



**A C A R D.**

Calcutta, 18th Nov. 1817.

**Messrs. Hutton & Co.**

**H**AVE the pleasure to announce, that they have established a HOUSE of AGENCY at Calcutta, with the concurrence and support of MESSRS. FORBES and CO. of Bombay, as also with the countenance of their Friends MESSRS. SMITH, RICKARDS and CO. of London.

The Members composing the FIRM of HUTTON and CO. for the present are Mr. THOMAS HUTTON, formerly of the House of HUTTON and FORBES of Penang, and Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT, late of the House of FORBES and CO. of Bombay, who, from the interest they take in the prosperity of the New Establishment, have also given it the benefit of the able assistance of their Native Agent NOW-ROJEE SORABJEE.

**The Bombay CALENDAR AND REGISTER**

FOR THE YEAR 1818, WITH **An Almanac,** CORRECTED AND REVISED TO THE LATEST PERIOD, IS IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY in the course of the present month. COURIER OFFICE, 3d Jan. 1818.

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFICE, THE **Indian Kalendar,** SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES According to the various modes OF RECKONING TIME AMONGST THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUS-SULMANS & MALABARIANS, FOR THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1818, PRICE 2½ RUPEES.

**Eduljee Cursetjee**

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY next the 12th instant, AT HIS ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

AN Assortment of Books, &c. Carriage with Horses and Harness, and also a Saddle Horse, with remaining Articles of James Inverarity Esq. &c. &c. Bombay, 10th January 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

CASH wanted for Bills upon the Agents at 30 days' sight by His Majesty's 47th Regt. Tenders will be received by the Pay-master, until the 30th of January 1818. Camp Rulluum December 25th 1817.

**Eduljee Cursetjee**

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 19th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT HIS ROOMS IN MEADOWS STREET.

THE Household Furniture, Plate, Horses, Carriages, A large Library of valuable Books, and other Effects of the late Dr. David White, deceased.

The sale of the Books will commence on Tuesday morning the 20th instant, Catalogues will be distributed previously to the sale. Bombay, 10th January 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Nabob Mirza Ahudoode Khan, Vullud Mozoe Khan has contracted this day with Assiaram Moorlidher to mortgage his large dwelling house, for Rupees 2550, situate on the Pydhowney or Parell road formerly out of the estates of the late Ardasier Dady, and since purchased by Ransor Crisna Senoy, and by whom afterwards sold to the said Nabob. If any person or persons have any claims, mortgages or inheritable right, he must apply within fourteen days from the date hereof unto Assiaram Moorlidher, or otherwise the same will afterwards be not admitted. Bombay, 9th January 1818.

જાહેર જાણ

ખખર. હી. આં. થી. આપી. એ. યે.

નખાખ. મી. રે. નાં. આ. ફ. હી. ખાં. ન. વ. લ. દ. મે. જો. જો. ખાં. ન. એ. હ. ઈ. એ. આ. શ. રાં. મ. મુ. ર. લી. હ. ર. શ. યે. ગો. હિ. ર. એ. ક. મો. ડુ. પો. તા. નુ. રે. હે. વા. નુ. ગો. ર. વી. મુ. ક. વા. નુ. શ. ડુ. ત્ર. પી. આ. ર. પ. પ. વ. શ. ર. તે. મી. ડુ. હે. એ. ગો. હિ. ર. પા. જ. યો. ની. નાં. ત્ર. શ. તા. હુ. પ. ર. કે. એ. ગો. હિ. ર. આ. ગા. લ. અ. ર. દે. શ. ર. દા. હી. નો. જ. શ. હે. ટ. વ. હુ. હ. ત્ર. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. શ. ન. વી. ર. ન. શો. ર. ક. ડ. ર. શ. તનાં. એ. વે. યા. ત્ર. હી. ડુ. હ. ત્ર. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. નખાખ. વે. યા. ત્ર. હી. ડુ. હ. એ. હુ. પ. ર. હ. ર. એ. ક. હો. ક. અ. ગા. ર. હો. કો. નો. દા. વો. અ. ગા. ર. હે. હે. હુ. અ. ગા. ર. ગો. ર. વી. દા. વો. અ. ગા. ર. વા. ર. શી. પો. ય. તો. હો. એ. તો. તે. હ. ઈ. એ. યે. દી. ન. ૧૪ મો. આ. વી. ને. આ. શ. રાં. મ. મુ. ર. લી. હ. ર. ને. જા. હિ. ર. ફ. રે. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. એ. દા. વો. ક. ડુ. હ. હ. ર. શો. ન. હી. ક. તા. ૯ મી. નાં. ની. વારી ૧૮૧૮

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the large Dwelling House of four Stories, with its ground in the neighbourhood of Jadoojee Narrowjee, and Walla Mucond, advertised in the Bombay Courier under date 3d January last to be sold on Wednesday the 14th Instant by Megjee Callian, belongs to Callianjee Maundon Moden, and Gangjee Parshotum, who have purchased it from the said Megjee Callian, for Rupees 5,500 in August 1817. And all persons are hereby cautioned against proceeding in the pretended sale of the said House as advertised for the 14 Instant. Bombay, 10th January 1818.

