants, particularly to the European and Asiatic foreigners by whom the commercial transactions of that port are chiefly conducted.

There is a report which seems to be pretty generally believed, that an armed force of some 2 or 3000 Burmese, under the command of Moung-Shoay-Ya, is within two or three days' march of Martaban.

Since writing the foregoing, we have heard that the rear division of the king's retinue, arrived at Rangoon a few days after his majesty, and that there was as much noise and confusion in the town and suburbs, as might be expected from such a sudden flood of visitors. The report that it is

June 21-Prow Abduroman bauled out ready to sail, requested to be allowed to go in her, as our prow could not be got ready under a month, but they refused to allow me, demanding the sum of Sp. Drs. 300. for a passage, and Sp. Drs. 500 for Miss DeSoura, &c.

June 25th-A fl et of viratical prows made their appearance and anchared under one of the Islands to the SW. counted 17 large and as many small prowa, which put a stop to the solling of the pow ; she with ourselves being glal to take assistance in case of an altack.

June 28-The pirates sent to say, that they wished to purchase provisious, having nothing to eat, and that they had no wish to harm the Sultan of Borneo's prow, and the next flay about 100 of them came en board the prow Ecan Ecan, and brought a great quantity of plunder which thep exchanged for Sago, Flour, Rice. &c. This continued for about 7 days, and lightened the pr w considerably. On their hearing that there were Europeans on board they demanded us, saying their country had been taken from them by the white men, which of course was refused-we then hving on shore, and they did not see any of us. the people of the prow denying any but natives of India were on board.

July 8-The pirates all made sail, but were soon erutsing about ready no doubt to interespt us on leas

July 30-Salled again after being detained severa d ys by stiong South winds-ducing my stay on shore, I once eded in writing to Mr Brooke, and sending several letters to Sugapore, although the people of the prow did every thing they could to prevent my doing s ...

July 31-Mails Merandum, observed 4 prows standing towards us, and nearing them, they anchore I in a line and on our passing hailed us-they proved to he pirates and had prepared to attack us, but at that time a chooner have in sight to the Eastward, on which they made sail towards Serassan.

August 5-Saw Victory Island, hearing South 10 miles by from the crew neglecting to make sail as required fell to leeward ; current running strong to the North ward.

August 9-Pule Damar E.si, distance 4 miles, saw Pu'o Aor and a Frigate working to the Southward, requisited the Nacodas to make signal for her, but they refused, and prevented my d ing so.

August 12 - Made the lan 1 30 miles above Pahang and anchored for the night, heavy swell, prow rolling very heavily.

August 13-Maile sail for Tringanu for rice and w ter &c. which might have been procured at Kemaman,

Anchored at Triganu on the 15th. During my stay there the Rajah was very kind to me, and wished to send me in one of his prows, which make the passage in 10 days, but the Nacodas of the Bornen prow would not allow me to leave, which I should have done, bad I known Capr. Page & was at Singapore -the Rajah kindly forwarded a letter for me on the 21st.

10 days by strong Southerly winds, during which time we aw several vessels pass, a Barque was close to us all 10th of August, but they would not allow me to go on board, telling me 1 might go if I liked but unfortunately I had no boat.

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September 18-Made the place we first fetched in standing across from Sambas.

September 20-Anchored off Pahang, September 23-Pulo Tingy bearing SE, observed a schooner standing towards us, which proced to be the gun-boat from Singapore looking for us. Captain Steward boarded the prow and informed the Nacodas that he had come for us, by order of Mr. Bonham on which they said they supposed we must be let go, and all hands were asked the question to which the same answer was given, as they saw an ugly looking customer of a gun in the bow, and heard of the arrival of all at Singa-

pore. They looked most disappointed all of then at our leaving, but did not offer to resist. "September 25 - Arrived at Singapore, and found that several of my letters had arrived safe from Serassan, also

the one to Mr. Brooke, who so kin ily sent his Yacht, the Royalist, to Bornes for the survivors of the Sultana, but unfortunately did not succeed in releasing them. On arrival here I found that Captain Page's narrative of the occurrences in Burneo was already before the Taylor and Broome, of the 49th N. I. who were sitting to-Public, and it therefore only remains for me to confirm the correctness of all his statements up to the time of the departure of myself and the DeSouzas from that Ishospitable quarter .- Ibid. and the

18. COMMANDER Nott of the Indian Navy who was removed from the command of the red without any appearance of a storm, and that a single Sesostris prior to her departure to China in consequence of certain charges preferred against him by Captain Oliver the Superintendent, has, we are informed, received command of the Indus Flotil'a.

WE congratulate the Indian Navy upon the following promotions which either have been or are to be made immediately.

To be Captains.

Commanders Wm. Lowe, and Haines.

To be Lieutenants.

Messrs. Midshipmen Grounds, Nesbitt, Roberts, Grieve, Manners, Leeds, King and Zouch.

The next six Midshipmen on the list are many European Officers .- Ibid. for promotion as soon as qualified -1bid.

Letters were received by the last Steamer via Aden, we believe, from Capt. Harris, dated Ankobar the 6th Sept., when he and party were all well .- Times, Nov. 17.

By accounts from the Cape, received on Monday, we learn that the ship Buckinghamshire had arrived safe at St. Helena on the 15th August, and sailed the following day for London.-Ibid. Station 1

and the state of the state

# LAHORE.

Letters from Labore have been received to the 27th Altimo, which represent everything tranquil, and no talk of war.

By the advice of General Court, the Maharajah had dispersed the troops to different stations during the celebration of the Dussera, which had consequently passed off quietly. Our correspondent mentions not where it was celebrated, and had it been at Quossoor, we think he would have noticed so

great a change from the usual locality - Umritsar. The mains of the late General Allard, which his Brother has been seeking to arrange at. Lahore for nearly two years

past, have been at length finally and favorably settled. General Court was treated with great friendship and res-pect at the different festivities of the Dussera, and the greattest confidence is stated to be reposed by the Maharajah in his European Officers, whom he requested not to quit Lahore during the Dussera,-Ibid.

# KURRACHEE.

Letters from Kurrachee have been received by boat to the

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

deserted, while his present friends, but former opponents are resolved to appeal in the first instance to the local Governments, and eventually to Great Britain should they not meet with the solicited redress To use a sporting phrase we " wish he may get it." -Ibid.

We have a letter from Lucknow, dated 27th ultimo, from which it appears that the 29th N. I. are coming down to Calcutta instead of proceeding upwards as we stated on Wednesday. They have arrived at Cawapore under the command of Capt. Wise, " complete to a man, with only twentyfive Invalids, and these having only slight fevers They have also with them " about 30 relations of sepoys. theheight &c., approved of by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon as " Oomedwan."-Courier, Nov. 8.

DESTRUCTION OF A HOUSE BY LIGHTNING. We have a letter from Kamptee mentioning the destruction of a house as that station by lightning, ou the 27th Ultimo. The house in question was occupied by Ensigns gether in one room, when the adjoining apartment was. struck by the electric fluid, and the house instantly in flames. Most providentially neither of the gentlemen received the slightest injury, and they were fortunately enabled to save the whole of their property ; the house however, which belonged to Heer Chund, a wealthy Soukar, was entirely destroyed. Strange to say the above accident occurclap of thunder was heard, followed up by a smart shower. -U. S. Gazette, Noc. 9.

We regret to announce the death at Poonamallee vesterday morning of Major W. B. BERNARD of H. M. 39th Re giment. The deceased had been unwell for some time, and latterly had been troubled with an abscess in ano, having a tendency to fistula. This connected with mental affliction, terminating in delirium, was the immediate cause of death. Major B. had been Staff Officer and Paymaster at Poonamallee for twenty years, and had but recently received his Majority. His remains were to be interred at six o'clock this morning .- Athenceum, Nov. 9.

We learn that Sir ROBERT DICK has again applied to Government for the services of such Officers of the 44th Regiment N. I. as are away from their corps on Staff or other employ. Should there be a war with Burmah, it is absurd to suppose that the Commander-in-Chief could be answerable for the efficiency of the Regiment, in the absence of so

# BURMAH.

The following is from a correspondent at Rangoon-it contains the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at that place.

Rangoon, 27th October, 1841 .- I egions have been several days employed to raise a mound and dig a dry ditch around the new town. The south extreme passes just to the southward of the Palace stockade. I conceive the pagoda is to form one bastion, and an old town north of Tiger Alley, to form another, to this mud fort on a large scale.

The Ganges steamer is now here. The lascars are allowed to come on shore for their bazar. The Europeans are not allowed to land without first going to the Custom House. A paling around Trill and Crisp's Bankshall is to be pulled down, after which their fears will pull down the new wharf. Rumour says, the Prince of Prome will quit in a few days, and His Majesty on the third of the next moon. I hear His Majesty says, that the son of the Emperor of China is to invade Calcutta-via Nepaul. since, it is to be a land expedition.

Had his Majesty contemplated an expedition to Calcutta by sea, to co-operate with the son of China, his will to do so could not have been more manifest, though his means are miserably inadequate to the assumed object. His reluctant artificers cannot complete one of his unfinished vessels. I suspect he would be now happy that he had finished his new town, otherwise he will have to return, after Shikoeing to the pagoda, without splendour, and whereby the opportunity to settle our differences may be lost. Two men of war and two steamers would suffice to expelone, and perhaps esiablish the otl er king at Rangoon. After the Woonghees take courage, they may assist to alarm His Majesty ; in which event the Royal party will quit this neighbourhood, leaving,

August 29-Sailed and were detained off Pulo Brast concubine in favor of her own son, who was rotorious-0 days by strong Southerly winds, during which time we ly the offspring of a Borah previous to her connection ow several vessels pass, a Barque was close to us all with the Nuwaub. This spurious issue having been bits of August, but they would not allow me to go placed upon the Musuud by a purchased party is again become the struck on the reef at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 clock the nigh previous and that when he left her at 6 clock in the previous, and that when he left her at 6 o'clock in th morning she was on her beam ends. The Major immediately waited upon the Governor for assistance, and informed hin of all the particulars of the occurrence, and that fears were entertained that she could not be hove off even at spring tide. Mr Bonham promptly ordered the Government gun boat with 30 men, together with six large boats, to be instantly dispatched to the assistance of the Cleveland, and on reaching the vessel they found that on the rise of the tide at 8 o'clock the crew had been enabled to here her off-Or the ship touching the reef she was running under the fore top-sail, and did not strike heavily, and on sounding it was found she had only 2. fathoms on the starboard side, and 4 fathoms under her larboard side. About half ar hour after this, as the tide left the reef, she fell over on her larboard side so fearfully that every moment it was expected shy would capsize on the deep side and go down with all hands. It was first thought that if the masts were cut away it might right har a little, and prevent the expected matastrophe; however the Captain considered that cutting away the masts could not right her, as she was so closely wedged on her starboard side by the reef. He therefore ordered the erew, and all on board, to get into the boats, which was immediately done. The Ship's Papers, Log Books, Chronometers &c., were placed in one of the boats. which were under the quarter on the starboard side. The boats with all hands in, (with the exception of Mr Luck, the chief officer, who never left the ship) remained alongside from that night until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the crew got on board again, and tried to heave her off by the kedge anchor; the Major states that every considera tion was paid him by Captain Marley in providing for his comfort in the hoat. Major Ryan also speaks in the highest terms of the self-possession, perseverance, and exertions of Mr. Luck, which were most conspicuous after the vessel struck.

Since writing the above the C'eveland has anchored in the roads; and as we understand it to be Cap'. Maley's intention to proceed on bis voyage in a day or so, the ves sel can of course have received no damage of any moment -Frec Press, September 16.

20. The latest dates from Cabul are to the 1st Oct. It is supp sed that the daks have been cut off by the Khyburies. Letters from Neemuch mention that much sickness prevails there. One Native Infantry Corps the 62nd, had upwards of 200 men in hospital. One of the letters tells us, that a camel battery, one of those recently equipped by Col. Pcw, has been ordered to march immediately from Nusseerabad to Fernzepore on the Sutledge. We are also inf rmed that several military officers in upper India, have very recently had their applications for furlough refused. All this looks something warlike .- U. S. Gazette. Nov. 19.

The George the Fourth sails this evening for London, touching at the Cape, and the Bulshire takes her departure for the same port in the course of to-morrow. The former vessel conveys the following passengers ; but is full of cargo

Madras Passengers per George the Fourth :- Mesdames Rippon, (widow of the late Captain Rippon of the 8th N. I.) Macaulay, and Langley (lady of the Editor of the United Service Gazette) Miss Ottley, Z. Macaulay Esq. (of the firm of Hall, Bainbridge and Co.-Mr. Macaulay we are sorry to hear is in a very bad state of health) Lieutenant Berdmore, Madras Artillery, and two children .- Herald. Nov. 10.

