

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter :- 52 Rupees Per Annum ;- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 80

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROM and after the lat July IS41, the BOMBAY GA-gerre will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli-

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

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

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G Durr, 16th Regt. N. I Rs.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAT GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1841.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL JAMES, European Seaman, now serving on board the H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, in the Bombay Harbour, announces to the Public at large, that his wife named CLARA having absconded from him on the night of the 5th September 1841, therefore any debts contracted by her from that date or that she may contract in future, he, SAMUEL JAMES, will not be answerable for the same.

For SAMUEL JAMES VICENTE PEREIRA. W. WADDINGTON.

Witness Bombay 28th Sept. 1841.

OVERLAND PRICE CURRENT.

The Editor and Proprietor of the "Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register," begs to notify for the information of his Friends, and Subscribers to that Publication of his Friends, and Subscribers to that Publication, that an "Overland" Price Current will be published at the Price Current Press on the morning of Friday next the 1st Proximo, which will contain a precis of the iutelligence just received by the H. C. Steamer Atulanta from China;—together with Statements of the Trade, and Arrivals and Departures of Shipping at this Port, &c. &c., since the Departure of the last Mail.—Price per Copy— One Rupee. Meadow Street, 28th Sept. 1841.

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

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OF THE

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EDITED BY

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Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to des-

patch a Steamer to Kurra-chee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in Oc-tober next, and in each succeeding month, until fur-

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in

the quarantine. Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passen-gers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will

gers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and pare will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ion Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every neces ry will be found and included in the fare. Fem Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabi and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passen and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passe under ordinary circumstances.

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By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841,

Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith

Shipping in the Barbour.

Names,	Agents,	From.	To Sail.	
Str. Cleopatra	Supt, Indian Navy	Snez	1st Oct.	
Iron Str. Ariadne	Ditto do do	China	few days.	
Iron Str. Medusa	Ditto do do	China	few days.	
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter Co	London	Despatch.	
Morley	Dirom carter &co	London	25th inst.	
	Forbes & Co	London	Despatch.	
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London	Despatch.	
Herculaneum	Svers, Livingston & co	Liverpool	Despatch.	
Calcutta	Ritchie, Stepart & Co	Liverpool	28th inst.	
Eleanor	Macviour Burn & Co	Liverpool	1st prox.	
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.	
Athol	Skinner & Co	Liverpool	Despatch.	
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liveapool	Despatch.	
	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		Despatch.	
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	ilst prox.	
	G. S. King		20th prox.	
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	Despatch.	
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	China	In October	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rabim	China	Despatch.	
Isabella	Forbes & Co	China	Despatch.	
	C. Cowasjee & Co		To-morrow	
	W. Nicol & Co			
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell	Calcutta .	limmediately	
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiocajee	S. Carlotter	经验的证据的	
	B. & A. Hormusjee & co			
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co			
Ann	Foster & Co			
Samuel	Skinner & co	Madrice N. P.	MAN TO SALED BY	
Augusta	C. Cowasjees Co	No. of Lot, or	S Charter of the	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenies; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodense, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursand, Fattel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.
Portuguesc—Brig of War Cassadore Affricans.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dorth West Brobinces.

The party to the Lieutenant-Governor took Friday, but we hear (for we were unable to be present ourselves*) that it neither came up to the occasion, nor to the reputation for hospitality which our station enjoys. Much of the languor, with which the party went off, is attributable to the small number of the fair visitors who grazed it, and thoughthe attendance of the gallant. Hosts was considerable, yet a proper admixture of the former could alone have made an agreeable leave i. The supper, wines, ices and attendance, were also, we learn, all of a mediocre description, and of course, added to the heaviness of the affair, which carrie to a close at an early hour, with son in China has been made by h. m.'s ministers, the exception of a few gay soirits, who remained till early day, mottled the Eastern sky.

The Commander-in Chief has abandoned his intention of

visiting Agra, and proceeds direct to Meerut. This changeis by some connected with the effair of the unjaub. The Lieutenant-Governor and Saite leave on Monday

Captain Campbell, A. D. C. proceeds to Cavapore also on Monday. Captain Muchin the new A. D. C. arrived this Agra Uhlber, Sept., 18.

* Owing to indisposition, which we trest will explain the absence of Editorial matter, &c. &c.

CHARLEST MATTER AND SOME OF THE PARTY OF THE China. A din when the

The Tyroons on the 21st and 26 instant.

About 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 27st inst., a severe gale commenced; and the inhabitants of Acco were special, convinced that they had to witness and suffer one of those dreadful visitations of providence

and conflict of the elements, called tyfoons.

We have been favoured with the following variations in the barometer and thermometer, Mr. Beale's barometer was about 2 p. m. on the 21st, as low as 28.93.

July 20 bar, therm. Siltry is close; wd., veering from

W. to N. and Z. to N. 6.30 p. m.

a. m. 29. 82 89 very sultry dark & threatening at eastward, breaking at 7 into heavy 3 p. m. 29. 74 89 rain fresh squall of wd. very vivid aghtning with loud thunder 11 p. m. 10 do. 29.76 85 night cleared off mod. a SW. and cloudy, stars dim. wind.

July 21 a. m. 29,54 82 NW fresh br. a bright opening at NW 29.48-NV very thick a ENE to ESE 29.42 81NNW gusty, large drops of rain 9,20 ,, 29.33 80 N by W heavy gusts, &driving ra.

10.25 , 29.23 79 North 29.16 78½ 11 30 NE rather less wd. for ten 37 minutes about noon; the, 12 29.11 p. m. 29.07 2 , 29.03 NE by N were most violent swith-out any great interval ba-tween them

29.32 794 SEby E the rain ceused about 12.30 but recommenced at 4 p. m. and contimed during the greater part of the night.

From various sources we are enabled to give our readers the following intelligence of the calamitous

effects of the 21st ult. command, mr Swan, master, with their excellencies may be got off the shore. sir. G. Bremen and captain Charles Elliot h. m's. It is said £ 180,000 wer joint-plenipotentiaries in China, lag lieut Fowler and mr. Morgan, sir Gordon's secretary, on board, and the schooner Young Hebe, mr. C. V. Temple in command,

left Macao roads for Hongkong, on the 20th.

And giving the first place to h m.'s cutter and her important and distinguished passangers-besides those above named, mr. Lino, master's assistant, 13 men and boys, composing the crew and 4 servants, in all crew and passengers 25, were on board,—the Young Hebe was seen on the 20th well under Lantao and the cutter a few miles shead of her. On hidey afternoon sir G. Bremer and captain Elliot, were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown 10,15 ,, 29.04 to the westward ; about noon on the 21st, mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lowered gaff and drowned; the cutter was eventually wrecked on the island of Kowlan, to the north of Tylow, and near to the vidage of Feisha. This island is in the division of Wongleongtow listrict of

On board the Louisa, the loss of poor Owen was much felt. He was one of those good men-laborious and conscientious in the performance of duty--steady, sober, and modest,-who, however humble their station, gain the respect of all who know them, and are never hurt by elevation. Owen had been a servant of the late doctor Pereival Alleyn, and afterwards gunner of the hospital ship Hope at Whampon, and had complete charge of her under the surgeon, hir. Holgate; and since the sale of the Hope, he had been uninterraptedly in charge of the cutter, till, on her being placed on the navel establishment he necessarily came under the command of a neval officer : in his subordinate capacity he continued to gain the respect and confidence of those under whom he was serving. He has left, we understand a family in England, all of whom

of course, will be pensioned by the whig government.

H.Ms. joint-plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped; and had not the inen who brought their excellencies back to Macoa in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, took the shipwreeded people into his house, and gave them food; sir G. Bremer landed on the praya grande in a red Guernsey frock and drawers; the price of their rescue was dors 3000; lieut. Fowler, lord A. W. Beauelerk and the rest of the erew were brought back to Macao on sunday by a

The schooner Young Hebe, returned to Macao under jury masts on thursday; the following passengers were on board—captain Pritcherd, h. m's. Alligator, lieuts.