જાહેર જાણ

ખખર. હી. આં. થી. આપી. એ. યે.

ગા. મે. આ. શ. ની. શ. ર. વા. ર. ને. દી. ને. તા. રી. ખ. ૩ જ. નાં. ની. વારી ૧૮૧૮ ને. દી. ને. મુ. મ. ખ. જ. નાં. ફો. રી. અ. ર. હા. રી. શ. મો. કા. ગા. લ. મે. ધે. ૪. ફ. ર. મો. ગા. જ. હે. યે. આં. ને. હ. પા. વી. હુ. હ. ત્ર. ને. ગો. હિ. ર. એ. ક. મો. ડુ. ૪ મા. લ. નુ. એ. ની. જા. શી. યે. જા. દ. વ. જ. નાં. ર. ન. જ. ત. ધા. ૧. ૧.

જા. મ. કં. ન. ની. પ. રી. શ. વા. લુ. ખ. ધ. વા. ર. ને. દી. ને. તા. રી. ખ. ૧૪ મી. આ. એ. મ. હી. નાં. ની. એ. જા. હિ. ર. હી. હાં. હુ. ફ. રી. ને. વે. ય. તો. હ. તો. તે. ગો. હિ. ર. એ. ક. મો. ડુ. હ. ત્ર. ને. વા. નુ. ગો. ર. વી. મુ. ક. વા. નુ. શ. ડુ. ત્ર. પી. આ. ર. પ. પ. વ. શ. ર. તે. મી. ડુ. હે. એ. ગો. હિ. ર. પા. જ. યો. ની. નાં. ત્ર. શ. તા. હુ. પ. ર. કે. એ. ગો. હિ. ર. આ. ગા. લ. અ. ર. દે. શ. ર. દા. હી. નો. જ. શ. હે. ટ. વ. હુ. હ. ત્ર. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. શ. ન. વી. ર. ન. શો. ર. ક. ડ. ર. શ. તનાં. એ. વે. યા. ત્ર. હી. ડુ. હ. ત્ર. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. નખાખ. વે. યા. ત્ર. હી. ડુ. હ. એ. હુ. પ. ર. હ. ર. એ. ક. હો. ક. અ. ગા. ર. હો. કો. નો. દા. વો. અ. ગા. ર. હે. હે. હુ. અ. ગા. ર. ગો. ર. વી. દા. વો. અ. ગા. ર. વા. ર. શી. પો. ય. તો. હો. એ. તો. તે. હ. ઈ. એ. યે. દી. ન. ૧૪ મો. આ. વી. ને. આ. શ. રાં. મ. મુ. ર. લી. હ. ર. ને. જા. હિ. ર. ફ. રે. તી. આ. ર. પ. ઠી. એ. દા. વો. ક. ડુ. હ. હ. ર. શો. ન. હી. ક. તા. ૯ મી. નાં. ની. વારી ૧૮૧૮

**TO BE SOLD,**

A SPACIOUS portable BUNGALOO on the Esplanade near Mr. Warden's. Also to be let, a Capital House in a central and trading part of the Garrison, enquire of E. REEL and Co. Auctioneers. Bombay, 10th January 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Mr. GENES' NORMAN, late of Bombay, British Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON, of the same place, Esq. all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN GEO. LAYBURN, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and credits, of LIEUTENANT DAVID HOGARTH, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of LIEUTENANT THOMAS SAVAGE ROBINSON, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM LEWIS JENKINS, late of Bombay, Master Mariner, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of GEORGE SKENE KEITH Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon, in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, January 9th 1818.

**G. HIGGS,**

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large lot of Arab and Persian Horses per Ships Mary and Kussovic. Bombay, 9th January 1818.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.**