We regret to learn from yesterday's United Service Gazette, that ' Captain Deere, of H. M. 41st Foot, was taken extreme ly ill with liver, on his way to join his Company at Moos tung, and obliged in consequence to remain at Sukkur." -

22 The Detachment of the 2d E. Lt. Infy. 250 strong proceeding to Montmein had lodged their arms in the Arsenal ; and the remainder, 200 men were to do so on the 13th Inst. A large proportion of shot tedammunition is be taken in the two ships convey ing this Detachment.

now was made on our camp, but the enemy was driven off with loss. Another is said to have been made, in which camels, horses, and a good deal of baggage feil nto their hands. The scene of action is, I believe, bout Tezein at present .- They have been talking of a hapow on Gundamuk. I do not know what Troops ure in the field, but Colonel Monteith seems to be commanding."

### Gundamuk, 26th October.

" The affair with the Ghilzies has been brought to close, and I hope we shall now be able again to open our communication with Cabool, which has been closed since the 3rd

The force from Cabool, while lying inactive at Khoord Cabool, was attacked on the night of the 17th. Our oss was not, I believe, very heavy. I have had no particulars of this attack, any letters that may have been sent me, having miscarried ; but I am sorry to ay Jenkins of the 35th was wounded, it is suppos mortally. On the 221, our force advanced on Tezein where they found the enemy in position on the heights over the Tezein valley. From these heights they drot a him, and took one of his forts, these objects were effected by dusk, but not without loss, Ens. King, of H. M. 13th, and 3 Europeans having been killed, and eight r ten of all branches wounded On the 23d the fore-was to have attacked another of their forts, but could not make arrangements for so doing, and in the meantime, the enemy commenced to make overtures. Macgregor and Captain Paton visited his camp by invitation, at which the Chiefs were highly delighted, and agreed to the terms offered after about 24 hours consideration. Hostages were given on the evening of the 24th. The Goorauch affair was settled without Colonel Oliver's having to fire a shot."-Ibid.

Just as we were going to press, we received the following intelligence of a sharp encounter with the Affghons near Cabool :-

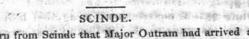
"There has been a fight near Cabool, the Afighans attacked our camp near Gundavuck at night, a fight of four hours ensued, and two Officers are said to have been killed. Jenkins of the 35th said to be one\_ several wounded and 100 sick and wounded sent into Cabool."-Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 11.

Letters of the 3rd instant from Peshawar inform us, that all communication with Affghanistan was still closed up to that date. The cause af this continued stoppage of our dawks cannot but be regardel as portentous of some disaster-some unprecedented reverse to our arms in Affghanistan. We are left so utterly in the dark as to what actually has or has not occurred in that quarter, that without being alarmists we cannot fail to be alarmed. The hadful of troops which our sapient Governor General has seen fit to regard as abundantly sufficient for the occupation of that vast and "savage" country, may have encountered a force which it was wholly unequal to contend with in the field; it may consequently have retired upon some strong, position, and it may there be in safety. This is the best that we can anticipate as the cause of this pretracted cessation of our intercourse with our troops at Cabool; and how inglorioas, how mortifying, how utterly destructive of that prestige of success, which has been for so long a period an attendant on our arms, must such a condition of events he deemed.

From Ferozepore, we learn, by letters of 5th, that orders had just been received from Government for the postponement of the march of the Convoy towards . Cabool, and further that it had been distinctly required that no ladies should be permitted to accom bany it. The movement of a single corps in that direction at the present juncture would indeed be madness : it would be worse ; it would amount to nothing short of the sacrifice of the entire body ; and we cannot just now afford to sacrifice even one Regiment .-Ibid

A letter from Loodianah of the 5th instant, states that the Khoord Pass is not yet open, but a letter from Sir W. Macnaghten gives hopes that it will be presently cleared of the rebels. The authori ics at Caubul manage to send expresses by some othe : route, though the regular Dawk is stopped. It is runnoured that there has been much brisk fighting with these Brigands. and our Light Infantry have had fine sniping practice, but the enemy are as difficult to dislodge as so many badgers, from their lurking places .- Ibid.

5th Nov. There seems nothing of note at present astir in this part of the Sea coast of Scinde. The Left Wing of the 23d was expected down about the 14th. On their arrival the head quarters of the 8th were to leave for Sukkur. The Steamer from Bombay was expected to arrive at Sukkur about the 13th ; and this she would have done, but for the detention of the Cleopatra at Suez waiting for the mails. As it is, she would reach about the 18th, and we may therefore look for her back again about the 23rd .- Ibid.



We learn from Scinde that Major Outram had arrived at Sir-i-Khajor on the 24th of October accompanied by Co-lonel England, the remaining portion H. M. 41st, and two companies of the 21st N. 1. They were expected to proceed ai once to Dadur. The men, nine in number, suspected of murdering the grass cutters of the Horse, have been convicted of the crime, and will be punished " as the law directs.

The 2 companies of H. M. 41st ordered to Scinde were at Hyderabad on the 23rd of October, and were expected to arrive at Sukkur early in November. The 23rd N. I. were to go down the River in the return Steamers. The Bengal Artillery had left Sukkur en-route to Bagh on the 28th October .--- Ibid.

19. YESTERDAY EVENING'S POST .- The 2nd Regt. Madras Native Infantry are under orders for Moulmein, and have by this time embarked. The Lord Bishop of Madras was at Bellary on the 3rd instant, where he held forth to an audience of which the Commissioned ranks formed no part His Lord-ship after the 15th goes on to Secunderabad. A subscription has been raised for the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Otter, Chaplain of Bellary, to which General Woulfe subscribes Rs. 100. The same gallant and liberal Officer intends proceeding through the Ceded Districts on a tour of review, which prevents any application for leave of absence in that Di-vision. A Company of Artillery left Bellary for Ahmednuggur on the 26th ultimo, en route to Ahmednuggur. The 3d Trichinopoly Light Infantry were looked for at Bellary about the 28th instant. BANGA-LORE-An inundation by the bursting of the Colar Tank, detained the tappaul for three days, and led to the drowning of three Sepoys of the 38th M. N. I. One of the Civil Service, rejoicing in the signature of "REBUS IN ADVERSIS" addresses a letter to his brethren. urging the advantages of being permitted to visit, Malta and the Ionian Islands .- Gazette.

EXPECTED APPEAL OF THE NUWAUB OF JOONAGHUR TO THE HOME AUTHORITIES .- Neither the stormy debates on the Rajah of Sattarah's affairs in the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, nor the still more chilling indifference, or rather insolence of the Board of Control while administered by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, have been sufficiently potent to deter the Native Princes of India from knocking at the door of Leadenhall Street when affected by similar grievances. The case of the Nuwaub of Joonaghur in Kattywar, is that which elicits our present exordium, fully borne out by the facts placed before our consideration. The Nuwaub, it appears, died about a year ago, leaving be-bind him one wife and twelve nickhas. The wife had

presume, the new town to be finished by the My-o-woon.

Our course is simple. The Yandaboo treaty in the case of the Resident is destroyed, wherefore, all the territories below Yandaboo revert to us a matter of course. We gave back that territory to guarantee the terms of the treaty. His present Majesty will not tolerate our Resident, and so we must restore the old king, who will do so. By restoring the old king we should secure the best feelings of the valuable Barman race, which will, ultimately prove the best means of incorporating this country with British India.

We take the annexed extracts from other letters, dated 27th and 18 ultimo :

" 27th October, 1841 .- It is rumoured, that the Prince of Prome will quit in a few days. I presume, by water, on account of the Ex King, and that His Majesty will leave on the 31 of next moon, both of which is probable. They must being to think themselves like the fly on the wheel, and must now see themselves as others see them. Government have let slip a golden oportunity ; one man-of-war and a steamer would have sent Tharrawaddie and his adherents on their retreat like pariahs, while the Ex-King and hi friend by a little passive resistance or a rotrogade move into Rangoon would have revolutionized the Government without further expence, and thus have terminated our disgraceful position of an armed neutral around petty Barmah.

" The paling, around Trill and Crisp's Bankshall, is to be pulled down, thus exhibiting how much the fears of Goverament are being worked upon after which they may pull down their new bridge or wharf.

" Government seem auxious to know how our affairs with question.

" 28th Oct. 1841 .- The trial between John Bull and Tharawaddee for the ascendancy, or right to give the initiative on the treaties, that is a claim to superiority by convention, is yet in progress. I suspect His Majesty is in the predicament of the boy, who, while he played the ghost became awe struck at the dread of meeting a better acted ghost. Strangers must not go on the pagoda platform-the Steamer Captain must not go outside the stockade. Trill and Crisp's paling around the Rankshall is to be pulled down. The Burmese must sleep with their fire arms and swords near them, while His Majesty's parasites designate as ' liars' all those who say that H. M. had any other intention in coming hither but amusement. "The question seems to be, what peace offering can Thar-

rawaddie offer to avert the pending storm. In my opinion, the only remedial preventive against our again being an armed neutral, is the restoration of the old king.

"I prusume, the letter brought by the Ganges to Myowoon, may have been to intimate the displeasure of our Government at the military approach and attitude of His Majesty. The Bund around the new town is progressing fast. It passes just to the south of palace stockade, and its east side is about 100 yards east of Sale's pagod i. The west side is near where the little breast work was up. The north side, I am in doubt, whether it will be just north of tiger alley, or will to the north of the pagoda.

"The Col. Newal will leave in about 7 days, if all goes well."-Hutkaru, Nov. 6.

#### SINGAPORE.

THE CLEVELIND ON SHORE .- Major Ryan, H. M. bind him one wife and twelve nickhas. The wife had 50th Regt. who was passenger in the Barque Uleveland, a child whose right to the MUSNUD was disputed by a from Calcutta, arrived at Singapore in a small boat on

THE 2d Regiment Grenadiers has not yet arrived from Scinde. It is looked for hourly; and on landing, will encamp on the Parade ground on the Esplanade.

#### No further news from Kabul, and our hopes and fears are consequently greater than ever, speculation upon the reason of such interruption in our communication is almost useless, and only leads to a more disastrous conclusion than we are willing to admit. In the want of other information we may mention a report which for some days past has been prevalent here, but which we are loth to credit and which we would not even have mentioned had it not reached us in another form from other quarters. It is said, the crowning act of Sir W. Macnaghten's policy in Affghanistan has been an attempt to introduce the half Batta principle among the troops in that quarter, and that the men resisted the obnoxious measure in so firm a manner as to induce the envoy to retire from a field in which he could not certainly figure to advantage, half Batta and all. It is with difficulty that we can persuade ourselves that one who has been so continual a witness of the prowess, privations and exertions of those who have been the means of upholding his King China is progressing. I suspect, if we are successful, then His Majesty will condescend to allow the Paramonut Power to construe the meaning of the Yaudahoo treaty, otherwise Tharrawaddee will obstinately resist our resident diplomatie skill to avoid under present circumstances the collision which such an attempt could not but bring about, and from which nothing could save his retirement but with discomfiture, and place the country in a dilemma productive of the worst results. No, we caunot believe that the nominated Governor of Bonibay has been so foolish, so unjust, or so regardless of the deserts of his supporters as to harbour even the thought of rewarding in the manner report has given out, those who have done their duty so well ; we cannot entertain the notion of his having done so, but if he has we honestly confess that we are glad the matter has terminated as is represented, and can only cry out shame! -Delhi Gazette, Nov. 10.

Our readers must excuse comments upon the scraps of intelligence we have received, we must defer them until we can give more detailed accounts, for at present, it is almost impossible to make out the exact position of the different parties or the details of the engagements. For the satisfactions of those concerned, we may as well mention, that no mail from Kabul has been received at Loodianah since that of the 1st October, and the latest letters from Kandahar bear date 26th September. The following are the Extracts allu led to :

# Peshawur, 27th October.

" The road to Cabool is still closed, with little prospeet of its being speedily opened, though the Envoy thinks otherwise. The mails from the provinces are all lying at Gundamuk- It is said that in the affair of the 12th, where General Sale and so many Officers were wounded, the enemy lost only two men. A Cha-

#### DELHI

The prevalent fever is abating a little but not so much as the state of the weather would have lad us to expect.

Out of 3210 men in the Cantonment there are no less than 755 in the Hospitals of whom 704 are suffering from fever. The decrease in the past week is 103. The Light Company of the 10th N. I., marched on the 7th inst., to Meerut to join the 2d Light Infantry Battalion under the command of Lieut. Reid.