Collinson, Pitman, and Wood, rn messrs, Shedden and Swinburner. n; captains Ellis and Whiteombe, royal marines, messrs. Baker and Molesworth. royal marines, messrs. Baker and Molesworth, Madras artillery and mr. J. Robert Morrison; 11 pas-The safety of the Young Hebe was, humanly speak-

sengers, 16 crew, and 2 native servants, in all 19 souls. ing owing, firstly, to the unceasing watchfulness and careful precautions of mr. Temple, before the extreme severity of the tyfoon came on by which everything was safely housed, and nothing but the two lower masts were left exposed to the wind, and so after having cut them away, all the other spars were saved, excepting one, which was accidentally washed overboard; and secondly, to the speedy determination made to cut away the masts when the necessity arose, and its instant execution; for their weight alone, buried the vessel each heavy gust, with 4 or 5 planks of the deck under water; and soon after they were cut away, the vessel drifted so close to the rocky shore of an island to leeward, that had they been standing, her total wreck would have been inevitable; and lastly, to the ready support he received from his brother officers, particularly from lieut. Collinson.

This tyfoon had been expected from the usual prog- der a penalty of \$. 100 to be recovered in the manner nostics of the weather for the last fortnight or three weeks; although the heavy rain, thunder, and light-ning on the evening of the 20th, which state of the weather is not usual on the eve of a tyfoon, calmed the expectations of many; but it is remarkable that the cutter and Young Hebe, with the usual fatality that has attended every moment of this unfortunate expedition, should have rushed into its very path.

It is still more singular that h. m.'s superintendent, who is self-charged with the government of Hongkong, did not, when he assumed that office, immediately appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be of any use; namely: a master attendant or harbour the safety of the whole shipping; and masters of vessels of fending against the regulation will be liable to a fine not exit is only necessary to advert to the following facts: captain Elliot was first sent out as an adventurer to China, as a master-attendant in Canton river, where he could no more legally interfere with either British or foreign ships than he could in the harbour of Brest; yet in Hongkong bay no officer has been appointed to properly berth the merchant vessels, which if they had all been safely moored with an open hawse to the NE. would not have suffered so severely as is detailed under the head of our shipping intelligence; to wiring we regret to add the following fresh disasters, which occurred in the second tyfoon on monday.

The City of Derry cut away her mizen mast and lost her fore and maintepmasts in the Lautao passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the tyfoon on her way from the river to Macao roads.

The Forfarshire, which vessel was missing on thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder H. m.'s ships Algerine and Thomas Grenville are re-

ported to be totally dismasted in Hongkong bay. The sch. Sylph was lost on Lintin.

bay in perfect safety; and the second tyfoon on monday in the typa ; she left on tuesday to tow the Sulphur off shore. After the first Tyfoon the Nemesis was actively employed. On thursday she towed the sch. Starling. lieut.

Kellett, in from Toonkoo bay, every thing standing. On the same day captain Hall found on Kowechow island captain Pritchard and ten seamen who had saved themselves from the wreck of the James Laing; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned; he took on board the Nemesis five of the James Laing's crew, also mr. Jones, conducter of ordnance and 9 sipahis, who had escaped to the shore from the wreck of one of the prize Chinese war junks; or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one captain Pritchard remained on shore with five of his men, in the hope of finding his wife's body; they were all afterwards taken on board the Atalanta. The James Laing and transport Prince George were all to pieces; the Prince George's crew were taken on board the Queen; the ach. Black Joke was also wrecked; captain Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat; the Greyhound anchored off Hongkong after the first tyfoon,

We much fear we shall have to add to the foregoing catalogue of disasters, when all the effects of the two tyfoons to the NE. and in the Chinese sea are known. H. M's. cutter Louisa, lord A. W. Beauclerk in It is reported that it is probable the Framjee Cowasjee

all well.

It is said £ 180,000 were lost in the sch. Rose. The following were the winds and variations in the barometer on sunday and monday last.

7uly 25 7 p. m- 29.54 NE heavy rain, fresh squalls 10 2957 NW moderate, cloudy July 26 N by W very clear bright sky at N to NW. (same as on 21st) think in 5.30a.m:29.29 every other direction. 7.30 ... 29.22 eeze freshening and rain NW by W severe gale, with fre-9.15 ., 29.07 heavy gust. constant

W by N wind weered to W by N and lulled 10.30 bar, began to rise WSW heavy gale frequent 11.15

12.15 b.m.29.25 SW strong gale and gusty.

1.15 23.33 SW to 8.noderating, constant rain 29.37 S continued rain, gale abating. The quicksilver was at its minimum about 10 minutes.

We are told lieut. Pedder. r. n. of the Nemesis has, at this eleventh hour, been appointed 'harbourmaster at Hongkong.

CARCULAR.

Macao, 14th August, 1841. GENTLEMEN, - Much inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expence having been caused by vessels bound to the U. K. not making arrangements for accomodating and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom it may be, frow time to time, necessary to send home, in conformity with the act of the legislature providing for that being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be henceforward strictly I am &c.

Henry Pottinger. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

RULE. The owner or consignees of all vessels about to be dess patched to any port in the U. K. are invariably to report the same at the office of h. m.'s chief superintendent of trade at least 15 days before the departure of such vessels, when they will be informed whether any, and what number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance to Europe, that

arrangements my be made accordingly. HENRY POTTINGER. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. Macao, 14th August, 1841.

Hongkong, July 31st, 1841.

Lieut. William Pedder, r. n., having been appointed har-

The following appointments have been made by the chief uperintendent charged with the government of Hongkong, Mr. Alexander Lena to be Assistant to the harbour-master. Mr. Joseph R. Bird to be Clerk of the works.

By order.

J. R. MORRI J. R. MORRISON.

Acting secretary and treasurer of the superintendents. Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and clerk of the court,

has been duly sworn to perform the duties of notary-public J. ROBT. MORRISON. By order. Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Regulations of the port of Hongkong.

The following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the harbour, & the convenience of the navigation thereof

herein-after set forth for the general recovery of fines Art 2d. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall immediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated by the harbour-master, under a fine of S. 20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in the same place after a written notice to

quit, signed by the harbour-master.

Art. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels are required to strike their top-gallent yards and masts, and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, if called upon so to do and generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather or the crowded condition of the port may ceeding S. 400, and payment of all expences incurred by reason of the vessels breaking adrift, or occasioning mage, subsequent to the precautionary notice of the harbour-master not being duly regarded.

Art. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and notice is hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of which shall not have paid fines or expences awarded for violation of these rules and regulations

Art. 5th. Transports bearing pendants will always be berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will make application to the senior naval officer on the spot respecting any movement which he may judge necessary for the general

safety of the shipping in the report.

Art. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to conform to ordinary port regulations, other than those hareinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned not to cast over board any stous or other ballast.

Art. 7th, All persons are required to take notice that the harbour-master's authority extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbour.

All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will be occeded for before the chief magistrate, who is hereby authorized at the written requestand complaint of the harbour-The Nemesis, owing to the precautions of captain master to summon the parties charged, and there upon to Hall, rode out the tyfoon on thursday in Hongkong make summary decision and all flues so recovered will go to the use of her majesty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE. SECTION I-

Of the functions of the magistrate.

REG. No. 1 .- To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

Reg. No. 2.—Fire-arms in no case to be used on such

occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate. of the constable of police, shall have, audibly and inenectually, made the following, proclamation (or words to the like

"Our sovereign lady the queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and to "return peaceably to the performance of their duties! God save the queen."
REG. No. 3d.—The magistrate on the spot, after sum-

mary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons wao shall ap-pear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances. SECTION 2.

Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached. REG. No. 1

Offence. I. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or without, hard labor, net exon shore.

ceeding two weeks,—or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the ofence & its frequency. 2. Contempt of the au-thority of the magistrate 2. Either of the above on any oceasiou of in-

quiry. 3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive 14 days,the peace and of due subordination.