Sir, I have lately returned to India after an absence of some years in England and fully expected, that the effect of some of the great events which had taken place since I left Bombay would have extended in some respects to India. Among these the principal are the return of peace and the establishment of a Free Trade with India. But judge of my surprise when entering the Shipyards, both European and Native, for my equipment for an oustination, I found that the prices of every Europe article, which had been raised to an exorbitant rate by many years of war, had remained perfectly stationary; many of them indeed increased. The effect of peace in England are visible in every village you visit and in every shop you enter. I have not in my possession a comparative statement of the prices of any two specific periods, but it may be sufficient to state that, when I arrived in England I experienced great difficulty in living upon my income; before I left it I lived in comparative ease and affluence. Why have not these advantages extended themselves to India, assisted as they have been by the operation of the Free Trade? Are we never to receive the benefit of that sunshine, which under the blessing of Providence, is now extending itself over our native country, or are the war-prices to remain with us forever? The effects of that sunshine, which I here speak of figuratively, would be some alleviation to us, under the destructive influence of that real sunshine of which we experience abundance. When the exclusive trade with India was in the hands of the company; the ship keepers were dependent on the commanders of their ships for the supply of their warehouses; when 50 per cent on the invoice (real or salt water I pretend not to say) was no uncommon price for the purchase of an investment, or if they obtained their supplies on commission they were liable to a considerable charge for freight. How are the circumstances now altered? The trade has been thrown open, and the ships of individuals have come into competition with the company's. It may be said that such competition has tended to decrease the extent of the investments in which the commanders of the regular ships formerly speculated, without any corresponding supply from the Free Traders. Such may probably have been the effect in a partial degree; but we should naturally suppose, if such were the case, that the supplies would secure to the importers the same advance on the prime cost. The contrary however is well known to be the fact. The commanders are now unable to dispose of their investment, without great difficulty, or must be satisfied with a moderate advance. Many have disposed of them at prime cost, and there are some instances in which they have been sold at a discount. But have the public benefited by this depreciation of the prices? Have either you or I, Sir, placed a cheese or a ham on our table, or covered our head with beaver or our feet with leather, at a less price since the return of peace and the opening of the trade, than we did before? For myself I can answer in the negative. You may perhaps have been more fortunate, but whenever I visit the shops, either while on a leisure hour, or to supply my wants, I fancy the prices to be daily increasing. I am not partial to the two first articles having long lived in a Mahomedan country, and the smell of cheese being offensive to my delicate nerves; but the prices of the two latter I can confidently affirm to be rather on the increase than on the decline. If the supplies are obtained on commission, and we frequently see them advertised as such in the Papers, they are relieved from the intermediate charge which must attach to them if included in the investment of any commander. The charge of freight is now trifling. We frequently see the Free Traders coming in ballast, or well pleased if they obtain a freight of £ 6. per Ton. Under such circumstances Europe articles can surely be obtained, and exposed for sale at more reasonable prices than are at present demanded; securing at the same time to the person who commissions them a very liberal profit. But here again the loss by exchange is pleaded as the cause of the enhanced prices. The exchange I admit is bad, but not to the degree contended for. A decrease in the demand will by some be pleaded as a reason for the difficulty experienced by the commanders in disposing of their investments; but such a plea cannot, if reflected on for a moment, be maintained. The number of Europeans in India with whom the demand must arise is not on the decline, as our power in India extends, so must the numbers of Europeans to support that power increase. The natural demands of Bombay on the Europe market, are very considerably increased by the approach of the divisions of the Bengal and Madras armies to our shores. The troops at the remote station of Nagpoor find Bombay the most convenient source of supply, not from the moderate prices which prevail in its market, but from the better means of communication. We do not find the articles remain longer in shops than formerly. No decrease therefore in the demand for articles, I mean those that are called necessities, can be pleaded. The demand for articles and nicknacks may decrease to the injury no doubt of the trader but certainly without reflecting on the wisdom or prudence of society. The prices of few articles have struck me more forcibly than those of Books, and rather what is called a shop-woman. Mr. Edgewood has pleased in seeing my shelves well filled. A few days after my return to India I visited a Europe shop in search of a favorite work; and was surprised to find several large tables covered with books, many of which from their appearance must have lain several years exposed for sale. On reflecting on this circumstance I began to lament that the love of literature had so greatly declined in Bombay since I last left it. But this I was soon satisfied could not be the case, when I remembered having visited the day before, the very extensive & valuable library established since the period I mention by the Li-

terary Society, which is not only open, to the members of that institution, but to all others who may be willing to become subscribers. A Library in fact which is worthy the patronage of every individual. I enquired of some of the bye standers the cause of the demand for books having apparently so much declined, without obtaining any satisfactory answer, but on robbing away the dust and inspecting the first page the mystery was soon explained by the unseasonable prices affixed to them. The English prices of all periodical works, Army Lists &c. are printed in the frontispiece and the publishers in England would be astonished to see the value affixed to them on the shopboards of Bombay. Even Almanacks, Army Lists, and Nautical Ephemerides retain in some of the Shops their original prices, in spite of the lapse of time to which they are alone applicable, when they become valuable only as waste paper.

I could extend these remarks to much greater length, but am fatigued myself and should weary the patience of your readers if any of them should condescend to peruse this letter. I am not however prepared at the present moment to suggest a remedy for the evil of which we certainly have reason to complain, and perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to do so better than I could.

In making these remarks, however, I beg to be understood as not wishing to throw any discredit on the shop keepers who of course have their own interests to attend to. They altogether form as respectable a class as is to be found in any settlement, and among them individually are some who would do credit to any state of Society in which they might be placed.

I believe however they would equally consult their own interests if instead of keeping up the present high prices, which I think cannot be justified, they were to reduce them in a proportionate degree with the original charges in England, and by encouraging the sale of their stores, obtain by a quick return of their property, the sacrifice they might thus make.

I am Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
ANON.

BOMBAY 8TH JANUARY 1818.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 2d JANUARY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

**SURGEON J. Inverarity** is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate agreeably to the existing Regulation for three years from the date of embarkation.