The 22d N. I. has lost a young officer Ensign Macmillan who died at Mussoorie some days ago of fever.

Dr. Login arrived here on the 2d, and proceeded towards Lucknow where he succeeds Dr. Stevenson on the 5th, Dr. L. was attached to Major D'Arey Todd's Mission in Affghanistan .- Englishman Nov. 10.

The following extract from a Ferozeporeletter, dated the ultimo, makes some little addition, in the names of wounded officers, to the late affair near Cabool, in regard to which we have also more accounts which lead us to doubt the skill and prudence of General Sale, though we admire his bravery. which military records have so often attested during at least these forty vears:

"Just received a letter from Peshawur mentioning that Sale's Brigade had just forced the Koorb Canbool Pass after a stiff fight in which 40 on our side have been killed and several officers wounded, among who are General Sale himself, Lieutenants Mein and Oakes of the 13th Light Infantry, Younghusband and Coombs of the 35th It appears Gool Mahomed is the arch rebel. The enemy said to be in great force still and another brush expected soon, this is all that has come now, if more arrives you shall know early.

Accounts from Cabool mention that two Officers of of Her Majesty's 44th are shut up in a Fort at Lughtam Teerghvree, whither they pr ceeded with a detach ment of Huzarbash Horse. If the people do not turn against the Huzarbash, there is no fear on the Officer's account; but should they allow themselves to be intimidated by Mahomed Shah Khan, one of the rebel chiefs, who is tampering with them for the delivering up of the Officers, the situation of the latter will be perilous. If the Huzarbash would make a vigorens push, they might get away from their enemies; but they appear reluctant to leave their mud walls.

FAILLUER OF THE HOUSE OF CANTON AND COW. We FAILLUER OF THE HOUSE OF CANTON AND COW. We are surry to have to announce—as an item of City News —the failure, of the very respectable house of Cantor and Lop, intelligence of which transpired in the course of Saturday. We believe that this event is the result of the stoppage of a house in England, with which the Calcutta firm were largely connected and that the stops taken by Massrs. C. and L were more of a pre-autonary nature, than a measure of immediate necessity. It is expected that the affairs of the House will be wound up the satisfaction of all its constituents.-Harkare, Zev. 8, THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

THE ADMIRAL .- In the Register of the 27th ult.we reported -that the Admiral is said to have expressed the most ment indignation at the despatch of the Nimrod, Calliope and Conway from China in the present crisis : with refer-ence to:Sir W, Parker's feelings on the dispatch of the Ninirod, we were misinformed; we have since been told hat he approved of her despatch, and ordered Captain Barow to make all possible haste, but that he highly censured the sending the Calliope with treasure. We presume both vessels will be again erelong in the Chinese waters .- Canton Register, September 7.

RUMOURED PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION. -The Saint

Mungo is loading in Hongkong bay for Loudon. There is no intelligence of interest from Canton; all there quiet. The Chinese say that Amoy was captured by the British on the 27th ultimo ; and there is a report that news of the re-capture of Chusan, without the slightest resis tance, has reached Canton.

H. M.'s ship Herald, with three consorts, was passed on Saturday last off Lintin, on her way to the Bogue.

We have heard it was the intention of Captain Nias to garrison the forts on the island of Wangtung. and to effect this purpose he applied to Brigadier Burrell for troops but the Brigadier replied that he could not spare any ; it is rumoured that Captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortifications : such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker ; either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung,

should any proceedings on the part of the provincial go vernment render such measures necessary .- Ibid, Sept. 14. DETENTION. OF THE BLACK SWAN .--- We have been reques

ed to state, in order to falsify the reports current in Macao that the Black Swan, captain Man, put back in a leaky state to the Hooghly; the following is a true statement of the cause of her detention.

The Black Swan started for sea on Thursday morning, the 22d of July and put back to Kedgeree on account of the pilot's dangerousstate, from an attack of cholera ; captain Man immediately signalized to Calcutta for anothe pilot; the answer was, take one from the Mermaid, which vestel came in that afternoon but without a pilot ; her commander immediately wrote to state that no pilots had joined him ; upon receipt of his letter, he immediately received an order to proceed to sea, but without any reference or com munication respecting a pilot for the Black Swan. A pilot joined the Black Swan on the-of July, and she put to sea. immediately .- Ibid.

THE BRIG BOSA .- On one of the latter days of August, a Chinese junk drifted foul of the English brig Rosa in junk river, whilst she was at anchor; after much trouble, the crew of the Rosa cleared the junk, with the exception of the end of her bowsprit, which remained sticking in the light frame work on the stern of the junk. Mr. Hobbs, the chief mate, ran out on the bowsprit with an axe, aud got on this light frame work in order to clear it of the bowsprit of the Rosa, by cutting some of it away ; while employed in this service, the frame work gave way from un-der him, and he fell overboard ; in his fall his head struck against something and he sunk to rise no more. The captain of the Rosa was on board the Thomas Lowry, when the fouling and the unfortunate accident occurred. Tne body was afterwards found and buried ou French island, in a respectable manner, attended by 13 boats from the different vessels, in procession ; the funeral service was read by captain Fraser, of the Good Success. The captain of the junk was detained until he had defrayed the expenses of the funeral, which amounted to Dolrs. 180 100 To Chinese for finding the body, Ds.

50 for the grave D. ..... 30-Ds. 180 for the coffin Do. No further intelligence has arrived from Amoy; the English fleet must have reached the rendezvous, Chapel island on the 25th or 26th ultimo .- Ibid, Sept. 7.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON .--- We have been informed that Mr. Coolidge has been extremely urgent in his recom-mendations to the English merchants to leave Canton ; but we are glad to say that his interested advice has been but slightly regarded—There are rumours of a'militia having been raised from the different villages for the purpose of keeping the numerous ladrones in check; and the planting of stakes and sinking boats laden with stones in the channe by which H. M.'s Ships approached Canton, is also attri-buted to the same motive. We have no faith in Chinese professions, but these explanations are at least feasible ; but the obstructions in the river should be at once cleared away for H. M.'s Ships can there protect the honest and peacea ble inhabitants. But with reference to any danger attending on the resi dence of the British merchants in Canton, we would ask,after the two severe lessons the authorities, military, and people have had, is it likely, while operations are carrying on the northward which may induce the emperor, Taouk wang the effulgence of reason, to listen to reason; is it pro-bable, we would ask that, without positive orders from the emperor, the authorities of this province would again break the truce, when it is possible that negotiations for peace, un der the emperor's sanction, may be on foot elsewhere : and should matters so turn out, how would the Canton authorities excuse themselves to their emperor for breaking the truce without specific orders, and again involving their pro vince in the horrors of war and themselves certain disgrace and defeat ? We repeat our opinion that the English merchants may reside with perfect safety from any violence to life aud property in Canton, although comfortless and unprofitable enough such a residence may be ; for from late information we learn that the pillage of the factories had its commencement in the search or arms, as is evident from the ripping up of the floors, stair-cases and partitions; it had been represented to the high commissioners that large quan-tities of arms and ammunition were concealed in the English factory; and about 300 troops were detached to search the factories under a second Wangchung : as they proceed ed in the search, the troops at the Shameen batteries heard of the circumstances, and they, to the number of about 2000, joined the detachment from the city: hence the pillage of the factories the Manchow troops sold the British broad and long cloths &c. by auction. We are happy to state that the Anne Jane and Pestonjee Bomanjee will shortly proceed to Whampoa. Green teas have fallen greatly in price. Raw Cotton we are told is down to taels 8. 7m., and only very superior Banda was ruling at that figure ; but if 5 or 10 per cent. above the market value is given for teas, more will nominally be given for cotton : the principal advantage in this mode of conducting business being to swell the amount of commissions ; the hong merchants are complaining that parties who obtained teas from them in April and May last, and shipped them for England, under solemn promises of paying cash for the teas, in whole or in part, are now and been forcing raw cotton only 01 them in payment, and regulating the price by a sale of a small quantity to an uninterested customer, and then demanding the same price from them for a much larger quantity : but we trust these complaints are groundless, and that the proceedings can be satisfactorily justified .--

ently await a reply from Peking to his communication lately forwarded from Canton. Imports of all kinds are most difficult of sale, and prices have probably never been so law since the trade was re-open ed, the prices of teas, of which there remain but small quantities, and those are of inferior qualities, are but slightly

lower than they were in April and May last. With reference to the business of the coming season, surely the foreign merchants will make some combined and stre nuous efforts to avoid the pay ment of the consoo taxes ; could they not at once conduct business direct with the tea men without the interference of those ememies of all foreigners, the hong-merchants ?

The refusal of Sir H. Pottinger to see the Kwangchowfoo, has struck the Chinese with unutterable astonishment : the laird of Cockpen, when his suite was at first rejected, could not be more astonished! nor Xerxes at the reply of Demaratus nor Darius, when he asked-who are those Spartans ?-- nor the fudal baron when his born thrall stooped not before him Not youthful kings in battle seized alive.

Not scornful virgins who their charms survive.		
Not ardent lovers robbed of all their bliss,	1000	
Not ancient ladies when refused a kiss,	10.012	1.1.1
Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,	and m	100
Not Cynthia when her mantean's pinned away,		1
Ever felt such rage, resentment, and despair	7	100
As Han's proud sons for their rejected chair. *	6350	00-5

We have been told that the Chinese in Canton are completey dumb foundered at this consumacious conduct of the English barbarians. Old Loo said in 1834 that the officers of the celestial empire were forbiden to hold intercourse with the outside barbarians; on the 24th of August 1841 they seek that intercourse and are rebuffed, the world is at an end the capture of their forts, of their city, and its ransom ; these deeds were nothing : it was a mere yeiding to brute force : but that their prefect,-an officer who knows the whole science of civil government, and all the books of ceremonies by heart ?--- that his gracious condescending advances should be refused by a foreign devil, was not to be believed : ooner would the stream run back to their source, and the craggy mountains become level plains ere the renovating infuence of the presence of the public officer of the celestial empire should fail : but the rivers still flow on to the ocean and the thousand hills and everlasting mountains stand firm-but-tell it not in the city of the rams, breathe it not in the streets of the nothern capital that the kuangchowfoo of Canton has been denied an andience by h. b. m.'s plenipoentiary ! truly, as the imperial edict told lord Amherst, when he did not see the celestial countenduce of heaven's son in Peeking his good fortune has been small.

Poor old Howqua was taken ill on the announcement of the unbelievable news; and was not to be seen all the next day, now if to make an impression was the desideratum, did not sir H. Pottinger act well in refusing to see the Kwangchowjood ?-Ibid.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOWNES .--- Captain Downes of the Blakely, who had been slightly indisposed but was again well, went from Whampoa to Canton on last Wednesday afternoon, in an open boat, he arrived about 6. p. m. ; and was sooner it is declared the better, but at present the soon afterwards observed to be slightly delirious, but very quiet ; he was put to bed and appeared so well and tranquil, that to keep a watch in his chamber was thought unnecessary out when the Chinese coolly went into his room early the morning, Captain Downes was found to be a corpse in his bed.-Ibid.

SUNKS JUNKEN .--- Just below Whampoa reach there are some sunken junks, which are very dangerous obstacles to vessels proceeding up or down; and captains of ships should keep a strict eye on their Chinese pilots, if they now employ such encumbrances-Ibld

I MPEDIMENTS TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE CANTON RIVER raised two embankments, or causeways, faced with stone, proecting into the river, which narrows the channel to a mere slip, through which it is necessary to warp the Chinese boats, we would respectfully suggest to the commanding officer of the British squadron, to require the magistrate of Heangshan to remove immediately these impediments to the free aud open navigation of that branch of the Canton river-Ibid.