4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrate, or the exceeding £5,—or, both acconstables of police, engage cording to the circumstance. constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.

police assistance.

ding to the disturbance of | cording to the circumstances. 4. Confinement in like manner, not exceeding, one calen-

dar month, or a penalty not

1. Confidement with, or

REC. No 2 .- A decision against a prisoner involving highr penalties, or longer confinment, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magis-

trate, till that sanction has been received, & the prisoners must be remanded after the closing of the evidence on the de REG. No. 3 .- All other offeness of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of

the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail. REG. N. 4 .- All prisoners to be maintained on the half al-

REG. No. 5—If the prisoner shall have been confined on have a saying—

"Of those who scatter flowers noon brocade (i. e.
"Of those who scatter flowers noon brocade (i. e. poard the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Reg. No. 6.-Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners. REG. No. 7.-In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magis-

trate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined. Res. No. 8.—Commanders of ships who have been called

upon to pay penalties out of seaments' cwages to be furnished with a certificate by this government. REG. No. 9 .- Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on

his own responsibility, and without making application for

SECTION 3. Of the signals to be made by British ships, requring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

REG. No. I.—In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous, or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the ight time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrive.

SECTION 4. Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal ofpenalties.

Reg. No. 1.—All payments and penalities, made or in curred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of

Art. st. Every master or person in charge of any mer chant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if required), un-

SECTION 5.

Of the manner in which seamen or others on board the British ships are to seek redress.

REG No. I.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage, to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the heads of government in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case

Their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger, bart, envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Peking, and Sir Wm. Parker. k. c. h. com-mander in chief of h m's naval forces in India landed before eight o'clock this morning; the customary salutes were exchanged, & his excellency the admiral left for Hongkong bay about 2 p m.

Although different accounts have before appeared in the Register of the operations of the Bristish forces under the walls of Canton on the 26th of May, none have been so full and well written as that which we have now extracted from the last Chinesa Repository; it will call for a few remarks when it is concluded.

To the Editor of the Canton Press
Sir, —I beg to trouble you with two word in reference
to my claim for compensation, which has been made the subject of so much remark.

First .- It was not my intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which I

could rightly claim:

Secondly.—I had been told that a committee would be appointed to pass upon every item that was sent in:

—this of course, relieved me of all embarrassment, and permitted me to state without hesitation, what amount I ought to receive ; for it rested with others to decide hether I should receive it or not.

I am sorry that a committee was not appointed; captain Ellio subsequently felt that it would not be proper to sit in judgment on claims which he has no intention to sust in by f rce. He therefore merely presented, without in any way sanctioning the claims of all persons hot British subjects, and mine in common with the rest.

Your obedient servant.

	Joseph Coolidge.	
Office furniture		d
House furniture	., 4570	
Wardrobe	1800	
Comprador's and s	ervant's effects 1300	
Books	400	
Cow and Dog	250	
Some items not ren	nembered by us 300	
You was a countried, the	10260	
Add 100 percent f	or inconvenience 10260	
Loss of office books	5000	
Loss of private bo	oks 1000	
Repairs of the facto	ory 2000	
Cash taken from th	e treasury about 5109	ř.
Making a sum tota	d of 833710,44	
-Canton Press, Aug.	7. The state of the state of the	

We consider the following few remarks on the above

The fourth article of the treaty of the 27. of Maymade known to h. m.'s subjects by public notice in Macao on the 5th of June, informed them that -', 4th, losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish beig Bilbair o to be paid within one week." The week had elapsed before the notice was published; Mr. Coolidge had been released, by British interpo-

sition, from the course I house on the 26th of May. This fact is not to be forgotten. Now take his letter paragraph by paragraph, line by line, word by word: he hegins with Two words, which we supposed contained in MY CLAIM.

With reference to the senond paragraph, as mr. Coo. lidge is a citizen of U. S. his connection with, his mer. cy to. the Chinese authorities we have, at present, no. thing to do with : Warren Delano esq. is the acting vice consul of the U. S.

The concluding words, however of that paragraph 3. Confinement in the should be noticed, he says—"what he could rightly like manner, not exceeding claim." In the second paragraph h. m.'s forces of all or a penalty, not descriptions and her majesty's resident subjects, are inand menacing language, ten- exceeding £2.10s., or both ac- formed what he might " rightly claim" but what he ought to receive: this is conning enough: mr. Coolidge says, in so many words—why, as a committee are to pronounce on my claims. I shall be a fool if I don't open my mouth as wide as possible; and if the committee think proper to fill it, the folly is their's not mine: the Englishman who could have been app inted on the com-mittee whose knowledge would have been of any service is mr. John Millar; or perhaps some others, for various contradictory reports have been in circulation. As the concluding paragraph brings into question a

British officer who is now superseded we cannot notice it: but the whole letter is, in our opinion, the weakest apology ever made for grasping avarice: with what countenance can this " smart' citizen of the U. S. ever appear amongst the British forces ?- his " rightful claims" have been earned, and what he ought to receive has been paid by their sweat. by their blood, by their lives, and by the lingering disease under which they are now suffering—to be followed, alas I too probably by the death of brave and devoted men.

We have heard lately a good deal about the disgrace and bunishment of Lin and Tang : and some people, it it said, attach a great deal of importance to the fact lowance of previsions (without spirits), for which maintenance, asum of 9d per-diem shall be paid, and charged against by the following extracts from the Canton Court circular, a daily paper, issued by authority. The Chinese

> those who" encumber a man with their assistance when he does not require it) there are too many in this world! But of those who carry live coals to another in the midst of saww (i. e. those who play the part of friends in need) how few their number! Certainly we cannot expect to find many of the latter class among the greedy, unprincipled, and time serving mandarins of China! and the conclusion we draw from the following extracts is, that Lin and Tang have not in reality d awn down upon themselves the imperial displeasure, otherwise the invincial high officers would never have dreamt of showing l'ang the attentions they did on his departure for " the cold country." 6th moon, 4th day. (i. e. wednesday 21st July 1841.)

> This morning his excellency Ke kung the vice-roy, left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang,—formerly vice-roy of the provinces of Fokien and Che keang—hefore setting off on his journey. In succession his excellency went to visit Ma, acting Tetuh or general of the Cainese provincial land forces, -after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public bu-

> This morning his excellency Eleaing the lieutenant governor left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly vice-roy &c. &c. &c., before setting of on his journey; -ofter which he returned to his palace

> where he transacted public business.
>
> Le, waiting to fill a sub prefecture, and Han, district magistrate of Poo wing, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way on

his journey.

Chaug sub prefect of Tseen shan (alias Keun-min-foo, or mandaria of casa branca &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang, part of the way &c. &c. 6th moon, 5th day. (i e' thursday 22d July.)

Government of Manarashtra

his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub perfecture; Chin, a sub-in spector of granaries in Kwang tung; Lew, waiting to fill a sub-insp ctor ship; and Han. district majistrate of Poo ning, stated to their excellencies that they were about to leave with his excellency Tang, to accompany -bim part of the way.

Chang, sub-present of Tseen shan, and Woo, district magistrate of Heung shan, stated, that they had been

officially appointed to see his excellency Tung off. officially, that the Yuman division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to tasir own province.

6th thoon, 6th day, (i. e. f. iday 2nd July.)
Tih, controller of the preference, peristoned for leave
of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way &c. &c. &c.

6th moon, 7th day (i. e. saturday 24th July.)

Han, district ungistrate of Pooning, stated officially
that he had retained from necompanying his excellency Tang & . &c. &c.