**Doctor Morgan** is appointed civil surgeon. **Surgeon Christie**, Agent for the manufacture of Gun Powder;

**Surgeon Maxwell**, Garrison Surgeon;

**Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie**, Secretary to the Medical Board vice **Laverty**, from the same period

**Assistant Surgeon Kennedy** is to succeed **Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie** in the Medical charge of the Court of Circuit and appeal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **Lieutenant Campbell**, the Fort adjutant and Garrison Quarter Master of Bombay, to be Assistant Secretary to the Military Board vice **Lieutenant Belliss**, who is appointed to the situation vacated by **Lieutenant Campbell**.

**Bombay Castle 5th January 1818.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel, at his own request, the furlough to Europe, granted to **Captain J. Carter** of the 3d Regiment N. I. under date the 24th of January 1817, and to place him at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

In consequence of **Lieutenant Billamore**, adjutant of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. being detained on Staff Employ in the Deckan, **Lieutenant Adams** of that corps is appointed to act as adjutant from the 20th ultimo until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **James Dennis De Viste Esquire** to act as Military Pay master at the Presidency during the absence of **Mr. Sparrow**, the appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate to regimental courts martial be permitted to draw a Staff allowance at the rate of (\$.) four Rupees per diem for the number of days the court may actually sit, (not including however any period of adjournment, unless it is for the express purpose of enabling the deputy judge advocate to transcribe the proceedings) the sittings to be considered to commence with the day the court first convenes, and to end with the date of the transmission of the proceedings for the approval of His Excellency the commander in chief, or of the officer, under whose warrant the court shall have assembled (both days inclusive) when the functions of the Deputy Judge advocate cease. In the event however of a revision being ordered, the allowance is to be drawn for the number of days that may be occupied in such revision, bills for the established allowance to be countersigned by presidents of courts Martial respectively in evidence that the period drawn for by the officiating deputy judge advocate is correct.

**Bombay Castle 6th January 1818.**

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of two Conductors; one to be stationed at **Penwell** and another at **Camilla**, for receiving and forwarding the transmission of Stores to Poona.

**Bombay Castle 6th January 1818.**

**Conductor David Molyson**, of the Ordnance store department is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

### STAFF.

**Lieutenant J. W. M. Falconar** to be Fort Adjutant at **Penwell**, vice **McDonell**.—Date of appointment, from the date of **Captain McDonell's** embarkation for Europe.

**1st Battalion 2d Regiment.**

**Lieutenant James Laurie** to be Adjutant, vice **Thomas**, transferred to the Cavalry,—1st November 1817.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,  
Sec. to Government.



Since our last publication we have received no Calcutta papers; but several Madras papers have reached us, the latest date however is only of the 13th December. Some further particulars relative to the insurrection in Ceylon are the most interesting articles contained these papers, they will be found under the usual head in our subsequent columns.

We have republished from the Gazette of Wednesday the accounts of the operations at Nagpore on the 16th December, the following is the return of the ordnance and ammunition captured on that occasion. BRASS GUNS, 1, 18lb. 2, 15lb. 1, 12lb. 3, 9lb. 3, 8lb. 10, 6lb. 3, 4 1/2 lb. 4, 4lb. 2, 3 1/2 lb. 5, 3lb. 15, 2 1/2 lb. 6, 2lb. 1, 1/2 lb. MORTARS, 1, 8 in. 1, 7 in. HOWITZER, 1, 8 in. IRON GUNS, 1, 12lb. 2, 9lb. 1, 3lb. 2, 2lb. 4, 1/2 lb. Total 75 guns, 51 tumbrils ammunition, 26 duff-bags powder.

We have just been favored with **Francfort** journals to the 21st July, bringing down the London news to the 14th of the same month.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th July.

The following is a translation of part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's speech, contained in the latest journals we have received.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot close this session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of most profound regret at the continuance of the unhappy indisposition of His Majesty. The promptitude with which you have attended to the consideration of the different objects that I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the session, merits my warmest thanks, and I have no doubt but that the favorable change which has happily taken place in our internal situation ought to be principally attributed to the salutary measures which you have adopted to secure the public tranquillity, and to your firm attachment to the principles which have preserved and maintained till now the constitution, the resources and the credit of the country.

In spite of the artifices and plots which have been practised with too much success in various parts of the country in order to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and incite them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction to receive the most decisive proofs of loyalty and public spirit of the greatest part of the people, and it is impossible to praise too highly the patience with which they have supported the greatest distress.

I am extremely sensible of the confidence which you have reposed in me by the extraordinary powers with which you have invested me. The necessity which required this measure is a subject of deep regret with me, and you may rely that I shall use the power moderately, but efficaciously, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the supplies you have granted me, and for the laborious enquiries you have made into the receipts and expenditure of the country. I have seen with pleasure that you have been able to provide for all the branches of the public service without adding to the burdens of the people.

The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency under existing circumstances of the financial arrangements you have adopted.

I have every reason for believing that the deficiency in the revenue ought to be chiefly attributed to the bad harvest of the last year, and I have the best founded hopes that the revenue will gradually improve.