WE have in our Summary of Indian Intelligence noticed an article in the Bengal Hurkaru relative to the result of the General Court Martial tely held upon Lt, E. C. Moore of H. M's. 17th Regiment. Although our Cotemporary professes his ignorance of the transaction beyond what ap. pears on the face of the Charges we can assure him, he has drawn a most faithful picture of the circumstances attendant upon the case. Compared with the seutence passed upon Lt. Hawks of the 4th or King's own Regt. the award of the Court in Mr. Moores case and its confirmation by the Commander in Chief appears to us most flagrantly unjust. At the time we perused, the General Order which contained Lt. Hawks' Court Martini, inadequacy of the punishment for the crime of which he st od convicted. In his case no plea of youth, of inexperience or ignorance of the laws of society can be adduced. He is an officer of some ten or twelve years standing, and was moreover the aggressor. On this occasion in addition to his having previously taken a liberty in Lt could fail to resent, he commenced the use of language towards that Gentleman which precluded he did. The grossness and indelicacy of this lan. guage was such that we cannot further des" cribe it, and altho' in the heat of passion Mr. Moore may have retorted, surely he is entitled to some consideration as the provoked party. Mr. Moore stands acquitted of conduct unbecoming the character of a Gentleman-he has offended against the articles of war which with respect to duelling have no ennection with the rules of civil society. We protest most solemnly againsts the nature of the 1st. charge. This is the first instance we believe on record where the crime of duelling bas been assimilated to that of Habitual drankenness .- " the third instance within 6 months." We know that the then Commanding officer was fully acquainted with the former in. stances when M.. Moore was engaged as a Principal, and if he thought it necessary, he should then have taken proper steps, such as in all probability would have prevented the cause of the unfortunate ituation in which Mr. Moore is now placed. This is the first time we ever heard of a Regimental defaulter's Book being kept as a Register of an officer's offences; tho' there are it is true such things as things as " red crosses" at the Horse Guards. If Lt. Moore's conduct in the transactions which have been made to form part of the 1st Charge was not that of a Gentleman, or if the steps he took on these occasions were not such as became an officer. we presume he would not have been allowed to remain in the Service, But the idea of allowing so young a man to go the whole " length of his let ter" without remonstrance, or reprimand or friendly advice and waiting for an opportunity to bring up old scores against him is not only mounstrous to suppose, but contrary to the spirit of the

\* Bymetonomy for officers

Queen's Service, involving a degree of cruelty and tive Infantry attending the funeral. The immediate cause of oppression such as we never imagined to exist in it. Not being in full possession of the evidence we shall for to day merely remark npon the subject of the Court Martial generally. Duelling has been and ever will be the mode in which, officers in the two Services settle those quarrels which do not admit of an icable adjustment. We, in cemmon with others, may regret this, we may lament that such is n tonly the custom but the rule, but nevertheless however painful the statement may be, or however it may astonish some of our readers, it is undeniable fact. Thank God ! the blow, the lie, or such language as that which Lieutenant Hawkes commenced towards Mr. Moore and that Gentleman unfortunately under excited feelings retorted upon him are what we seldom hear of as forming the base of charges against Military men. In either of these three cases according to Military usage there are but two courses for an officer to pursue. He must either notice it by sending a friend to the opposite party, or by reporting the circumstance to his Commanding officer. The 95th article of War tells us that "we hereby acquit officers and Soldiers. of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of Challenges &c." But what, we would ask, and our Military friends in particular, would be the consequences to an officer who having received an insult, made a report to his Commanding officer, or in other words " went and told his mother? Wha would be the conduct of his brother officers towards him ? would they court his society as they perhaps might previously have done ? Would they enter into the same brotherly intercourse with him:intercourse which ought to be and is the prevailing feature of every well constituted Regiment ? No! He would be shunned, avoided, and scouted by every officer in the Regiment ; his comfort in it from the absence of all familiar friendship would be at an end; and in the course of time, from having become aware of the suspicious attached to him, his confidence in himself would be gone also. If the fighting a duel is, in all ca es, to be considered strictly as a crime and the articles of War enforced pari manu, the articles of War on this head and their partial ap. plication is a perfect anomaly. We do not speak as of a professed duellist for in the case beforeuo that of Mr. Moore, a boy of 18 or 19 years s age, it would be as absurd, as the application good authority that this Gentleman has dewould be untrue. We are now writing on gene- clared the honors and emoluments of the ralities, but as we hope to be in posses-ion of the whole proceeding in the course of the day, we will minutely examine them, and laying our opinions and inferences openly and unresevedly be-Just above Heangshan, in the inner passage, the Chinese have fore our readers to morrow or Wedne-day, allow them to form their own, as to the impartial administration of Military Justice in India. With reference to the last charge especially we be; our readers to withhold their Judgement; -we have the whole correspondence as it was land before the General Court Martial, in our possession, and which should we deem it necessary, we shall publish at length. We have taken up the cause of this young boy on no slight conc. ption of the inJustice which has been done him. We have no former friendship

or even acquaint nce to urge us on in our p omised vindication of the fallen ; we may fail in our endeavou's to shew the correctness of our judgement, but with honesty of intention, with such documents as we have in our possession, and the Hukaru to help us, we hope to give a color to this transac- nothing ti n such as no one who had merely perused the serve that he approves of the severe view the charges, finding, sentence, and confirmation of the Commander in Chief has taken of Lieut. Moore's Court Martial would believe it capable of receiving. case. Our contemporary has of late been parti-

his death is said to have been Hepatitis which he had neglected. He is sacceeded by Major Garden who has been directed to join Head Quarters by Dawk. The Commander in Chief held two levis one for Europea

DECEMBER 1

and one for Native Officers while at Allahabad, but was too unwell to inspect the troops.

The 66th Regiment N. I. reached that city on the 3.th and embarked on the 1st for Barrackpoor.

The 46th Native Infantry are to be detained at Cawnpo \_Ibid,

From the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Futtehpoor, we hear, that H. E. is gradually gaining strength, notwithstanding the great heat in the tents; 93 degrees, on the 5th. Colonel Roberts of the 72nd, is in command of the Escort .- Ibid.

# ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

GONSALVES v. GONSALVES.

GONSALVES v. GONSALVES. Mr. Clarke showed cause against a citation calling upon the defend-decree of in the suit. The promovent had obtained a divorce, and a decree for Rs. 200 monthly by way of alimony. The learned counsel affidavit that he was possessed of no property whatsoever; and he cou-decree for Rs. 200 monthly by acreditor, and that her claim was barred affidavit that he was possessed of no property whatsoever; and he cou-by the adjudication. The 40th section of the Insolvent Act allowed amuitants to prove against the estate, and a monthly alimony was alogous to an annuity, because it was incapable of valuation. The movient Act contained duar the only question was whether the movient Act contained any provision canaling such a claim as a provide or the alimony, to be inserted in the Insolvent's Schedule. It bore wording to circumstances, or the allowances might be directed to cease al-portion of the amount, and not to contest the claim on the and of nonlinability in law. The Court were of this opinion, and said that the order must be ab-and and by the subsequent of the with ever the claim on the and of nonlinability in law.

24. By a letter from Quetta we learn that Nusseer Khan has, with all requisite Pomp and ceremony, been placed upon his father's musnud. All our Troops have been withdrawn from Khelat and Moostong, the 20th Regt. B. N. I. being the only one to remain above the passes. This Regt. winters at Quetta.

H. M.'s 40th Regt. and 4 Guns 3rd Com. pany Foot Artillery marched for Candahar on the 6th ultimo ; all the rest of the Troops went down to Dadar on the 20th.

They must have reached their destination ere this.

THE Courier stated in his issue of yester. day that Mr.John Skinner of the firmSkinner & Co. was to fill the Office of Sheriff for the ensuing year. We understand upon pretty Shrievalty.

THE Detachment of H. M's. 17th Foot that was sent to Sea some weeks back for the benefit of their health, returned in Harbour yesterday morning. By accounts received, they have recovered their health and strength immeusely ; but Dr. Loinsworth, the Acting Inspector General, has deemed it advisable, that they should be again sent to Sea : and accordingly, yesterday wrote into Government upon the subject. We do not see that any objections whatever can be used to justify a negative reply.

The remaining portian of H. M's. 6th Regt. a Bombay, are at present, we understand, prevented by sickness from embarking for their destination .- England.

WE have received our Calcutta files up to the 12th Instant. The Englishman of the 11th Instant contains

of interest, though we are sorry to oh-

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## CHINA.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT .- On Tuesday last at 530. p. m. Captain Charles Elliott, R. N. lady and family embarked in an open boat from the Praya Grande to join the Hon. Co.'s armed steamer Atalanta, in Macao roads, Captain Elliot was saluted with 13 guns from the fort Sam Pedro on his embarkation. The French national corvette Danaide saluted Sir Gordon Bremer's broad penant. The Atalanta made sail immediately Captain Elliot got on board-Ibid, August 31.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS .- Our latest advices from Canton are of the 26th inst. The city was tranquil, it is impossible to dispose of imports in any quantity ; about as maay of the traders had returned as in May last ; our Chinese informant says that eight-tenths of the inhabitants have come back to their homes.

The Hongmerchants are deluding the mselves with the idea that Amoy will not be attacked ; and that hostilities will not be resorted to ; but that H. M.'s plenipotentiary will pati-

23. WE have been put in possession by an and the sentence passed, we were struck with the eye witness of the facts connected with the communicated paragraph which appeared in our columns on Saturday, relative to the as. sault on Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson has been discharged from Hospital, but two soldiers (volunteers from the 4th Light Dragoons to the 15th Hussars) Moore's house, such as no youg man of spirit are still dangerously ill from the wounds they received on the head from a hatchet during the affray. No investigation will the possibility of his taking other than the steps take place until these men have recovered ; and we therefore, for obvious reasons, refrain publishing particulars which might prejudice the minds of the public.

> We have at last received some intelligence from Kabul direct, which we hasten to lay before our readers, in the hope that ample details will reach us before next Wednesday. From letters dated Kabul 19th October, we gather that the report alluded to in our issue of the 10th Instant, originated in the peuny-wise-and-pound-foolish resolution of the Envoy, to withhold a few thousand Rupees which had been promised to the tribes about the Passes, as Security Money, which has been followed by the detention of the Troops on their way to Hindoostan, during a whole month; and attended by immense loss of life, and the destruction of much property. It is said to have shaken the good opinion of the Afighans in our faith, more than anything which has yet taken place, and exposed the person of the Envoy himself to the imminent danger of assassination. As a move to Jellalabad by the Court with the Envoy is spoken of, t would appear his appointment, as Governor of Bombay, had not yet reached him. The previous reports respecting the Officers killed and wounded, are confirmed as regards Lieutenant Jenkins, of the 35th killed ;-General Sale, Lieutenants Dakes and Mein, whose lives arc still despaired of. Younghusband and Combs, wounded. Upwards of 100 Sepoys are now said to have been killed and wounded. The amount of loss in the European ranks, is not given. The arrangements are said to have been very inefficient, and that the great loss suffered, was the consequence.

> A letter from Gundamuck, dated the 31stOctober, announces the simple fact, from which we infer that all hos-tilities had ceased, that the first Brigade of the Army of the Indus under command of Major General Sir R. Sale, consisting of H. M's 13th Light Infantry, the 35th and 37th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Light Field Battery, under command of Captain A. Abbott, had commenced its march towards Hindoostan.

The 60th Regiment are under orders for Kandahar from Ferozepore, via Sukkur.-Delhi Gazette, Nov. 13.

We regret to have to announce to our readers the death of Colonel Dunlop Quarter Master General of the Army, who fortunate termination of his professional career, without sudied at Allahabad on the 5th instant.

cularly "sweet" upon that official.

It appears from the Hurkaru that Lt. Ball of the I. N. has failed in his endeavours to procure Dendar wood and forward it to Ferozepoor via the Sutledge. He is to be superceded. Sir Wm. Macnaghten has set his face against ladies joining their husbands in Cabool, and has prevented one Officer purchasing a house in rather an underhand manner.

In noticing with pleasure the manner the Calcutta Star of the 11th Instant touched upon Mr. Moore s case, we regret to say, we are not yet in possession of the whole papers necessary to the full review of the case we intend to lay before our readers.

From the Englishman of the 12th Instant we learn that Major Garden succeeds Col. Dunlop as Quarter Master General of the Army. A meeting of Subscribers to the India Steam Company has been held, and one of their body deputed to bid for the Steamer India. She netted 18,000 Rs. in her late voyage to Moulmein.

The Hurkaru of the same date gives an extract of a letter from one of his correspondents whereby we learn that the Supreme Government have effected arrangements with the Labore authorities for the levying a contingent of S-ikh Troops, to be officered by Bengal Officers, and to occupy our foontier stations to the North West.

THE Governor General has apprized the Honble Mr. Erskine, Political Agent at Simla, that it has been resolved on not to interfere in the recent aggressive movements, of the Punjab authorities in the direction of the Mansurawar Lake.