Had selle hend, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and Soo le che waiting to fill a district maigs-trate's assist at ship, stated officially, that the Tsang teany (or liente an colonel) flaor, had that day started with his regiment of "Shwuy yang" i. e. water-heroes) on their return to the province of Fokien. (N. B. These are the divers &c. &c. that Lin brought here, at great expence, specially to ourn our ships

6th morn 8th day (i e. sun lay 25th July.) Fangyuh ta, waiting to fill a dis riet magistrate ship, stated official, that the Szechuen division of the exterminating army had that day set ou on their return

to their own province. "When he territory of our sovereign is in difficulty we out it immediately to deliver "it? What would be the use of adhering " bigoredly to a little bit of good faith, thereby " involving donots and delays !" Chinese state: man's maxim.

Præmonitus, præmunitus:-principiis obsta!

MEMORIAL. Taz imperially appointed great rebel quelling general Yinshan, and his coneagues Lungwan and Yangfang most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emptor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigness have left the provincial rivers ; how that they (the English) have given us back the toris; how that our mili in and volunteers have slaugh ered a great many native traitors and foreign robbe s who we e rating disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquillity to the provincial city, on all of water, looking apwards, we pray that a sa cred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your magesty, on the lath day of the 4th moon. (i. e. friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedie t's they had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis, -at one and the same time took the greatest precautions for the defence of the city and the tranquilization of the inhabicants, an i commanded that the English ships should forthwith out up their anchors and depart.

The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river; when a commader of their's, Warren petitioned us, saying that the real-truth of the matter was, the foreign mer-"chants of every nation were very hard poshed for "money and worrying him for payment of their debts and therefore it was that he and they (c. ot. Warren "and the English) had no resource but to beg that they "might be clea.ed off; that they had no intention "whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression "upon the heaven'y dynasty;—and foresmuch he im 'plored us, he great general and colleagues and all "the high mandarins of the province, that we would "sup Cate the great emperor to show their mercy, and "parton their offence! *

Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this ed by the naive traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands, and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous mear sures to extirpate them, root and branch. But the traces these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cun ningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and millitia; their raminications extend every where so that we must send detachments to skirr the whole country to catch them. If we send our regular tro-ps after them in so many divisions, it is to be The feared that they might not discriminate so clearly before slaying and thus calemity would be entailed on the Sun pencacity disposed people, which might lead to some M. pencaoly disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe. It therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The Beadman (of one of these armed associations) Loengtsacying and others, divided themselves into several on iss, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black & white; among which last were two chief persons.

Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they behead them at Namoan ! + In reference to one of these c'her persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "he was in reality Bremer, and that they (the English) we e willing to " pay a hundred dollers to reason the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in "a secluded house. -but the ber it is really the case or not we stall institute alignic clearly, and afterwards duly memoralize your majesty thereanent.

At the property in the foreign ships having all successively in the Paiwongkeon (or Macao passage) a Lee district (i. e. neighbourhood of Howaus fely) we have to dy sent troops to occupy and Heart off cent losts, and we have threwn open the end the city that the people might continue their business and we inkabitants enjoy peace and quietnes as they used to do. but of those who removed into the county there are still many who cherish feelings of susr picion and lo k, about them distrustfully; your slaves have alle dy issued proclamations inviting them to examined clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses des royed by fire, and we consider it right that a man f sta ion of compassion should be By the Duillius which arrived here yesemploymen for these poor people who are left with

As for those fores and guns which have been lest and de-tr y d in the province of Kwangtung, we must rebuild the one and cast afresh the others, great. ly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns

· Has capt. Wa ren any recollection of such a conversation? * Has capt. Wa'ren any recollection of such a conversation?

+ Yth shan and his calle gues here confess that they sent orders to have their prisoners mundered in cold blood!!! Their barbarity is still greater when one considers, that they could not possibly have given these cruel orders till after they had hoisted the white flag, and when they and all the paople of Canton were only breathing the breath of life thro. English character! more, we have heard a most damning proof that they were in league with the armed villagers all the time, though they swore to us that the villagers were acting entirely independently and against their arders? We confess that we are already sick of the details of Chinese perfidy and cruelty; when is the blood of our murdered countrymen to be aveuged? We love not the phonorable officers, of the celestial dynasty; we fondly hope yet to see the imperial commissioner Yukeen hanged in chains for the murder of poor captain Stead, and if the above charge can only be proved against Yhashan, emperos nephew the he be, we trust that he will swing on the same the gibber!

This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroy left must be east on an improved principle to meet the and as prisoners, if nothing will satisfy ven. his palace, and went to visit his excellency Tang for-merly viceroy &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business. ways and m ans as to obtain the great desid ratum. vizt, that our d fences may be so strong, that with. out any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them to all eternity. It is not enough that we r-bail i our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the city; we must also pay attendon to every pass and point of importance, and use either stones and sand bags, or wooden rafts as Yaou, the now acting sub-prefect of Yungning stated may appear best fitted-at the same time pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At this present moment in Samaune lee and other villages in the district of Pawn-yu. agreat many native thieves and robb-rs have v i'ed themselves of the unhapy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send thither an armed force to suppress them, and along with the troops have proclamations stuck up, to confirm and comfort

the hearts of the people. Your sla e Yieshan has led with him a thousand soldiers and stationed them at Shekmoon, Kinshan and o hes places in that quarter. In all these matters he has consulted with his collargue Lungwan, and we have log-ther made an inspection of all the rafts of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yantang distant fitteen lee (5miles) from the city of Canton we have stanoued two thous nd soidiers, under the command of Tsungping (or brigadier) Keehung, that he may thereby good the approve e. n the est rn side. You majesty's muister Yangfang resides temporarily at the p ovincial city, and is in constant communication your a in ster Kekung the vicer y, and Eang the lieutenant governor, also Chook thing, a colonel of the imperial guards, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. Your majesty's minis er the new admiral Wood, apoor Kwan's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appoint ment, and take with him a number of " bra es" from F. kieu. He first goes to the Bocca Tigris to receive back the forts, and we a e only writing till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean when your slaves will in person tepair there, and have a through inspection of the place which we shall numerously garrison, and take all possible precantions to increase our mounds and ditches and sink stakes to strengthen our defences. we are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war when we shall again wait upon your majesty with a suppelmentary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the city, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the imperial eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. R -It has no date, but it must have been witten sometime between captain Warren's intvi w with the imperial commissioners which took place on sunday 6th Jone, and Lungwan's daih which took place on the 23rd of June.

High Water.

Allen refe was beginning being A. M. P. M.

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

Oct.	30th 30th 1st 2d 3d	i Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday. Sunday. Monday.		ZWI.	H. M. 10 22 10 55 11 26 11 52 0 23 0 55	н. 10 11 11 0 0	M. 43 11 38 7 38 13
		CALENDAR, SEPTE	of the state of		[841.	1	
Week.		REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	ne.	THE MOON.		
w.	20	St. Michael	H. M.S.	H. M. S	D.	н.	М.

Th. F. Sa. Sun M.	St. Michael. St. Jerome. 2 Remigius. 3 17 Sunday after Trinity.	5 51 44 5 51 47 5 51 59 5 52 26 5 52 53 5 53 5	5 47 5 46 5 45	31		9 10
	DATES OF THE LA	TEST IN	TELI	JGE	NCE	Maring.
ADE	N Aug. 29	CHINA	-	2.7	Comme	Aug. 2
AGR	A Sept. 19	DELHI	*****		*****	Sept. 1
	XANDRIA Aug. 19					
AUS	Adelaide June 18	HERAT		Sec. 10.		Amer 1
1	Sydney July 13					
	Port Phillip June 21					
Bus	EMAH.					May 1
	Moulmein Aug. 19					
	Rangoon Aug, 7					
	OOL Aug. 2	5 PERM	G	1111		2000
	BO Aug. 2					
CAL	CUTTA Sept 1	4 , QUET	TA			Sept.
	DAHAR ,,					
CEY	LON Sept.	9 SINGA	PORE.		10001 1430	. Sept



Wednesday, September 19, 1841

By the Duillius which arrived here yesfrom that Island to the 31st July.