(The remainder tomorrow.)

This tomorrow's paper has not reached us, enough however is given to cause us to express our heartfelt satisfaction that the situation of our mother country can be represented in such favorable terms.

The three per cent consols rose on the 13th July to 85.

Exchequer bills were 16 to 19sch. The bank was issuing the new gold coinage in payment of dividends.

We regret to state that **Mr. Ponsonby** died on the 7th July; his grace the Duke of Northumberland on the 10th July; and the celebrated **Madame de Stael** on the 14th July, her body was to be carried to **Coppet** for burial.

The **Duchess of Berri** was delivered of a daughter on the 13th July, which survived her birth only two days.

The Spanish general **Lacy** has been sent to **Majorca**, where he will know his fate: it was supposed that his executioner accompanied him, and that he would be hanged.

The Duke of Wellington was at **Valenciennes** on the 13th July, and had been much occupied with public business since his arrival at that city.

On the 10th July addresses to the Prince Regent were unanimously voted in both Houses of Parliament, exposing the evils resulting from the trade in slaves as it is at present carried on, and praying his royal highness to use every means, whether by an appeal to the allied powers or otherwise, for the immediate and complete abolition of the inhuman traffic.

Several vessels have entered this port since our last, but we are unable to announce the arrival of any from England; the latest accounts we have from Europe are the foregoing, brought via **Bassorah**, and these are only a few days posterior to the date of our papers received by the **Hannah**. A signal is flying for another ship from the southward and we hope it will prove one from **Old England**.

Letters from **Canton** of the 1st November mention, that a French frigate and corvette have appeared in the China seas, destined, as is understood, for **Cochin China**, with presents to the King and principal authorities there. Their object is probably to endeavor to renew the intercourse, which commenced before the French revolution, between France and **Cochin China**; and as the frigate has arrived at **Manilla**, and is expected at **Canton**, they may perhaps have also in view a revival of the commercial pursuits at that port. It is supposed they will however do little or nothing at **Cochin China**, at least for the present, if a judgment may be formed from the unsettled and impoverished state of that country.

The same letters state, that considerable inconvenience is likely to be experienced by the trade, if greater restrictions are not imposed on the Native agents who proceed annually with the China trade from the different ports in India, to prevent their remaining, as they are disposed to do, the whole year round at **Canton**, instead of returning with the ships to India. As none of the Europeans engaged in trade have this privilege allowed them, and the Chinese government is equally jealous of any Natives of India remaining permanently within its territories, it is hoped that some measures may be taken to insure a strict compliance with the regulations under which the trade is sanctioned.

We understand that considerable supplies of Europe articles for the divisions of the field army under **Sir Thomas Hislop** and **Sir John Malcolm** have lately been forwarded by the Native merchants at the Presidency by the way of **Poona** and **Aurangabad**; and it has been suggested to us, that the supplies would be likely to reach their destination more expeditiously if forwarded by the way of **Baroda** & **Rutlaum**. A reference to the present situation of the field forces will soon lead to a satisfactory conclusion on this point.

We are happy to find, that the settlement is to be enlivened in the course of this month with an elegant masquerade. We have heard it whispered, that the original plan was to be altered in favor

of a fancy ball, but we cannot trace this report to any authority, the original intention of the subscribers to this entertainment remaining unaltered.

By the latest accounts we have seen from **Poonah**, dated 4th Jan. the **Paishwa** and his whole army have ascended the southern ghauts, they are supposed to have gone either towards **Mahowlee** or to **Wye**.

**General Smith** being apprised of the dangerous situation of **Capt. Staunton**, had marched from **Chacun** on the 3d Jan. to relieve him; but **Capt. Staunton** had been able to move off for **Seroor** the evening before the arrival of **General Smith's** force at **Korygaum**, at noon of the 3d. **General Smith** halted at **Korygaum** on the 4th. All was again tranquil at **Poona**.

Having been favored with the following very interesting and distinct account of the victory, obtained by the Madras army, under His Excellency **Sir Thomas Hislop**, on the 21st ultimo near **Oojein**, over the troops of **Mulhar Row Holkar**, we have great gratification in laying it before our readers.

Extract of a letter dated the 23d Dec. 1817 from **Mahedpoor**, 20 Miles North of **Oojein**.

"On the morning of the 21st, we marched at 6 o'clock from **Arnea**, about 6 miles south from this place, and proceeded about 3 1/2 miles without any thing particular having occurred: on reaching that distance we came in sight of a considerable body of horse on our front and on our right, and from the top of a small hill, on the left of the road, which **Sir John Malcolm** ascended to reconnoitre, we had a view of **Holkar's** camp about 2 1/2 miles off, with the **Sopra**, (or **Seprah**) river along his front and left flank, and a ravine on his right. We halted here in order to let the baggage be collected in as compact a body as possible, and it was ordered to be taken forward to the village of **Deolact**, which had the **Sopra** river between it and the enemy's position, and also the advantage of having a number of trees about it, which must have prevented many of the enemy from seeing where the baggage was placed.