We fully concur in the observations of the Hurkary relative to the dismissal of Lieut. Moore of H. M. 17th Foot. As we have so recently shewn, why we thought " youth and inexperience" were not alone to be considered proper recommendations to mercy, where it was impossible that the culprit should be ignorant of matters of established principle, we think it right to say that we regard the present case as one, wherein the exercise of mercy, upon the same score, would not have been misapplied. There are circumstances, which if, in a strictly military sense, they cannot be admitted to justify a course condemned, have yet so much of palliation in them, as that they involve no dishonor, and consequently affix no moral stigma on the ac-cused. Our Brother of Hare Street, states his conviction, from a preknowledge of Lieut. Moore, that he is not of L querulous disposition, and therefore wery unlikely to have been willingly engaged in the rencontres leading to this unfering from strong excitement. . the result. most probably, He was buried with military honors on the 6th, the 73d Na- as our contemporary expresses it, of some "intender

DECEMBER ]

jokes".. or a series of jokes.. practised on a "tyro" at e. Much as every the outset of his military existen man will coudemn the practice of duelling ; as the only system of seeking reparation for wounded personal feelings it does obtain generally, and will be, must be, resorted to, so long as its principle is acknowledged, not among military men alone, but by society at large. The strangest

position in which an officer, however, can be placed is to find that he is equally liable to dismissal, for fighting and for not fighting...and this anomaly has its root, partly in the articles of war, and partly in the conventional usages of the civilized world. Let us suppose the facts to be as imagined by the Hurkaru. It may then be asked whether Lieut. Moore might not have induced persecution in a ten-fold degree, tamely sinking into the acknowledged butt of a few thoughtless men ? and where too, as in the case of his quarrel with Lieut Hawkes, disregard of the " disreputable language" addressed to him might, as the military code stands, have placed him under the ban of a Court Martial. In the instance of Lloyd, was not this very circumstance adduced as one of the charges against him ? But beside these considerations, we cannot avoid being struck by the apparent inconsistency of awarding to Lieuteeant Hawkes only the loss of two steps where it was known he had been the original aggressor, while the younger and injured man (so far as we can understand) is, without reservation, cashiered. This reminds us of a case on which we commented some months back .. that of Lieutenants Dance and Scott. where the offending party was sen-tenced to a mere reprimand, and the aggrieved was summarily dismissed, If the Hurkarn has reported the position of Lieutenant Moore correctly, (we are quite sure h belives he has,) his remarks are fully borne out, and fur ther think that even yet severer terms of reprehension would have been justified by what, in such event. could not bat, be regarded as an uneven dispensation of justice.

We hear from Bangalore that the 34th C. L. I. are ordered to march as early as possible. Captain CHALMERS, of the 22d Regiment N. L, employed on the Mysore Commission, is about to proceed to Europe on sick certificate. - Ibid.

25 The Shipping Report of yesterday an. nounces the arrival of the Barque Thistle, able risk they may incur of rising up some fine morning from Greenock 20th July, and the Sloop Mor, from Macao 9th and Singapore 25th October. The latter brings intelligence of excited opinion ; and, ou the whole, we should have been the capture of Amoy, and the departure of better pleased to learn, that some ten or twenty thousand British troops had been thrown into the Punjab, (somewhat ahe Flotilla thenee to the Northward. The the Flotilla thenee to the Northward. The Madagascar Steamer was lost, and a part of the crew made prisoners by the Chinese. the crew made prisoners by the Chinese. The following vessels had left for this Port, Lowjee Family, Shaw Allum, and Bengal by those same termagant warriors under no General or leader Packet. Her Majesty's Brig Pelican was at at all. the date of the Mor's departure at Singapore on her way to China. Passengers by the Mor-W. S. Boyd, Esq. and Capt. Jolly. The following letter is from our corres-

pondent in China :

# Macao, 8th October, 1841.

Since our last of 17th August the aspect of affairs here has been marked with so much of uncertainty and anxiety as later find it a slightly difficult business to eject them. And greatly to have obstructed the satisfactory progress of trade, the Chinese being deterred, by the apprehension of trouble, from buying Imports unless at very low prices, and impor-ters unwilling to run the risk of landing Goods unless when able immediately to export the returns, which has occasioned the purchase of produce at much higher rates of cither); and of two companies of the Simla battalion of across the river a little above Whampoa to render impos-sible the only Channel for large ships to Canton; which bein pusidered a violation of the truce induced Capt Naik and four,—by way, no dubt, of augmenting their Nias, the Senior Officer, to proceed with his squadron to disperse the workmen employed on it and to destroy the deserted fort of Wangtong at the Bogue ; after which he returned to Hong Kong and contrary to expectation no col- by detachments of the gallant though diminutive Goorkha lision has since occurred. But such is the precation no cal-of affairs that it is difficult to say whether the truce in this province is to be considered as still in force or not. Mean while a very few British Subjects venture up to Canton,not however without considering it a service of some hazard, rather from apprehension of popular resentment not designate by the name that it may seem to merit. than of any danger from the authorities. There is no ap-British ships a

A Kurnaul Correspondent has sent us Another account of our late disasters in the North-West, extracted from a letter from Pesh Balock, of the 3rd instant, "The Ghauts are again shut up ; the force that came from Cabool to Gundamuck suffered dreadfully and worse---some of the men of the 13th behaved shamefully. Poor Wyndham was left to be beheaded ; our troops did nothing but retreat ; the loss, in all, 4 Offieers killed and double that number wounded. The 37th were left at Tozeer in charge of the sick and the baggage. The conduct of the Politicals has been abominable. Letters from the troops say that they are quite disheartened. None had charged their clothes for 19 days and not a tent pitched in all that time."—Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 18.

We received the following, yesterday evening, from a correspondent in the Nor-west. We give it just as it reached us. The intelligence it contains is important, and we have reason to think it may be relied upon :-

"We are glad to have it in our power to inform our military readers, that Government have effected arrangements with the Lahore authorities for the levy of a contingent of Sikh troops, who are to be officered from the Bengal Army, and to occupy our frontier stations to the Nor-Westward and thus to admit of the withdrawal from those stations of at least no inconsiderable portion of the Queen's and Company's Regiments, whose business it is just now "to keep their weather eye open' and to hold the Punjab in check.

" Some of the details of this arrangement have reached us, of others we have been promised a sight, but of none are we, at present, authorized to avail ourselves to the extent of publishing them in their officia. form we can, however have no hesitation in stating, that one of the best appointments that will accrue from this new order of things, or in adding that the numerical amount of the contingent is to consist of ten thousand men.

" Those officers who have interest, may send in their applications for appointments, in the new contingent, with all convenient dispatch, and we can assure them, on the best authority that they will be well paid for the very inconsiderwith their throats cut.

" Of the wisdom of the proposed measure, which we have just announced, we cannot profess to entertain any very troops under Major or Lieutenant General Lena Singh,\* and that were so recently enacted in the very heart of the empire

" By the way, " a might pretty quarrel," might have been got up on the provocation offered to us in the doings of Lena Singh and his army of adventure, or (as it may now be called,) of occupation, which, as we gather by our letters of the 31st ultimo, from the frontier, has subdued and appropriated the whole of Kooloo, and is now in possession of all the strongholds in the mountains stretching from the right bank of the Sutlej, to the innermost recesses of Thibet ;strong holds and recessess from which we shall sooner yet the only check that we have yet presented to the move ments of these troops, consists in the detachment of one Lieutenant (Mr. Cunningham) to Thibet, where "as surely as Christmas is coming," he will be snowed up, and will do neither good nor harm, (whatever he may suffer efficiency as a present help in time of need, and as a counteracting power, -destined to hold in check an army of after all, not very comtemptible force, even when confronted

sepoys. "The detachment of these two companies has been the work, we understand, of the local authorities, and with Mr. Clerk emanated the mission of Lietenant Cunningham on his work of diplomatic surveillauce, an errand which we will

"We are concerned to have to add that the Governor, neral has apprized the Hon'ble Mr. Erski in the recent aggressive movements of the Punjab authorieffect, though not in so many words, that the danger to be apprehended from such movements is altogether constructive, and that it is only in the extreme case where convulsions rage so violently in one state as to threaten the excitation of ferment in a bordering one, that to a letter could be justified (in the opinion of the Governor General in Council) interfering in the proceedings of the nation by which its tranquility was menaced. " This, we presume, was in reply to representations re cently made by the Political Agent, to the effect that the tranquility of our provinces of Kunawar and Sirmoor was seriously endangered by the hostile movements of the Seikhs. so immediately within their vicinity, and not unfrequently within their boundary.

night on the 1st Nov, under the name of " England " 9th Nov. Intelligence received from Madras of a Gale having taken place there-the Ship Royal Saxon was drive en to the third surf, and only escaped destruction by the immense exertions of her crew. Calcutta papers men-tion a report that Lord Clare is to succeed Lord Aucka land as Governor General. The Agra Ukhbar mentions two officers being shut up in a Fort at \_\_\_\_\_. 10th. A fire took place in the Dock Yard in Bombay, which was however speedily extinguished without doing any injury. The Steamer Cleoputra arrived from Suez at 6 A. M. hav-ing left Suez on the 23d October, and Aden 1st Nov. Nov. 11. Major Stirling, 17th Regt. Bombay N. I. retires from the Service. Intelligences received in Bom-bay via Madras of King Tharawddy having arrived at to take his observations off the files of the Court, and gave Rangoon, attended by his sons and 100,000 fighting men. uotice to the Judge that the whole case should be tried 13 November Lt. Col. Mitchell of the Madras Army has retired from the service having accepted the Bonus. The 1st Madras Infantry retiring fund is in full operation The Canatic Veteran|Battalionisdisembodeid. 15th Intilligence from Chinareceived via calcutta. Army was destroyed on the 26tof August, with a loss on the part of the Chinese of 4000 men. Chusan was reoccupied. 16th A serious insurrection trook place at Tanna amongh the I con. victs in the subsidiary Jail then. It was quelled imme-diately, by the prompt sppearance of Mr. Brown the Session Judge. Accounts have been received of a heavy full of rain at Surat whereby the Rice has been much injured, 17th the Calcutta Englishman confirms the intellegence of Lt. Shairp's having destroyed himself in a fit of insanity caused by Fever at Etawah. The Steamer India in her passage to and from Moulmein made an average of nine knots-all remained quiet at Raugoon at the period of her departure. A Ship of 600 tons burthen has been launched at Surat in the Nabob's doce Yard. The Child Harold entering the harbour yesterday morning grounded on the South East Prong, she was got off without difficulty-18th. By our Calcutta paper we learn a letter has been forwarded to Tharawaddy by the Supreme Covernment .-Its contents however had not transpired-the whole British force at Moulmein would not when concentrated amount to more than 7,000 men, while Tharawaddy's force has already dwindled down to fifty, and by some accounts to thirty thousand. The Madras papers mention the death of Major Bernard of H. M'.s 39th Foot, lately in Command of the Poonamallee Depôt. The Commander in Chief at Madras has again applied for the services of all the Officers of the 44th M. N. I. who are on Staff employ. Commander Nott has received charge of the Indus Florilla. 20th. Intelligence received from Calcutta of the failure of Messrs, Cantor & Co, caused it is supposed by that of Messrs. Cock burn & Co. of London. 22d. Lt. Meore, H. M. 17th Rt. has been cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial : this Court Martial has occupied much public attention, and it is the general opinion that the presogative of mercy has been improperly withheld. 24th. By letters received from Quetta we learn that Nusseer Khan has been placed upon the throne of his fathers. By Calcutta papers we learn that Major Gorden succeeds Col. Dunlop as Qr. Mast. Geal. of the Army. The Supreme Government have effected an arrangement with the Lahore anthorities for the levying a contingent of Seikh troogs to be officered by Bengal officers for the protection of cur frontier stations to the North West 29. The " Mor" urrived yesterday from Macao 9th Singapore 25th October the Madagascar Steamer had been totally lost and a part of her crew made prisoners by the chinese. Nov. 29th the Bengal Hurkaru of 15th Nov. contains a report that all Shah Soojah Force is in open revolt. The Delhi Gazette informs us that during eight marches from Cabul to Gundamuch our arms have suffered severe reverses, having lost no fewer than 12 officer and 233 Privates kelled and wounded. A report prevails in Agra that Lord Auckland is to remain in this country.

Having thus given the heads of items of news, such as we imagine likely to interest the general reader at home, we must acknowledge our budget to be a very miserable one as far as any intelligence of an exciting nature is concerned. Our difficulties in Affghanistan seem to be rather on the increase, and in China the objects of the expedition are about as near accomplishment as they were last June twelvemonth.—In the Punjab, matters seem daily to assume a more serious aspect, and it is supposed that nothing but a timely interference ou our part can preserve the solidity of the Kingdom. King Tharawad. dy's visit to Rangoon seems either to have been wholly of a pacific nature, or its warlike object defeated by preparations on our part such as he little expected Sir Wm. McNaghten has not yet arrived to assume his

V. In the beginning of this year, an application was made to the Supreme Court for letters of administration, which application was made in so slovenly and irregular a manner, that the Judge refused it and called it by the legal name "malpractice." VI. This legal word "malpractice" being reported to

the applicant, he being a mere youth of little experience took it in a wrong sense, and soon afterwards insulted the Judge, by conduct which any Gentleman does not use to another, and especially towards one holding the distin-guished commission from Her Majesty of the Puisne Judgship, and consequently one of the most elevated ranks in this Presidency.