From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that, the whole of the Arabs taken at Badamee have been tried and sentenced to death. The commission is now trying about 30 or 40 of our own subjects, who aided the Arabs, -four of the latter have suffered the last penalty of the law, but surely the Government cannot intend that the whole of these unfortunate men are to be treated as fe-

geance but the forfeiture of their lives let complaints of the speculative disposition the execution be a military one. Three or our of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and no doubt will be spared.

We learn from the same source that the General Commanding received a report that a large body of Arabs were concealing them selves in a jungle, not far from Belgaum.

Mr. Shaw had left Dharwar. At the gates of that place there are two 9 pounders placed to give a hearty reception to the Arabs, should they make an attempt upon the jail,

THE Times Extraordinary certainly contains an extraordinary item or two that, we are led to expect in to-days Times a regular tirade of abuse not upon Capt. Elliott, individually be cause the Times, unlike Lord Broughham can stoop to those present and bully an absenbeing whose nervous arm is not likely to impress our contemporary with a sense of error or correct the abuse lavished upon the ill fated head of any unfortunate victim within reach of its invectives.

Our contemporary announces that for the first time within these two years he has discovered that the differences with China are no longer "operations" but called "a war,"which by theway is no peaceable intimation of the estimation in which Sir Henry Pottinger is held by the Times: and also that instead of addressing and treating the Chinese officers with respect, Sir Henry applies to them epithets which do not widely differ from the dishonorable encomiums the Times has pass ed upon the " Myterious personage," Cap. tain Elliote. Sir Henry however, appears less to consider the convenience and pecuniary ends of the merchants, and declares that his primary object is not what our contemporary insisted upon being the duty of Captain Elliott, namely, to obtain the money for the Opium, but to pass by their claims as a mat. ter of trifling import, and "devote his undivided energies and thoughts in sea curing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursui's and other interests" to interfere or in any way influence his measures. What will the Times say to this? for hitherto the dictum of our contemporary was, that, the merchants ought first to have been indemnified, that every other consideration was of minor importance to the commercial interests, and that for the latter alone, all his energies should be directed. The Times we are sure will not relish the estimation in which Sir Henry holds its sage, yes, very sage recommendations. Peace, Peace, "honorable and lasting Peace" is to be obtained according to the Times without negotiation. Captain Elliott proved that he was no less anxious for so happy a result; and, not having offensive instructions from the Home Government, he endeavoured to obtain a lasting peace, in which he was ultimately unsuccessful. His successor has not yet discovered anything to alter in the acts of his predecessor, and, consequently, had not found out that Captain Elliott was " a fool" or that his measures were " void of anything worthy of being admired or ap-

The fact is, Cartain Elliott from the commencement paid too much deference to the wants, opinions and inclinations of the merchants, Sir Henry Pottinger declares his intention of overlooking them altogether, and to " devote his undivided attention" to peace only, leaving all other matters for subse. quent adjustment, and, by cautioning the merchants against hazarding their property or in the event of seizure or destruction, clearing himself of all responsibility in the matter, it is clear that if expediency suggests or necessity demands he will imme. diately resort to strong measures. Sir Henry has therefore by this declaration freed him lons: they are not, and never were our subjects; | self from the great anxiety experienced by steamers than France. He ought simply to have said

Captain Elliott; the latter made frequent and determination of several merchants, who prematurely proceeded to Canton in every interval of negotiation to get a profit of 200 per cent, and, on the principle, nothing hazard nothing have" were treated with great consideration by Captain Elliott, notwithstanding the loss was through their own eagerness for gain.

In the munificent donation of 12,000 Spanish Dollars, given by Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hong Kong or other suitable place on the coast of China, is another pro of the enlightened and humane liberality of the Parsee community. The Parsees have not upon any occasion been backward in their munificent assistance to the needy; here however a Parsee has been foremost in outstretching a benevolent hand towards the sailors of all nations, -an Eastern Dreadnought, where creeds, and tongues harmonize in praising a common Benefactor. We hope the British Government will not suffer the liberality of a Parsee British sub. ject to pass unnoticed, but also aid in the endowment of such a laudable and useful institution.

European Intelligence.

Medhurst and the Dismissed Magis-

trate.-At a meeting on Thursday of the Middlesex magi-trates, Sir G. Farrant moved for a copy of all th papers connected with the striking out of the commision of the peace the name of Charles Henry Moreto Dye. The chairman read a letter from the Lord Chancellor, declaring that the hon, magistrate was removed from the commission for an admitted indiscretion-in having held such conference with a prisoner as he, a magistrate, ought not to hold. The circumstances of the case are detailed in the following evidence: -Mr. G. L. Chesterton, Governor, says-I cannot remember the exact date, but I think it was about ten days before 19th February last, when I left town, Medhurst told me that he should be glad to speak to me. He came into the office, and told me something had been proposed to him which he was desirous I should know. He then told me it had been suggested to him, that the way to get his release from prison was by paying a sum of money; that the proposition had been made to him by a visitor, and that the party said that the sum would be £3,000. I expressed to him the strongst opinion that I could, that it was quite a fallacy to suppose he could obtain his liberation by any payment. He said the person suggested that it could be done through Lady Normanby. I said, " if there is any object in this proposition, it is to defraud you,' and advised him on no account to pay any sum of money, or to countenance the proposition in the slightest degree. I asked him who the person was. He said he could not tell me, being under a promise not to divulge the name, but said I should know it. I felt that there was no danger that he would lend himself to the paying of any money. I thought, it coming from a visitor, a triffing idle proposition. I took no steps to ascertain who the visitor was. Medhurst told me the chaplain knew of On my return from the court on the last countyday I had a conversation with Mr. Mr. William, and then began to see, for the first time, that it was a very grave matter, in which the name of a gentleman a magistrate, was mentioned. The following morning I sent for Medhurst into my office, and endeavoured to ascertain from him who the party was. He said he was not at liberty to tell me. I gave a name to him, and inquired if that was the party. He said he did not understand what made it supposed it was that gentleman, for he had not said a word to any one to lend them to the supposition of its being that gentleman or any other. I was aware the party I had mentioned had frequent conversations with M-dhurst in the workshop. If Medhurst had given me a distinct answer. I should have submitted it to the visiting justices. On Friday, the 19th, when I endeavoured to ascertain of Medhurst who it was, he said, " There is one thing I have positively ascertained-that the party who made the proposition to me was nutborised to do so by Lord Normanby and Lord Melbourne!" He said also, if there was no play there was to be no pay. I had not seen Mr. Dyer at the prison for some years before his recent visits. (Mr. Chesterton here handed in the two papers annexed, being lists of the visits of magistrates, not being visiting justices, who have visited the prison since 1st November, 1840, and of persons who have visited Francis Hastings Medhurst, a prisoner in the House of Correction, under orders of magistrates, and the dates of the visits, and by whom the orders were given.) - The chairman then said, he ought to mention that when the Marquis of Normanby had heard that Mr. Moreton Dyer had asserted that he was related to the Marchioness, and that through the influence of her ladyship the liberation of Medhurst was to have been obtained, his lordship had stated, in contradiction of the former declaration, that he happened at that moment to have in his possession a letter which he had received from the senior Mr. Dyer, on the subject of an appointment, in which that gentleman had said "you know nothing of me nor of my family'-an observation which would not, of course, have been made, had the statement of Mr. Moreton Dyer, as to a relationship with Lady Normanby, been correct.—Here the matter dropped.—(Advertiser.)

French and English Marine.

Count TIRLET requested that he might be permitted, before the minutes were adopted, to correct an error of the Minister of Marine in the last sitting. Admiral Duperré had said that the steam force of the British navy was less numerous than that of France. He (Conut Titlet) was prepared to show the reverse of this assertion of the Minister of Marine. Official documents, annexed to the budget of the marine, proved that France had only 41 war-steamers affoat, whereas England had 75, most of which were of a large size and power, whilst 34 of the 41 French steam, ers were only of 220 horse power.