During this halt, the horse above mentioned (the **Khan's** **Pagah** I believe), got very insolent, hovering all around and coming near enough for us to hear their abusive language quite distinctly. Two small parties of light infantry, however, being sent out against them, brought down 3 or 4, and made the others keep a most respectful distance.

The baggage being now pretty well up, the line advanced along the road leading to the ford of the **Sopra**, about half a mile south of the town of **Mahedpoor**, and **Sir John Malcolm** moved down with a brigade of guns and a regiment of cavalry merely to attract the notice of the enemy's horse, the better to secure the safe deposit of the baggage on the left. Whilst we were making this demonstration, we kept an equal pace with the line, and joined it again when within half a mile of the ford where we were to cross; two corps of light infantry and the rifle corps were then pushed across the river, and posted in a ravine which runs out of it at right angles and close to the ford. The artillery followed, and were posted about 50 yards across, a situation which they had no sooner reached, when the whole of the enemy's artillery, from which we had hitherto received but a few shots directed at the body of the troops crossing the river, opened upon all troops that were within their sight. The cavalry crossed next and were immediately moved up the bed of the river to the left under cover of the left bank, and, after going off in that direction about half a mile with the **Mysore** horse on their left, they were halted until the infantry could arrive to attack the guns. The left brigade arrived next at the ford, and were moved off to the left of it, when they were also halted until the right brigade, consisting of 420 Europeans and the 2d battalion of the 14th, should arrive to be formed on the right. The fire by this time, both round and grape, was extremely heavy from the front and right, particularly from a ruined village in that direction about 500 yards from the ford where we crossed; **Sir John Malcolm** then proposed, as the greatest part of the infantry had arrived, that he should be sent with the right brigade to storm the ruined village and take the guns; and the commander in chief might at the same time order the attack on the left, for which they were all ready. The proposal was immediately assented to: orders were sent to the left, and **Sir John** immediately brought the Europeans up the bank. We no sooner showed ourselves than the men were knocked down very fast, & **Sir John**, finding that the rifles and light infantry were close at hand, & that they were suffering severely in the Nullah ordered them to take the place

(Continued after the Poetry.)

LALLA ROOKH.

Portrait of Nourmahal, one of the heroines,  
 "There's a beauty for ever unchangeably bright,  
 Like the long sunny lapse of a summer day's night,  
 Shining on, shining on, by no shadow made tender,  
 Till Love falls asleep in his sameness of splendour,  
 This was not the beauty—oh! nothing like this,  
 That to you, Nourmahal! gave such magic of bliss;  
 But that loveliness ever in motion, which plays,  
 Like the light upon Autumn's soft shadowy dews;  
 Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies  
 From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes,  
 Now melting in mist, and now breaking in gleams,  
 Like the glimpse a saint has of heaven in his dreams!  
 When pensive, it seem'd as if that very grace,  
 That charm of all others was born with her face,  
 And when angry,—for even in the tranquillest times,  
 Light breezes will ruffle the flow'rs sometimes;  
 The short passing anger but seem'd to awaken  
 New beauty, little flow'rs that are sweetest when  
 shaken.  
 If tenderness touch'd her, the dark of her eye  
 At once took a darker, a heavenlier dye.  
 From the depth of whose shadow, like holy revelations,  
 From innermost shrines came the light of her feelings!  
 Then her mirth—oh! 't was sportive as ever took wing  
 From the heart with a burst, like the wild bird in spring;  
 Flum'd by a wit that wou'd fascinate sages,  
 Yet playful as Peris let loose from their cages.\*  
 While her laugh, full of life without controul  
 But the sweet one of gracefulness sprung from her soul;  
 And where it most spark'd no glance could discover,  
 In lip, cheek, or eye, for she brighten'd all over,  
 Like any fair lake that the breeze is upon,  
 When it breaks into dimples and laughs at the sun.  
 Such—such were the peerless enchantments that gave  
 Nourmahal the proud Lord of the East for her slave  
 And tho' bright was his harem,—a living porterre  
 Of the flow'rs of this planet, tho' treasures were  
 there,  
 For which Solomon's self might have given all the store  
 That the navy of Ophir ere wing'd to his shore;  
 Yet dim before her, were the smiles of them all,  
 And delight of his harem was young Nourmahal."

FROM COLERIDGE'S WALLENSTEIN.

"For fable is Love's world, his home, his birth place,  
 Delightfully dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,  
 And spirits; and delightedly believes  
 Divinities, being himself divine.  
 The intelligible forms of ancient Plets,  
 The fair humanities of old religion,  
 The power, the beauty, and the Majesty,  
 That had their haunts in dale, or piny mountain,  
 Or forest by slow stream, or pebbly spring,  
 Or charms, or watery depths;—all these have vanished  
 They live no longer in the faith of reason!  
 But still the heart do need a language still,  
 By th' old instinct bring back the old names,  
 And to you starry world they now are gone,  
 Spirits or Gods, that used to share this Earth,  
 With Man as with their friend; and to the lover,  
 Yonder they move, from yonder visible Sky,  
 Shoot influence down; and even at this day,  
 'Tis Jupiter who brings what'er is great,  
 And Venus who brings every thing that's fair!"