VIJ. This party next attempted to force the Judge notice to the Judge that the whole case should be tried before the full Court. The Judge then read his decision of the Case, in which he stated that- however little an impartial or soothing judgment might be expected from him, he should do his duty. He did so-and the full Court confirmed his judgment.

VIII. This Party irritated at the result had recourse to the Newspapers. There is in Bombay a Newspaper, called the Bombay Times 'set up by a sort of Club, calling them-selves " the Chamber of Commerce," because consisting of a number of the second rate Commercial houses. One of the objects of that Newspaper is to bully and browbeat their opponents. (1) IX. Having failed in the attempt to bully the Supreme

Court, the Party had recourse to the Club, when by one of those contrivances, which the elub loves, the case was got ready according to their fashion, and sent home in an exparte state, together with their monthly Newspaper, in order to prejudice the Public mind in Europe.

X. The attacks were subsequently carried on in two News-papers, the Bombay Times and the Bombay Courier, and the Public on all sides declared those attacks to be unjust. It was attempted to accuse the Judge of favoring the Registrar of the Supreme Court ; but the Judge having declared that he thought the percentages of all were exce sive ; this accusation dropped.

John W. Awdry, the Chief Justiceship became filled by Sir Henry Roper, who on succeeding to his new office found-ed the Supreme Court an object of obloquy and reproach being reviled by men that ought to stand forward in its defe

XII. Obliged by his oath to maintain the dignity of the Supreme Court, the Judge caused the Proprietors of these Newspapers to be cited before the Court, in order that they might publicly declare, if they were sanctioning the arti-cles published in contempt of the Court. XIII. All the proprietors having attended, several of the

Arri. An the proprietors having attended, several of the most wealthy and respectable instantly disclaimed all par-ticipation in any publication tending to bring the Supreme Court into contempt; but there were others who animated with the hope of irritating the Judge, sought by the Agency of a Barrister, well known for personal discontent as well here as in Calcutta, to dispute every act of the Judge howver legal and constitutional.

XIV. The honest and honorable proprietors having on their disclaimers been dismissed, the others who sought by shuffling and trickery to baffle the efforts of the Judge to maintain the dignity of his Court, soon shone forth in high relief.

XV. There were denials made of the publications being contempts, but those denials proved vague, for even a bar-rister employed on behalf of some, fracukly admitted that

the Bombay Times had committed a gross one. XVI. Strange to state, but it is nevertheless true, the very men, who in their petition to the House of Commons, profess such profound respect for the institutions of the Country, struggled by every trick to avoid giving any satislaction to the Supreme Court for those

XVII. Some disclaimers were read to the Court, which by a sort of jugglery, their Advocate turning to them, exclaimed that " they made no apology." XVIII. In the publications of the following days, their

newspapers blazened forth that "they had not given an apology." X1X. The dignity of the Court being thus triffed with,

their Advocate, the discontented Barrister was first asked to disavow those expressions; he refused. His clients were then summoned anew, when another attempt to irritate the Judge having proved unsuccessful, the requisite disavowals were made to the Court and the parties liberated.

XX. The conduct of the Barrister was declared by his Brethren of the Bar to be such, as exhibited during the proceedings & want of " ingenuousness." XXI. Though thus obliged to admit the right of

every facility of doing business is afforded them with the Agent at Simla, that it has been resolved on not to interfere same promptitude as to other flags. But the uncertainty of this continuing induces most vessels recently arrived to ties in the direction of the Mansurawar Lake,-adding in unload outside where return cargoes are-now procurable to a moderate extent.

The new Congol are beginning to arrive, and about half a dozen chops have been shipped. The prices demanded are higher than last year say for fine congo 32 to 35 Taels, for really curious 36 to 39. No new Nankia Silk has come to market, small parcels of old are held at dol. 450 to 480 per pecul.

The Market for best new Bombay Cotton opened at 9 4 to 8 7 and less for lower qualities and for new Tinnivelly at 9 | 3. Long Cloths in no demand at dol. 2 | 60 at dol. 2 | 90. Cotton Yara No. 24 at 40 dol, 30 at dol. 32 per pecul Spanish Stripes 80 cents at dol. 1 | 10 per yards. Long Ells dol. at dol,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Lead 86 at 87 Iron Rods dol.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per pecul, Bar dol.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per pecul.

Freight to England from Hongkong and Macao are at at £ 5.10 at £ 6. From Whampoa there have been no recent engagements. The rate offered is about £6 at £6,10. which most ships ars unwilling to accept, in consequence of those ready for sea at intervals of panic about a month ago having got £8 and £10 per Ton. In addition to the ships mentioned as loading in our last the St. Mungo, Grey-hound and Saghalien have salled with Teas for England and the Neptune is under despatch.

Bills on England with approved local endorsements have advanced to  $4.8\frac{1}{2}$  at 41.9, and it is probable American oredits could not be negotiated to any extent under 4 10 per dolar.

The public prints will inform you of the capture and occupation of Amoy where all was quiet upto the 20th Ulto. and provisions abundant, but no trade. The last intelligence of the Expedition is of 11th ulto. in 27th N. Lat proceeding to Ningpo' and Chusan, which have no doubt been ere now taken.

The Madagascar Steamer brought the news of the July Overland Mail on the 13th alto. and sailed for Amoy about the 17th but we regret a letter has just been received from her commander stating that she was destroyed at sea on the 19th when all took to the boats, one of which was stranded. The last having on board Captain Dicey and forty one of the crew, whom the Chinese are conveying to Canton, but of the other boats he had no intelligence.

P.S. Patna Opium dol. 401, Benares dol. 400 at dol. 405, Malwa dol. 380. Stocks moderate, but market very dull.

Another correspondent has enabled us to give our readers the following short account

of the state of affairs in China :

Macao, 8th Oct. 1841. The HELEN has been dismasted and is shortly to leave for Bombay Trade is "stopped" not a single article is saleable.

The Ships Caledonia, Good Success and Charlotte, had discharged their Cotton Cargoes at Macao and are to sail in a few days for our Port. At Whampoa The "Ballcarrus" still remains, and her des

tination is not yet known, at Hong Kong. The CharlesGrant is in the shipping list for charter, it is whispered she will be despached shortly to Bombay.

It is considered to be true amongst those who are sup posed to be possessed of the earliest intelligence that Ningpo is in our hands, but this I cannot vouch for as he gards, contradiction.

" It would not be difficult to reply by incontrovertible arguments to this drivel about non intervention-which

comes, by the bye, with the worst possible grace from his Lordship. But we have neither time or space to devote to an exposition of the absurdity and fallacy of a course that is radically wrong, and that will never be corrected until the supreme authority of India be in different hands, in hands possessed of far more vigour and energy than belong to those which at present wield it."-Hurkaru, Nov. 12.

ONE MISFORTUNE SEEMS RAPIDLY TO TREAD ON THE HEELS of another, if the report, mentioned in a letter just received from Meerut, be true.

It is there reported that there has been a rise en masse of the Affghans, that Cabul is besieged by them, and that Sir Alexander Burnes is killed or severely wounded ! Disastrous accounts are looked for daily.

If the above report be true, and we sincerely hope it is not -though there is a strong probability in favour of its accura. cy,-we must remind our readers that we prophesied as much, ong ago !

The account we published in our paper of the 18th instant, relative to the behaviour of some of the men of the 13th Queen's, is, we find, incorrect, We lose no time therefore, in contradicting it, and in expressing our satisfaction of the fact having confirmed our own previous belief in the matter.-Agra Ukhbar Extra, Nov. 23.

#### MONTHLY PRECIS OF INDIAN INTELLI-GENCE

The early part of November was not marked by any circumstances demanding particular attention at our hands. Lt. Col. Elderton of the Madras Army died at Colaba on the 5th Nov., and was buried the following day with the honors due to his rank. A horrid murder was committed about the 4th of the month in Duncan Road upon two poor old women. Nov. 8. News received from Calcutta that the 14th Regt. Bengal N. I. had sailed from thence to Moulmein as reinforcements to the troops there. By extracts from the Delhi Gazette 27th Oct. we were informed that the affairs in the Punjab were still in a most unsatisfactory state, Shere Sing having abandoned himself to debauchery and licentiousness. The Khoond Cabul Pass was forced on the 12th Sept., Genl. Sale and three officers severely wounded. The Rev. Fre Miguel confined in the jail for a contempt of Court, was released on the first day of the present term A beautiful 18 gun Sloop of War built in the Mazagon Dock for His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, was launched at midrefer our readers to our extracts

# (COMMUNICATED.)

# JUSTICE IN BOMBAY

To the good sense, impartiality and love of JUSTICE of British subjects in every part of the Globe, and especially of all those who take any interest in the Discussion now carried on by THIRTY ONE Inhabitants of Bombay against the chief Justice of Bombau :--

The following unbiassed statement on the part of all the Inhabitants of Bombay, other than the said Thirty one Individuals, is fearlessly submitted as affording full and fair means for forming a correct judgment .--

We of all ranks, characters, and stations, civil, military, religious and otherwise, constituting in numbers, in wealth, in respectability, in talents, in experience, and also in respect for, and in attachment to the British constitution and laws, the aggregate of the Inhabitants, or otherwise the Public of this Island, feel ourselves bound to come forward on this occasion, in order to prevent our silence from being misinterpreted. We have read with astonishment an article published in the BOMBAY TIMES of the 17th of November 1841, and which purports to be a Petition to the British House of Commons, on behalf of Thirty one Persons residing here; and which said article is, in our opinion, a tissue of ignorant assumptions, of wilful misrepresentations, of gross exaggerations, and even of falsehoods, woven together by some persons in secret, for the purpose of deceiving the British Public, and of misleading the British House of Commons, and perhaps the British Government into irregularities and acts of injustice. Our comments and statements thereon we shall now enumerate, one by one, in plain language.

I. Those 31 Petitioners profess to feel the deepest solicitude " for the impartial administration of Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay; for the protection of Commercial credit from public aspersion by the Bench; for the freedom of the Press; and for the independence of the Bar." all this sounds well in declamation ; but facts prove that their feelings are far more deeply engaged by solicitude for their own pecuniary profits.

11. Those 31 Petitioners profess profound respect for the British Institution, but this respect is strangely exhibited by a course of malignant attacks and calumnies against a Judge, in consequence of his having shown a desire to prevent Speulators from filling their pockets out of the properties of widows and orphans.

III. It is notorious that there has long existed on the part of certain parties here an exceeding eagerness to get hold of the properties of such unfortunate Europeans as die intestate in India, because they are thereby enabled to realize large percentages, and to keep the money for a long time.

IV. It is also known that the present Chief Justice, Sir Henry Roper from his having practiced at the Bar here, is fully cognizant of the plans and schemes made use of for that purpose ; fears are therefore entertained by the Speculatars that through him proper measures may be adopted in order to have ristice done to the relatives of the Intes-tates in every part of the world.

Court to obtain fastisfaction for the contempts published against it, the Parties resolved to persevere in their factious opposition, and got up petitions in secret to the House of Commons. The Club prepared two, one of which after six months delay was first published here on 17th of Nov. (2) The other Petition is said to be one praying for a third Judge; but this second Petition, the doughty advocate, who received 3100 Rs. as a subscription from his 31 clients, and proceeded in May last to England, has kept as yet in his breeches pocket in London, where he is now laughing at those he has left here floundering in the mire. XXII. The petition lately printed, prays for the redress of the grievances of the proprietors of the two News-papers and of other inhabitants of Bombay to the num-ber of thirty one persons. It was presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of September, and has been sent out to Bombay for the Judge's observations.

XXIII. It is not difficult to point out the glaring inconsistencies of this Petition. The majority of the Petitioners are Scotchmen, who seem not to recollect the truth of the lines.

"Ah wad but Heaven the giftie gie us

" To see ourselves as others see us. they forgot that in order that a petition to the House of Commons should be received with attention the hands that present it, ought to be clean and not stained with the plunder of the Widow and the orphan.

XXIV. There is not one of the 31 Petitioners who will venture to deny the fact of the great efforts made to concea properties of the Intestates, that die in India.

XXV. Is it not a burlesque plea in a f Petition to find the Petitioners crying out for impartial justice." while all their struggle is directed to preserve a partial and irregular way of gaining percentages ?