The MINISTER of MARINE thanked the noble

Peer for giving him this opportunity of correcting a slight error into which he had fallen. He ought not to have said that England had a smaller number of war-

Government of Maharashtra

that she had not more. It was quite true that on the 1st of January last England had 75 war steamers, but it was equally true that France had as many at that time. His error had arisen from his having taken into calculation the 34 steamers which were building, and for which the necessary credits had been voted by the Chambers.

Baron DUPIN begged, in addition to the explanation of the Minister of Marine, to observe that Count Tirlet had forgotten the difference that existed between the English post-office steamers and the French. The English were not, like those of France, built to answer the purpose of war steamers. The chief object of the English government was speed, and consequently the steamers were of too slight a construction to be serviceatte as ships of war.

The Marquis de BOISSY was glad to hear this state-ment, and that of the Minister of Marine, but in order to be takenly satisfied he wished to know the comparative force in gans of the steamers of the two coun-

The MINISTER of MARINE replied that the num ber of guns was no criterion of the respective strength of the vessels as vessels of war. Each nation armed its steamers in its own way. The English had more guns, but the French had guns of greater power; their stea-mer were armed with cannon a la Paixhans.

Ambassadors at a Discount.

The Constitutionnel observes :- " The following eleven Ambassadors are at present in Paris, on leave of absence from their respective posts" or have finally quitted them: M. de St. Aulaire, from Vienna; M. Bressen. Berlin; the Marquis de Dalmatie, Turin; M. de Bussieres, Dresden; M. de Varennes, Lisbon; M. de St. Priest, Capenhagen; M. de Fontenay, Stut-gardt; M. d'Eyragues, Carlsruhe; M. de Sercy, Ispahán; M. de Boiste-Comte, the Hague; and M. de is Rochefoucault, Darmsiadt. The Embassies to Lon-la don. Vienna, Berlin, and Madrid, are vacant, and Messrs, de Brante, de Pontois, de Bacourt, and de Tallenay, are shortly expected in Paris. Is it not fair to suppose that M. Guizot has resolved to carry on diplomacy without diplomatists ?"

Holland House.

In what language shall we speak of that house, ence celebrated for its rare attractions to the forthest ends of the civilized world, and now silent and desolate as the grave? The house was, a hundred and twenty years ago, apostrophized by a poet in tender and graceful lines, which have now acquired a new meaning not less sad than that which they ori-

ginally Lore:
"Thou bill, whose brow the antique structures grace,
Rear'd by bold chiefs of Warwick's noble race, Why, once so loved, whene'er thy bower appears, Oer my dim eyeballs glauce the sudden tears? How sweet were once thy prospects fresh and fair, Thy sloping walks, and unpolluted air! liow sweet the glooms beneath thine aged trees, Thy noon-tide shadow, and thine evening breeze! His image thy forsaken bowers restore; Thy walks and airy prospects charm no more; No more the summer in thy glooms alloy'd,

Thine evening breezes, and thy noon day shade.' Yet a few years, and the shades and structures may follow their illustrious masters. The won derful city which, ancient and gigantic as it is, still continues to grow as fast as a young town of logwood by a waterprivilege in Michigan, may soon displace those turrets and gardens which are associated with so much that is interesting and noble—with the courtly magnificence of Rich—with the loves of Ormond—with the counsels of Cromwell-with the death of Addison. The time is coming when, perhaps, a few old men, the last survivors of our generation, will in vain seek, amidst new streets, and squares, and railway stations, for the site of that dwelling which was in their youth the favourite resort of wits and beauties-of painters and poets -of scholars, philosophers, and statesmen. They will then remember, with strange tenderness, many objects once familiar to them the avenue and the terrace, the busts and the paintings , the carving , the grotesque gilding, and the enigmatical mottoes.
With peculiar fondness, they will recall that venerable chamber, in which all the antique gravity of a college library was so singularly blended with all that female grace and wit could devise to embellish a drawing-room. They will recollect, not unmoved, those shelves loaded with the varied learning of many lands and many ages; those portraits in which were preserved the features of the best and wisest Englishmen of two generations. They will recollect how many men who bave guided the politics of Europe-who have moved great assemblies by reason and eloquence -who have put life into bronze and canvass, or who have left to posterity things so written as it shall not willingly let them die-were there mix tier, and the last comedy of Scribe in another; while lated his conversations with Barras at the Luxemburg, They will remember, above all, the grace-and the

ed with all that was loveliest and gayest in the so-ciety of the most splendid of capitals. They will re-member the singular character which belonged to that circle, in which every talent and accomplishment, every art and science, had its place. They will remember how the last debate was discussed in one cor-Wilkie gazed with modest admiration on Reynolds' Buretti, while Mackintosh turned over Thomas Aquinas to verify a quotation; while Talleyrand reor his rice with Lannes over the field of Austerlitz kindness, far more admirable than grace-with which the princely hospitality of that ancient mansion was dispensed. They will remember the venerable and benignant countenance, and the cordial voice of him who bale them welcome. They will remember that temper which years of pain, of sickness, of lameness, of confinement, seemed only to make sweeter and sweeter; and that frank politeness, which at once relieved all the embarrassment of the youngest and most timid writer or artist, who found himself for the first time among Ambassadors and Earls. They will remember that constant flow of conversation, so natural, so animated, so various, so rich with observation and anecdote; that with which never gave a wound; that exquisite mimiery which ennobled, instead of degrading; that goodness of heart which appeared in every look and accent, and gave additional value to every talent and acquirement. They remember, too, that he whose name they hold in reverence was not less distinguished by the inflexible upright. nest of his political conduct, than by his loving dis-position and his winning manners. They will remem-ber that, in the last lines which he traced, he expressed his joy that he had done nothing unworthy of the friend of Fox and Grey; and they will have reason to feel similar joy, if, in looking back on many troubled years, they cannot accuse themselves of having done any thing unworthy of men who were distinguished by the friendship of Lord Holland-Edin-

The Modern Mahomed.

burgh Review.

"One of the greatest curiosities at Brighton, by the bye in the way of bathing, is, not Mahomed's house—for that' indeed recommends itself but indifferently, either for smartness, size, and sweetness of the apartments, or for any of those qualifications for which bathing establishments elsewhere are generally commended—it is Mahomed himself—SAKE DEEN MAHOMED, who is nearly as old as his more holy name sake and prophet, who stands before you to tell his own story and panegyric, and narrates it, erect, hale, firm, which cat the complete of the complete and without tremulousness of any sort, at the age of ninety two! Out of pure respect for this quasi-century on two legs, one listens attentively to all he has to say. How he first en-

tered the Indian army, and fought in all the battles on the banks of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and was at the To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling! banks of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and was at the siege of Chunarghur and Mirzapoor, and Heaven knows what other sieges, and got a commission, and found himself penniless by the breaking of his banker in Calcutta (no uncommon thing, by the bye, in that region) and how he came to Europe to work out the skill he had acquired by a few years' service in the medical department, to do good to suf-fering humanity, and become 'a very celebrated character.' Nor is this all; for if the nonagenarian notices that you look Nor is this all; for if the nonagenarian notices that you look in the least incredulous at his narrated miracles, he insists upon drawing you towards the top of the stairs which lead into his kitchen, and there exhibits to you, hanging on every part of the wall, a museum of what he calls his 'testimonials—his trophies, in fact, in the shape of crutches, spinestretchers, leg-irous, head-strainers, hump-dressers, and club-foot, reformers, all regularly ticketed with as much skill as the ornithological specimens at the British Museum used to be a year or two ago as thus; ' this is a duck, and there is a goose, so as not to mistake the nature of the objects. ' And these, exclaims the Hindoo, ' these are the tributes paid to my skill by the gentlemen whom my method of schampooing, and a particular oil I employ, have enabled to leave their cumbursome tools and utensils behind them.' This extraordinary man settled at Brighton forty years ago, when there were only eight instead of the present sixty thousand inhabitants in the place." - Granville's Spas in England, &c.