\* In the wars of the *Dives* with the *Paris* when the former took the latter prisoners, they shut them up in iron cages and hung them on the highest trees, where they were visited by their companions who brought them the choicest odours.—Richardson.  
 † In the Malay language the same word signifies women and flowers.

(Continued from the third Page)

on the left of the European—that was at first intended for the two battalions of the 14th, which could not come up the bank for some minutes more; and he immediately ordered the advance on the guns, the rifles being directed on the enemy's battery on their right of the village, the light infantry on the village itself, and the Europeans on their left battery; four companies of the 14th also arrived in time to charge with the Europeans. The charge was made in the most gallant manner possible, the enemy's guns were so well served, that the dust was constantly knocked up in the men's faces, and great numbers of them in every instant, but there was not the slightest appearance of hesitation any where; on the contrary all continued the most steady advance, and Sir John Malcolm encouraging them when he got about half way with a Huzza, they rushed on and carried all before them; the enemy's Golanauze standing many of them to be bayoneted at the guns. There were not less than 43 guns at work on the right and left of this village, besides some infantry in the village itself. The havoc made up on our men in the advance was great, as you will see in the sub-joined abstract.

Went into action,	Killed and wounded in advance.
The flank companies of the Royals,	169 — 31
Madras European Regiment,	250 — 63
16th Light Infantry,	500 — 72
3d Do. do.	460 — 107
Rifle corps,	300 — 130

The horse artillery also suffered a very severe loss, almost all their guns were dismounted by the enemy's shot.

The left brigade moved out at the same time we did, and attacked a battery of 20 guns, supported by a body of infantry. The enemy at that battery however soon deserted their guns and retired upon their infantry, and our cavalry, on seeing their guns in possession of the left brigade, charged the enemy's infantry, and cut great numbers of

them down. The enemy's cavalry were well mounted, and as they started off the moment they saw the advance of the infantry made on their guns, they escaped almost entirely untouched, with the exception of a few overtaken in the pursuit by the Mysore horse under Captain James Grant, who captured seven elephants, upwards of 200 camels, and a great many tattoos and bullocks. The infantry in rear of the guns, which Sir John Malcolm stormed, behaved very shabbily: they gave their brave Golanauze no support whatever, so that after the guns were taken, we had little to do on the right. We advanced immediately afterwards to the infantry camp, where we expected they would be drawn up; but on the contrary we found but a few empty tents: beyond that was a battery of 13th guns, from whence we had a few rounds at a distance which did little execution, and when they were taken possession of, the battle may be said to have ceased.

Sir John Malcolm went in pursuit with a brigade of cavalry and two battalions of light infantry across the Sopra about four o'clock, but with no success. We were much detained by the passage down to the river being very narrow and the ford bad; and the enemy had too great a start of us. The Mysore horse pursued to the N. W. without crossing the river and were more fortunate, as I mentioned before.

Upon the whole, the day was a creditable one to the Madras army. We had in action but 5,500 regular troops, 14 light guns and 3,000 Mysore horse, against an enemy in a strong position, with 14 battalions (average strength about 500 each), 70 guns, & about 10,000 horse.—We have taken 64 guns (the remaining 6 likewise have been thrown into the river), a number of standards &c., and a great proportion of their cattle; and have killed and wounded from 2 to 3,000 of their troops, the greatest proportion of that number being killed. Our loss has been severe. We had upwards of 700 of the regular troops and 30 European officers killed and wounded, also about 70 Mysore horse.

I ought to have mentioned that, while the right brigade was forming in the river, our foot artillery opened a fire from the right bank on the enemy's batteries at the ruined village and the rocket troop which moved to the left with the cavalry, fired on the enemy's right, and kept a body of the horse in check until our infantry charged."

Extract of another letter dated Camp Mheid-poor, 22d December 1817.