XXVI. Is it not burlesque to hear those thirty one Petitioners shouting " Commercial credit is assailed," because the Supreme Court stated its conviction that those irregular and improper plans for gaining percentages, kept up by

Agencies in Bombay ought to be put an and to? XXVII. The ples of the freedom of the Press being endangered is beyond compare, most ludicrous, especially now when the Bombay Times has become signal to all India, for its abuse of the Constituted authorities. All persons from FARL AUCKLAND the GOVERNOR GENERAL. and from Sir JAMES RIVETT CARNAC the late Governor of this Presidency down to the lowest Native, who do not subscribe to the doctrine that the Bombay Club of Commerce is infallible on all and every subject of politics. Arts, Sciences &c. are liable to be vilified in its-twicera-

week distribes. (3). XXVIII. The fourth plea is even more ridiculous that the rest; for the Petitioners pretend that the independence of the Bar has been assailed., and this at the time when they made a subscription for their advocate on account of his having brawled against the Court during several hours ; and when they sent him home with their petition to have him made the third Judge here ! ! ! (4).

XXIX. It is a strong proof of the odd reasoning of the 31 Petitioners to find them complaining in reality to the House of Commons that the Laws have not been enforced against themselves; they appear as if they wished to mystify or humbug the lower House of the Legislature. Are they not aware that if the House of Commons order an investigation, it will soon discover that all their allegations are inconclusive, unfounded and insidiously got up for the purpose of deceiving the Legis-lature and the Government into unconstitutional acts ?

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

The House must then in its indignation scout the petition to write his fiat. It is competent to give Judgement and consign " the rejected thirty one" as a mocking with reasons and amongst the practices the most un number to the contempt of the present and future gene-

rations. (5). XXX. The attention of Parliament being awakened to the actual irregularities perpetrated with regard to the properties of Europeans dying intestate in India, it may be hoped that efficient measures will in future be adopted for doing justice to their Relatives, and at moderate charges.

XXXI. It is not however to be supposed that all the Petitioners are wrong headed ; there are among them some sensible men who are now heartily ashamed of their factious opposition to the Supreme Court, while the great majority, from not misonderstanding the matter, have like sheep merely followed, where the raims went before.

We therefore, in behalf of the aggregate of the 'Inha-bitants of Bombay, wishing to prevent the mistakes and blunders of "those thirty one" for being considered as the acts of the Bombay Public, and anxious to prove to all the world our respect and veneration for the Constiution, Laws & Institutions of our Country, and desirous of making those sentiments knows to all our fellow su jects ; have drawn out this unvarnished statement, without the knowledge of, andunflaenced by any of the Judges: and we further declare that this statement which is founded upon and borne out by the affidavits and declarations of some of the most respectable persons of this City, and even in agreat measure by the very written documents of the 31 Petitioners themselves, can, instead of bring signed by merely 31 persons, possessed of not more than one thirty second part of the wealth and property of the Island, receive, if necessary, the sign stares of 3, 100 of the leading Inhabitants, many being British Merchants of Bombay. Our earnest and solemn wish is to uphold the independence and integrity of the Judges.

This is the PUBLIC OPINION ; This is COMMON SENSE ; and This is the PLAIN TRUTH.

### Bombay Nov. 24." 1841.

(1) The ignorance, the inpudence and the insolence of the Bombin Times are every we k commented on by the Calcutta Journals, and especially by the Friend of India yet the Bombay Courier is now the more echo of its

bullying Brother. (2) This hile and corner petition was got up in se-cret and notwithstanding all the efforts of the petity faction and its leaders has not been and will never be undersigned by the best informed, most experienced, and most respectable. Europeans in Bombay, many of whom, on the other hand, declare that the Supreme Court even if wrong, which it decidedly was not) ought to be sup-ported. This shows true respect for the British Institue tions.

(3) The Bombay Times in its arrogance is now engaged in reviling the Barristers of the Supreme Court, because they uphold the dignity of the Court. They from their studies and profession must be considered to understand the principles of the British Constitution, of which the Stotch Editor of the Bombay Times appears wholly ignorant.

(4) There is now exhebited by the Bombay Tines a disposition to fawn on Lord ELLENBOROUGH the PRESI-DENT of the BOARD of CONTROPS, but when that Noble Lord, who has had no experience of the Government of India, since the principles of the liberty of the Press have been converted into instruments of calumniating and reviling the highest institutions of the state, shall baye seen the workings of the evil, it is highly probable that some of the legal arrangements adopted in England to keep the Press in order, will be introduced into practice here and that the Supreme Court will not be left singl handed to defead its dignity, against the most unworthy and most debasing of all associants, the low, interested Peculators on the properties of the absent Widows &

Orphans, (5) The population of Bombay is estimated at about \$19,000. The Patitioners could not obtain more than one person in tea thousand, and not even half of their own

Club to sign their pregious dorument. Why does not the Bombay Times or the Bombay Courier with " the achoing hoen" publish the names of the 31 Petiti necs, for the edification of Iudia ? Because the best of them are ashamed of bad Company !!!

It seems we are never t have done with the great, contempt case as the Times has proclaimed it and we are therefore determined once for all to take a and to sully the judgement seat by allowing personal general review of the whole papers therewith con- feelings to interfere between himself and what was acceted as they appeared in the columns of the Times. due to a suitor, would he at the outset have expressed Dr. David Forbes Surgeon of the 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, died at a village named Kunda whilst the have concealed the expression of any feeling upon the Regt. was en route from the Bolan Pass towards subject, by which a clue might he obtained as to the Shikarpore 21st Nov. 1839 having first made or pub- real motives which actuated him in his judgement? lished a will wherein he appointed Andrew Farquhar- We pass by with contempt the signification which has son Esq. of the House of Forbes and Co. his been put upon these words as only worthy of those minds Agent. A Petition was then presented from one from whom it came. Sir H. Roper says, " according Charles Forbes praving that letters of administration to my idea this Court has too often taken judicial might be granted to him of the estate of the late notice of the respectability of the parties" &c. &c. David Forbes. We forbear entering into all the Again-" It has always been and still shall be my minutiæ which attended the affair before us at this stage : their republication now is unnecessary for our &c.\_." As I should deal with the humblest native so purpose. We therefore merely state the fact that Sir will I deal with Messrs Forbes & Co"-These are idenry Roper refused the application ; and in giving words which could not have sprung from a partial or a his Judgement remarked very strongly upon the conthe endorsement of his reasons on the them reprehensible carelessness in the drawing up of back of the petition, and a gentleman of the Bar, handthis slovenly petition, and declaring his suspicion that ed up to the julge a boo's on Chancery practice wherein the grant of administration with the copy of the will it was shown that Lord Chancellor Eldon had been in the grant of administration with the copy of the will annexed had been improperly obtained and by means of some malpractice. These observations and others think it necessary to revert to this point. Sir Henry in to the same a fect were endorsed on the back of the petition by Sir H. Roper. This took place during the this application is a personal attack upon himself, month of October 1841 .-- A letter was despatched to and the rancourous virulence which has characterized Sir Henry Roper by Messrs. Patch and Bainbridge subsequent proceedings would seem in no wise to falsi informing him that Messrs. Forbes and Co. finding themselves aggrieved by these remarks being allowed to remain ou the files of the Court, had instructed them to apprize the Judge that it was their intention to move that another petition without these remarks appended to it be substituted for the one now on the R cords of the Court. This petition was accordingly presented; and we now come to the consideration of ders the main points in these proceedings up to the the question, whether or no it be competent for a 6th of March-And we may here take leave of Sir J. Judge to make such comments upon proceedings Awdry and Mr. Craw or l. On the 6th August after which come officially before him, as he considers those proceedings to require. The Petitioner says " he is advised that it is contrary to the established custom of H. M's and other paragraphs which respectively appeared in the newspa-Suprems Courts of Justice, as well as of this Hon'ble Gaurt, for any Judge there of to write his Judgement order or Decree on the face or in the boly of an original Record of the Court." Of course whatever are the contents of a petition which is presented in Court In a Ba rister they have been previously sub nitted to of such language is a gross contempt; amounting in this and he is supposed to be fully prepared with prewe lents and authorities in support of the prayer of that and using vor leimportin scor i reproteh o dizim nui P. Ction, In disposing therefore of this question we shall merely refer to what passed between Sir John Awdry and M. Crawford the petitioner's counsel. Henry s.a'ed Sir John Awdry judgement and the tenor of the judgement which Sir H. had given relative to the conduct of Messrs. Forbes, merely refer to what passed between Sir John Awdry and M. Crawford the petitioner's counsel. Sir J. Awlry distinctly asked Mr. Crawford twice, wh ther he possessed any authority for his present motion, saving at the same time, that the proposition for which counsel must contend is whe her it is im- Messrs. Montriou and Howard disclaiming having been proper for a Judge to write observations upon the intentionally a party to the publication, said "my proceedings on which he gives Judgement,"-again - object is merely to vindicate the Court and in direct-" It seems to require direct authority or argument ing that no measures be adopted towards you respectfour led on authority to decide that he may not, for ing this affair, I do no more than I should do by any the regular way of giving Judgement is for the Judge other person, who being a Co. Proprietor disclaimed ed until Monday the 5th April the contempt case "was in srepresentation of fact. 9th. The petitioners may trad-

constitutional (adopted I think by Judge Field on some of the Judges between the Revolution and the Restoration) was the discontinuing to give reasons for their Judgements so as to evade the responsibility which the constitution attached to them."Mr. Crawford, if he had it in his power, refrained from producing an authority in support of the petitioner's view of the point under discussion, as well as from any argument of his own. Sir Henry Roper called the Chief Justice's attention to a case when he, Sir H., had as coun sel, endeavoured to find a precedent on which to ground an application against a Judge's reasons being stated on an original Document of a much more solemn nature, but without being able to discover one. The Chief Justice said that he had on more occasion than one, directed the Prothonotary to record the reasons of his decision on an original record. W look upon these facts as quite fatal to the statement o the Petitioner, and perfectly convincing not only as relates to the custom of this Court, but that of al other Supreme Courts, and decisive as to the compe tency of a Judge to write his observations upon the proceedings on which he gives Judgement. This bein, granted we must go on and see the result of the motion before the Court. Mr.Crawford in one part of the Report before us makes we think, a very injudicous admission relative to his client which however does not in the least, coming from him weaken the ground upon which Sir Henry relied when he stigmatized Mr. Forbes' conduct as he did. Mr. Crawford says that " He (Mr. Forbes) swears as to facts which he could only know by hearsay, conclusions of law and other matters of the like nature ; but this raises no imputa-. tion upon his Character." We beg to differ upon this head, and look upon the excuses put forward relative to the manner in which the affidavit was sworn as far from satisfactory. A great to-do has been made relative to the obligation of an oath, and imputations said to be cast upon certain individuals with respect to it. Now we will take upon ourselves to assert roundly, that a man who in his sober senses would call upon God to witness the truth of that to which he was swearing, when he either did not understand the contents of his affidavit, or had only become acquainted with them by hearsay, we say distinctly that man either has not a proper sense of the value of a oath,-OR he swears to the affidavit having some ulterior and sinister object in view. In some remarks upon this petition, Sir John Awdry first doubted the power of the Court to grant the application, and even assuming the Jurisdiction, the propriety of exercising it. Thus tacitly acknowledging, and evidently against his inclination, the propriety of Sir Henry Roper's strictures and his sense of the "gross irregularity" which led to them. We regret that we cannot admire Sir John Awdry's mode of expression in these remarks. He was evidentweighed down by his ideas of the respectability of the parties. Justice forced that from him which he would have withheld, and he floundered through a labyrinth of words in which he had involved himself, in his endeavour to do what was right and at the same time avoid hurting the feelings of the respectally petitioner. A Judge has no right to consult feelings ; and if Sir John was thus put to his wit's end for soft words wherewith to mollify his expressions we conclude he must have had a strong sense of the petitioners culpability.

We now come to the judgment of Sir Henry Roper; upon the first line and a half of which have been grounded the majority of the attacks which have been made upon this distinguished individual. We quote " An impartial or soothing judgement on this them. matter can hardly be expected from me" &c. &c. Granting for argument's sake, the truth of the Construction which has been put upon these words, and they have been most villianously tortured, no upright man can sufficiently admire the reck less honesty which charracterized those from whom they emanated.