Dalton of Manchester.

"I found the great philosopher in the little laboratory of the institution, staring at me as if struggling to recognise an old acquaintance, whom length of time, and his recent severe attack of illness, had probably obliterated from his intellect. Yet there was still upon his countenance that peculiar smile of humanity which ever distinguished his otherwise striking

" Dalton was in the act of endeavouring to loosen, with patient placidity, the stubborn glass-stopper of an empty botle, and welcomed me with a single smile, after a moment's nesitation and a shake of the hand. Finding the effort difficult for him, ' friend' Clare, by whom I was escorted, and who will, to the last day of his own useful life, cherish the gratifying thought of having been the favoured, as well as the constant, assiduous, and ever-affectionate friend and helpmate of the great philosopher, offered to assist him. But Dalton, gently withdrawing his hand, which held the bottle, from Peter Clare's friendly offer, proceeded to a little lighted furnace, heated the bottle, and presently loosened the stopper; after which, as if he had been exhausted by the effort, he sat himself down, and whispered with hesitation and difficulty some words, the meaning of which we could not catch. Peter, to rouse him, mentioned the last important papers on the Phosphates, which Dalton had forwarded to the Royal Society in the April preceding; hearing which, the philosopher instantly raised his eyes, and inquired if they had been read and published in the Royal Transactions. Having given him a satisfactory answer, and alluded at the same time to our former and frequent meetings in that very hall more than a quarter of a century before, I took my leave of this vene-rable man, who, besides the admiration he was wont to excite before his dreadful attack of illness, as one of the greatest, yet one of the most simple-hearted philosophers of his time, inspires, since that illness, and even commends, a still higher degree of respect, not unmingled with a feeling of commisseration at his present enfeebled condition."—Ibid.

The great English Manufacturers.

"The present Arkwright is the son of Sir Richard. He has an income derivable from estates worth perhaps 400,000.1, which he manages himself without any steward or agent. M. Strutt, the M. P., also is the son of Sir Richard's old partner who is, I believe, still alive, and of very advanced age. The good fortune of this gentleman, who was originally brought up in Sir Richard's factory, is narrated thus:—The threa wound round the bobbing after its being spun, used to ride over the end of the bobbing or reel and break. It slipt or slided over, and Arkwright could not remedy the defect. Strutt was walking one day with him, when the latter said to Strutt, ' If you could but find out the way to make this concern work better I would make a man of you. You shall have a share in the business.' 'How much?' instantly inquired Strutt of his master. The amount was immediately mentioned, and Strutt being satisfied, at the same time rely ing most confidently on Arkwright's honour, took out of his pocket a piece of chalk, and proceeded to chalk over first one bobbing and then another, and so on to twenty bobbings, so

wright completed his bargain by giving Strutt a share in the concern, and treating him thenceforward as his partner.

"On another occasion Strutt was asked to remedy another great defect in the machinery, connected with the ravelling of the thread or web. Strutt asked for a pair of scissors, cut off a bit of the flap of his own coat, made a small round washer with a hole in the centre, placed it under the wheel, and thus prevented its vibration, by which the ravelling of the thread was occasioned—a glaring and injurious defect in every species of cotton manufacture.

The old gentleman, who is in full possession of his facul-ties, is said to be anxious to dispose of the whole of his prodigious concern, which affords employment to nearly all the hands in Belper and Milford. He, I am told, will be satisfied with a moderate sum, and leave, as a bonus, 100,000l. of the purchase-money to lie for use in the concern for some years, at the smallest rate of interest for it, and without in-

"Such are the men who rise from nothing by dint of genius of some sort or another, coupled with skill, assiduity, industry, mechanism, ability, and above all, 'honesty."—Ibid.

A Graduate of Oxford.

A young man of respectable appearance, named George Doborn, was charged before Mr. Twyford with wrenching the knocker from the door of Mr Dow, in Brydges street, Stand. The defendant said he was not aware of having done anything against the law, and he would be most happy to compensate the complainant for the loss he had sustained. Mc Twyford observed, it was strange the Police Act provided against the offence of knocking at doors, and against such an offence as the defendant was charged with ; and he was anxious to know what profession be belonged to, in order to apportion the fine he intended to impose for illegally possessing himself of what belonged to another person. The defendant said he was a student at Oxford, and was making a short stay in town. Mr Twyford was about to order the defendant to pay a fine of 40s., but Mr Dow said he should be satisfied if the defendant would put 5s. in the poor-box.

The One Thing Wanting.

[The following affecting effusion has been sent to us through the kindness of a Tory friend. We have not been able to prevail over the modesty of the author to allow us the advantage of giving his name to our

DEAR SIBTHORP! how true were thy words lately flowing,
"That the Tories should soon rest in Downing street 2 m.' bowers' "-

Thy lips were with wisdom and eloquence glowing,
Thine own charming essence of Billingsgate flowers! Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give; Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury," Place can alone make it blissful to live!

How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses, Should Peel, undisturb'd by the Chartists, or Swing, Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want
More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give;
Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury,"

Place can alone make it blissful to live!

Oh, our glorious return may well gladden the spirit, For our Buckinghams, Hertfords, and Lonsdales are To rejoice in their right—the heir-looms they inherit-Over England supreme sole dictators to be! Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give; Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury," Place can alone make it blissful to live!

How gay are our friends at " The Carlton Club" board. Where our plots never flag, and our funds never fail, Where our Ernest we toast, where, when Peel is restor'd, Victoria, perhaps, uninsulted may be? Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give; Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury," Place can alone make it blissful to live!

Forget, then, to pore over former reverses, Nor remember the groans of the Standard and Times; Bonham's visage no longer as black as a hearse is, Nor Twiss half as dull as his speeches or rhymes Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give; Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury,"

Our lawyers and priests are in clover already-Making bargains at once for their ermine and lawn-Our Knatchbulls, to jobs and to principles steady, Are for coronets panting, their brows to adorn ! let weak is our vaunt, while something we want

Place can alone make it blissful to live!

More sweet than the pleasure which triumph can give; Then Off for "The Palace," On to "The Treasury," Place can alone make it blissful to live!

Literature.

Evils and Remedies of the Present System of Popular Elections, to which is added an Ad. dress on the Proposed Reforms in the Com. merce and Finance of the Country. By James S. Buckingham, Esq. late M. P. for Sheffield. Simpkin and Marshall.

There is some good sense, a great deal of had taste, in this volume. Its subjects,-the Present Elec. tion System; the Ministerial Measures of Finance; and Mr. Silk Buckingham himself,-are pretty equally distributed through its pages.

We learn, from a statement at the close of i the number and the sizes of the books written at various times by Mr Buckingham. These amount to thirty-nine volumes in octave, forty-two volumes in quarto, and two volumes in faho. That is in all, eighty_three volumes. Now these volumes, we are further informed average upwards of six hundred pages each; and thus the total may be moderately computed at forty-nine thousand eight hundred pages, octavo quarto, and follo.

It is quite possible that very few Readers may have been aware of this circuitstance. It vindicates Mr Buckingham's claim to a place above Prynne himself; and we do not know that any other writer ancient or modern can presume to take similar rank beside these two. 't is sice that one learned Jesuit, by name Theophilus Raynand, gloriously consigned his bookseller to the workhouse by the help of twenty folios? but that was a trifle, speaking comparatively. We have also lieard of a commentary on the Bible in eleven hundred volumes, and the enemies of Origen have accused him of the heresy ef six thousand large-sized treatises; but neither of these assertions do we in the least believe There was, undoubtedly, an ancient Robbin, who, in the fervour of a grand appetite that the thread could not pass or slide over the surface so treated, and kept therefore in its proper place.

"Arkwright saw this, and admired its simplicity, and desired Strutt to do the whole; which being accomplished, Arksuffice for the monstrous products of his genius and if the entire sea run ink, these only could suffice for the monstrous products of his genius -but that was imagination Practically speaking, Prynue and Mr Buckingham stand quite alone in the matter, and we more than suspect, not to say hope, that they will continue to do so.

Yet it is not so much for this honorable circumstance that we think the volume before us deserves encouragement, as that it happens to be Mr Buckr ingham's first effort in uodecimo, and limited to three hundred pages. It is only those who have been accustomed to write folios and quartos, that can in any way estimate the labour of producing a duodeeimo : it is beyond all praise : but such as we can bestow, we offer cheerfully.

A great many sensible and pungent remarks on the defects of the Reform Bill; ou the neceissty of an extension of its principles, and a searching reform of its details; are the materials of the first part of the duodecimo. Some shrewd and eloquent extracts from addresses to various assemb ages of people in the north of England, re. printed, from the country newspapers, as one long rambling address upon the Buidget, and very much and very wisely in its favour; constitute the second portion. The third department is carefully interfused with the other two, as will be seen from a few brief extracts:

HOW AND WHY MR A ACRINGHAM WROTE UPON

POPULAR BLACTIONS .
"It was written in the middle of the Atlastic Ocean, on beare the ship President, on her way from Rogland to America, and the greater portion of was penned amid the profound stillness of the midnight-watch, when the greater part of me fellow passegers ...ere buriey in deep sleep. Ity was not meant to serve any political party, or to gratify any personal ambition; but was designed in the event of death-to which all who encounter the perils of the sea are so liable to be left as a legacy to my countrymen, and one of the sincerest proofs I could offer them of the earnestness of my desire to see our common father-land purged of one of the greatest stains upon its national character—viz. the profligacy, fraud, and corruption, exercised at those very periods when the whole nation ought to be animated with the purest spirit of patriotism, and enter upon the duty of choosing their legislators with all the disinterestedness and solemnity becoming an act scarcely less important in its consequences than a right discharge of the duties of religion itself.

" To the Electors of Great Brita in, then, I commend To the Electors of Great Brita in, then, I commend the careful perusal of these pages, just as they were writ-ten, amid the vast solitude and impressive grandeur of that cean on which I may be said to have been cradled; having ploughed its trackless depths while yet a child, and passed the most vigorous years of my manhood upon its bosom."

HOW THERE WAS A STRIKING SCENE AT ONE OF MR.

"The whole assembly here rose, and gave three loud and simultaneous cheers: in the midst of which, Mr York,

the liberal candidate for the city, entered the room; which caused these cheers to be repeated. At the same moment of time, the gas-lights which had been, up to this period, only half charged, as it was yet twilight, were put up to their full charge, by which the previous gloom of the hall was suddenly changed into a blaze of light. Mr Buckingham, taking advantage of this incident, said, he thought it a happy omen, when the hall was ringing with cheers given to the names of Brough. am. Normanby, and Fitzwilliam, that a candidate for their city, of the same school of liberal politics, and with their own city's angient name, should appear: and the flood of light which had burst upon the assembly at this same suspicious moment, brought forcibly back to his recollection two lines of Shakspea e, which he had not read he was certain for nearly twenty years, but which, from their appositeness to the present moment, he could not refrain from repeating, and exclanding, with

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sou of York. " This happy allusion produced a renewal of enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes, and formed a very striking scene.

MR BUCKINGHAM AS A POET AND AN ORATOR.

"Mr Buckingham then thanked the numerous and resa pectable audience for the patient and profound attention which they had paid to his discourse, and beggedpermission to read to them some effusions in connexion with the subject ou which he had addressed them, which were the production of a vacant half-hour passed, but a few days since, at a railway station. waiting for the arrival of the train, where, having neither books, newspapers, nor companions, he traced with a pencil these lines, the extemporaneous outpourings of his own thoughts and feelings at the moment.

"If God's free bounty bids this globe produce
More than enough for all his creatures use,
Shall man monopolize the rich supply,
See brutes full fed—while fellow-mortals die?
Forbid it, heavon! while earth's prolific fields
For man and beast alike abundance yields.
Free as the winds, and chainless as the sea,
Should intercourse between all nations be,
Wherever land is found, or oceans roll,
Or man exists—from Indus to the Pole.
Then would unfettered Industry be paid
In the rich wealth its own free hands had made.
Then would mankind fulfil Heaven's first decree,
And earth with 'fruitfulness' replenished be.
Then would War's blood-red banner soon be furled,
And Peace triumphant reign throughout the world;
While freighted fleets would traverse every sea,
And commerce wing her way unchecked and free;
Island be linked to island—main to main—
Binding all Nature fast in Loves harmonious chain.

"The reading of these lines produced the model."

" The reading of these lines produced the most powerful impression upon the numerous company; and at their conclusion, the whole rose and gave three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

" Notwithstanding the length of time during which Mr Buckingham spoke, the attention of his hearers never for a moment flagged; the convincing power of his arguments, and the elequence with which they were enforced, together with the abundance of facts and appropriate anecdotes, the result of his extensive transvels, with which his mind is fraught, and the humour he displays in delivering them, all contributed to make an impression on the mind, we believe of every person present, that will not soon be erased."-Exam

HORRIBLE EVENT .- The ship Charles, from New Or'eans, was found abandoned in the Gulf of Mexia co by the steam-hoat Tiger. The captain of the Tiger went on board. He found on the table in the cabin four bottles of porter, three parts empty, their necks knocked off, and the beer appeared to be still fresh. All the trunks, baggage, and clothes of the passengers and captain seem to have been carded off. Several marks of blood were on the floor, are some hand spikes were cast on the strabord side of the lick. and an immense pool of blood was observed on the larboard side, which choked up the scuttles. Other narks on the no tholes proved that persons had been mudere and they cast into the sea. Everything showed the Charles had been the scene of a most hard tragely. sving examined every part of the vessel, the captain cuised about for five or six hours to see if he c and discover some boat. He found at a distance of six clies a beat belonging to the Charles, with a dog it to, which appeared to have belonged to one of the passengers. The captain thinks the animal could not have less long abandoned, as it did not seen to drink the waver offered to it with avidity. The arthorities of New Orleans have sent two steamers, in it sixty men in each, to eruise in the Gulf of Mexico, and a large boat with twenty five men. No discovery had as yet taken place, but some su pected persons had been arrested. The opinion is generally entertained that the crew had muticled, and having collected all the baggage, money, and objects of value (and it was known there was an immense quantity on board), gained the land in the long-boat. There were among the male passengers one Spaniard and five French, and there was a French lady of Bordeaux on board.



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

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Dessels Erpected.

Names.	Agents.	From	Y To Sai
*Cambrian		London	23d June
*Tanjore	Foster & Co	do	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co	do.	20th July.
John McLellan		do.	9th June
*Reliance	Remington & Co	do.	22d June
Childe Harold	Foster & Co		23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co	do.	In July.
Sarah	Grey & Co	do.	7th June.
Tasso	Foster & Co	do.	18th June.
Reaper			Lacet a dile.
Anonyma			. In August
Ceylon			. 16th June.
Devonport			. Toen antic.
Higginson	. Higginson & Cardwell .	Livermool	. 29th June.
Mertoun'	Me., Brownrigg & co	. do.	list August
Ulverstone			8th June.
William Pirrie.			om same.
Helen Stewart		do.	14th T-1-
Caledonia		do.	14th July
	te W. Nicol & Co	bo.	In July.
Queen Victoria.	Pollexfen, Milne & co		
Montague		do:	100 Tax
lansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do do	115th July
Christiana			23d July
Alex. Grant			
Woodman			102 7.7
Agnes Gilmore.		Clyde	3d July
Brilliant			110th Feb.
	Ataevicar. Burn & co		26th June.
Thistle		- do.	6th July.
Acuada		.1 do.	10th July.
			19th July.
adia		. China	4
Zill-laine	Grey & Co	. Aden	
Audiains	Eglington Maclean & Co	. JCalcutta	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts

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