But on the other hand, let as ask, Had it been himself in words such as these ? would he not rather endeavour to make no distinction of persons here" &c. weak-minded Judge. Sir Henry subsequently goes the habits of endorsing petitions &c .- But we d not this judgement states his belief that the sole object of fy the justice of his opinion. It is quite unnecessary that we follow the learned judge in his argument in support of his judgement ; for its propriety and legality have never been questioned by either party. Sir John Awdry then in very few words gave his judgement, and the application was refuse l. We have thus as briefly as possible laid before our reathe adjournment of the Sessions Sir H. Roper who had been sworn in as Chief Justice on Sir John Awdry's departure for Europe, made some remarks on the pers called the Bombay Courier and the Bombay Times, and which formed the Great Contempt on which al. tion of the out."- In the course of bis address Sin saying that they had only got what they had laid themselves open to. Athidavits were put in relative to the proprietorships of the two papers. Sir Henry on

publication, or who having been wilfully a party to it, intimated that he felt regret for his conduct.

The whole proprietors of the respective papers Times and Courier were ordered to appear before the Court on the 27th March.

In all this we can trace no apparent object, but a de sire to preserve the dignity of the Bench. Had harsh neasures been his object, had he it in contemplation o persecute as well as punish those who had in the first instance made a personal attack upon him under he cloak of a motion before the Supreme Court ; and n the second instance not only libelled him, but the office he holds through the medium of their avowed or-(au, was any opportunity more favorable than this? and did the learned Judge take advantage of it Did he close the cars of the Court to explanation, or did te even ask for apology? We shall see in the sequel. In the 27th March. the Court house was as the l'imes says crowded to overflowing-After a good deal of difficulty the parties ordered to appear had succeeded in obtaining the assistance of two Barristers. Messrs Cockrane and Dickenson were the fortunate individuils from whom "duty their clients" demanded justi-ication of a gross and deliberate insult to the Chief fustice. Some affidavits were put in, containing dis-laimers from some parties and from two very influential Natives not only disclaimers but apologies. Mr. Cochrane then proceeded to argue the case, in what some people call an independent fashion some an impudent one. His argument tended in no degree to do away with the impression that it had been the sole object of the parties to insula the Judge, it hinged entirely upon the jurisdiction of the Court and upon what becalled the unu sual method which had been adopted by the Court in bringing the parties before him, but we would ask, has it ever been doubted by any lawyer that it is competent for Her Majesty's Court to call before them summarily the authors of a libel upon that Court ! Mr. Cochrane it is tiue made a feeble attempt to shew the contrary, but he most completely failed in the eyes of all who were competent to decide and conversant with the laws and practices of England. We have often regretted in common with many others that no lawyer was employed against him, to the benefit of the law as it really bore upon the question.

Mr Cochrane was followed by Mr Dickenson who rolled out a speech in the course of which, he as Mr Cochrane himself obs rved cutdown his leaden argument. Mr Dickinson declared the article in the Times a contempt, and which admission Sir Henry gave him back again. Thereby again showing of course hisdetermination to take advantage of every trivial circumstance, which might militate against the prisoners. Mr Dickinson concluded rather a monthy speech, by a technical objection to the rule. Sir Henry Roper delivered a lengthy judgement, justifiing the mode of proceeding he had adopted, but which we need not further notice as the legality of his conduct has not been doubted.

His Lordship expressed his anxiety'to afford the parties and ther " locus penitentice" and concluded by directing rules to be drawn up and personantly arived upon each of the several Proprietors who had not disclamed to appear on Tues day next to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against them. The learned judje also said that he adopted this course in preference to proceeding by attachment in the first instance in order to give each of the parties anot her opportunity of either disclaiming all guilly knowledge of the articles in question or regret for their appearance in the Journals in question. Mr Cochrane now apparently astonished at the calm determined and methodical manner in seemed to persue, then requested as he should have done before knowing their contents that affidavits originally put in might be read as they contained a full dehial by the several Proprietors of their having seen the articles before they appeared in print. The Chief Justice with great consideration as it appears to us allowed the proceedings to be opened again and the affidavits were read. On their conclusion Sir H. Roper expressed his regret that their affidavits had not been brought more part'cularly to his notice as they should have been at first as such a course would tion had been forwarded to England for one) as no have rendered all the proceedings unnecessary. Mr. counsel of eminence or long standing could be found Cochrane shuffled over this by saying he had stated to accept the office ( we take the liberty of saving their affidavits. After a short communication all to twang to this.) the same effect, His Lordship or dered all the rules to We now approach this wonderful petition with all be dismissed. At this stage a few remarks may not becoming respect and trembling. It is to us a matclaim, or express regret for, two gross and unjustifiable ignorance of its very first principles. A more libels upon the Court over which he presides. These complete inversion of the real meaning of words, a parties appear by Counsel. The Judge at the outset more designedly torthous method of stating cir individuals containing either disclaimers, expressions of utterly lost sight of, and the mocking justifical humiuttered so that none could fail to hear, and the terms statements which we shall take in detail. upon which these individuals were released from responsibility must have been known to every one in Court. What course then should Mr. Cochrane have pursued, had it been-his wish or that of his client that roceedings should drop here? was it not his bounden duty in sucha case to press the contents of these affidavits upon his Lordship's attention, and if he perceived a disnclination on the part of the Judge to receive them, ought he not to have exclaimed against the injustice done his clients by a rejection of what had been considered sufficient to satisfy the dignity of the Court What a very mistaken man Sir Henry must be. So when presented by other in lividuals. But does Mr. far from using this language, he says in the very Cochrane do this ? does he beg, intreat, nay insist, that these affidavits should be read? Not he! He states treated alike 2ad That Messes. Forbes, mathod of the affidavits and they are stauggled upon the files of the Court.

having been knowingly or intentionally a party to the disposed of." The play was opened by Mr. Cochrane who returned to task like a giant refreshed. We need not go with him thro' his speech. The line of argument he adopted confinces us if possible more then ever of its not having been his intention in the first justance that the Judge should know the contents of the affidavits. The learned counsel laboured very ingeniously and as events have proved with some success to convince the Public that the quarrel was theirs as much as his, and that the original question of malpractice on the part of the Bombay Merchant was dropped in favor of a defence of the liberty of the Press, and the independence of the bar.

> The speech of the Chief Justice was calm and dignified and displayed a degree of honesty and candour doubly distinguishable after the subtle display which preceded it. The absurdity of Mr. Cochrane's volunteering to say that his clients should not apologize, when there was no desire on the part of the Judge that they should was clearly displayed. The Rules were of course all discharged, " These gentlemen having respectively stated that they rested the case on their respective Petitions and affidavits and on the discussion of their counsel" &c. &c.

> The Chief Justice in conclusion appealed to the Bar as to whether the affidavits had been properly brought to his notice as containing disclaimers by Mr Cochrane, or whether he did not rather allow the Judge to remain in ignorance of these important matters.

> Mr. Montriou (Barrister) and a Proprietor of the Tunes assured his Lordship of the regret and indigation he felt at the misconduct of the Times.

The Gentlemen of the Bar in answer to his Lordship's an peal expressed themselves through Mr. Campbell. Teat learned Gentleman said that he was instructed by all his learned friends round him that they were of opinion that the petition and affidavit containing the disclaim over not sufficiently brought to his Lordship's notice in the first in stance and that the bar entertained the highest respect for his Lordship's conduct throughout the proceedings. Mr. Cochrane not being present on this occasion, Mr. Campbell at the request of the other Members of the Bar wrote to Mr. Cochrane asking him to be in Court the following day when he would repeat what had passed that afternoon.

The following day therefore Mr. Campbell again addressed the Court in the same terms, adding that in withholding the disclaimers there had bee n a want of ingenuousness on the part of Mr. Coch rane.

That gentleman rejoined, insisting upon his having brought forward the affidavits as the hundreds way heard him could testily.

The matter there dropped.

At this time beyond a doubt the whole press of India had joined in the outery against the supposed attack upon the liberty of the Press. The mode of proceeding which Sir H. Roper had adopted was exclaimed against, and the original cause of the whole affair lost sight of. Not a word was now heard as to the propriety of the attempt to defend the wid w and orphan from down right robbery and extortion and the libel upon the bench was utterly forgotten. The barrister Merchant was lauded to the skies, the Cochrane testimonial was all the rage and the magnificent sum of £ 10 from some of the Houses in Bombay and £ 5 from others for whom he had made so splendid a display of forensic elequence enabled them to present him with a "Testimonial." This testimonial seems to have rendered the learned pleader more testy than ever, for when he had no longer a Chief Justice with with whom to band sweet discourse, he fell foul of the ex-Governor of Cevion and we believe the affair was considered not very " high caste." We must now take our leave of the

lear ned. Gentleman who proceeded to England. We are not aware of any thing of interest betwee to this affair occurring from this period until the Times printed the petition which was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Geo. Lurpent. We ought perhaps to mention that the Courier in his issue of the 16th instant said that it was not likely that a third Judge would be appointed here (a peti-

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Judge should know the contents of these affidavits, it was not h s intention that he should know them a still all other can produce the ailid wits." Want of "ingeniousness" inwithstanding all this the Judge received them : the Judge confidence .- We must go on however.

On Tuesday 3d March a special ecclesia-tical Court was held, and the C nef Just ce on taking his seat appled to Mr. Cochraue a: t + whether certain words to the effect that ae, Mr. Cochr. ne " would not allow his clients to apolo cize" had been us d by him a id whether they were intended to reach the ears of the Court. Mr.C. avowed the use of words of that ienor and that all he uttered in that Court was intended for the car of the Judge," The Chief Just'ce still unwilling to proceed farther still anxious to put an end, to these painfal proceedings and to prevent the sins of counsel b mg visited upon his clients, put it to Mr.Cochrane to say he had not been instructed to use these words or that it of it. was a more ind so of on. But the brave old hero of merchan- 8th. It is a wilful perversion of fact to say that every dize stack to it, delight da the probability of another oppor-tunity for displayin; a-s alle tiod for the Judge. The conunless good cause be shewn to the contrary within four until after every attempt had hen made by conasel to a

be out of place. We have before us two individuals, ter of no small astonishment, that the petitioners in a Judge and, a counsel. The Judge cites certain this case, these sticklers for the correct administra-, parties, proprietors of newspapers to answer for, dis- tion of justice should have so signally betraved their of the proceedings receives affidavits from a few of the cumstances we never had experience of. Trath is regret on both, and at once discharges the rules as lity of the tone of the petition utterly expels the idea far as they were affected. The affidavits were read in of an honest intention actuating the parties from open Court, the Judge's expression of satisfaction one's mind. The petition contains many untrue

1st. It is untrue that Sir H. Roper in his judgement of the 12th February "avowed himself influenced by hostile personal feelings towards the said petitioner" al the, it is certainly true that ne " was grossly insulted by the said petitioner in private society. And now for a word upon this point. Had . Sir H. Roper given a different decision, that is our to suit Messrs. Forbes (of course disinterested) views of justice we suppose he would have been hailed as an upright Judge, and a second Daniel. outset of his speech that in that Court all shall be swearing to il is document could not have been very exemplar, or over above correct, or it would not What then is the inference we have a right to draw? have been necessary for him to plead youth and inexpe-Why that it was not Mr. Cochrane's idention that the rience. As to Messrs, Forbes regard of an oath with refer ence to his acknowledged carelessness in this instance are I we it to the jub ic i seem n at. 3id. As to the sta . means of getting out of the scrape had fulled, 'We'll see ment in the pt tion that the irreproachable reputation of if we can't bully him out of it, and then if that fails we the said parties rose far above these measurcless accusations. we presame Mussirs. Forbes and Co., signed the petition, 4th deed may be well imputed to Mr. Cochrane's conduct at this part of the proceedings, and we will add a want of com-mon honesty and all feeling of self respect. It amounted to desingeniousness of the lowest order - And yet notith. The party a h .u the petition communcing with foor in whose administration of Justice these parties have lost all humble petitioners" and fin shing with reputation " is all very correct but perfectly in plicable to the security r and founded upon mes willful assumption. 6th. " The Press of Bombay mimed ately expressed the strong indignation of the public mind." This is not true-the United Service Go zette said very li t . about it, the Bombay Gazette took up the opposite side of the Question, and the two leading jour nals (this is very rich-the petitioners being part proprietors) were the culprits on the occasion. 7th. The Petitioners and the "well known" Editor of the Times are at issue raspecting the propriety of the manner in which the Judge proceeded. The former granble at being proceeded against, and the latter in his leader of 20th March highly approves

one of these exted individuals disclaimed in open Court th tunity for displayin; us also diod for the Judge. The con-sequence of this very wise and prudent step on the part of Mr. Cochrane was of course that the proceedings were re-opened and attachments were issued against all the parties not, we solemnly declare within the knowledge of the Court days from the service of the rale. The Court then adjourn. ' fright the Judge from his course. This is a most which d