I have only time to acquaint you, that yesterday joined a complete victory over Holkar's army, capturing 73 guns, mostly brass, 7 elephants and one hundred camels.—The horse like cowardly dogs, run away deserting their Golanauze and Alygois, as did their infantry. Young Holkar was off at the commencement of the action which was begun by a heavy cannonade from the enemy on our troops crossing the river; this was replied to by our horse artillery, foot artillery and rocketeers with very little effect, the enemy fired in superior style, they dismounted 4 of our guns and a shot striking one of our tumbrils it blew up.—his continued for nearly two hours, when the infantry, who had been formed in the bed of the river, under partial cover, were ordered to advance and attack the guns; which they did in gallant style, under a heavy fire of grape which knocked down whole bodies of them, the guns were levelled low with admirable precision—scarce a mounted officer was touched all the killed and wounded were on foot—we have lost 3 officers killed, Lieut. Colman, M. E. R.—Lieut. Macleod, royal scots—Lieut. Glen 1st Bat. 3d. P. L. I. The wounded officers are, Major Bowen, 16th; Capt. Hunster, 3d—Capt. Norton, 19th doing duty with the rifles—Lieut. Noble, H. A.—Lieut. Lyon, 8th cavalry—Lieut. Gibbings, 18th—Lieut. Gwynne, rifles—Lieut. Diske, rifles—Capt. Elliott, A. D. C.—Lieut. Campbell, royals — Lieut. Palmer, 16th—Lieut. Calder, rifles—Lieut. Haqcorne, M. E. B. since dead—Lieut. Macintosh, 4th—Capt. Brown, 14th—Lieut. Gem, rifles—Lieut. Shanahan, rifles—Lieut. Eastman, rifles—Lieut. Jones, 3d—Lieut. Clemons, 3d—Lieut. Matthias, 6th—Dr. Stevenson, 16th—Lieut. Mackintosh, 16th—Lieut. Gamag, H. A.—Capt. Evans, Deputy Paymaster—all seriously as there was no musquetry, all round & grape. Our loss is upwards of 600 killed and wounded; and the enemy's about 2,000 killed and wounded. We halt here a day or two to dress the wounded & shall leave them at the town of Mheid-poor with a strong escort and then advance—

I trust Sir William Kier, or the Bengal troops under General Donkin will fall in with the fugitives; they have gone off to Rampoorah, there are other wounded officers whose names I have not yet collected.

Postscript.

We have been favored with the perusal of some letters, from Poonah dated 5th and Seroor 3d January, relative to the battle of Korygaum, from which we collect the following extracts. On the morning of the 1st Jan. the 2d of the 1st, consisting of about 550 men, under the command of Capt. Staunton, marched from Seroor for Poonah, accompanied by Capt. Swanston's horse and two guns with an artillery officer and the usual complement of men. At 6 they arrived on the banks of the Beema after having been much harassed during the march by the enemy's horse. The Mahratta army were at a place about 6 miles distant from Korygaum, but having had notice of the approach of Capt. Staunton's corps, the Peishwa's body guard of Arabs had secured the ford, and taken post in a commanding position. Our troops pushed for the village and succeeded in getting into a strong part of it. They were engaged from eleven in the morning until ten in the evening. In this situation they were, after marching 22 miles and fighting all day, without water or provisions, when a Jemidar of Capt. Swanton's made his way to Poonah, and Colonel Burr immediately sent out a party to Wargooli to attempt to relieve them. But the road was so intercepted by the immense masses of the Mahratta army, that the attempt could not be persevered in. The firing however of the party at Wargooli, and near approach of General Smith, so alarmed the enemy that they withdrew from before Korygaum. Captain Staunton with the remains of his gallant force got into Seroor on the 3d instant with his colors, guns and sick. His loss was—Sepoys, killed 50, wounded 103. Dr. Wingate killed, Lieut. Cunnellon wounded, Lieut. Pattenson, brought in severely wounded, Lieut. Chrisolme shot thro the head. Capt. Swanston wounded in two places, and upwards of 100 of his men killed and wounded; 12 artillery men killed and 8 wounded out of 26 that left Seroor. The enemy is supposed to have lost between 6 and 700 men.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last, the first Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery and Admiralty Sessions for this Town and Island &c. commenced before the Honorable the Recorder and his associates.

After opening the Court with the usual forms, the following gentlemen were called & sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

- CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, FOREMAN.  
 James Henderson Esq. | Bazett Doveton Esq.  
 John Jukes, — | M. De Vitre Esq.  
 Capt. R. Morgan, | Mansfield Forbes Esq.  
 James Sundry Esq. | Benjamin Noton Esq.  
 Thomas Buchanan Esq. | Capt. Charles Keys,  
 James Farish Esq. | Capt. W. T. Graham,  
 Capt. T. D. Beaty, | Capt. John Mack.  
 Capt. Geo. Barnes, | Capt. Wm. Mainwaring.

The Honorable the Recorder, in a short charge, said he was happy to observe that the list of prisoners on the calendar was a very short one. There was one indictment for murder; in which it appeared from the depositions, that during the celebrations of a mussulman festival, a mussulman had been killed, by a blow received from another mussulman. In these depositions there were no proofs of any previous malice or quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased, and there certainly was evidence of the prisoner being drunk at the time the man was killed; but this last circumstance would make no difference in a legal point of view as to nature of the crime committed; the Grand Jury would judge from the weapon

made use of which would be produced to them, whether it was such a one, as from the force with which it was used, must necessarily have caused death, as that would be a case of murder; but if it should appear to them, that, from the size of the weapon & the other circumstances of the case, a beating only was intended, and the death to be an unintentional consequence of the beating, the safest way would perhaps be only to find a bill for manslaughter.

Another case, and which he had directed to be first laid before them, from the consideration that several of the witnesses belonged to a ship then under despatch for England, was one of a very serious nature. It was that of the robbery of a native woman by four Europeans, during the course of a night, in which two of the Europeans had been sleeping in the house with the woman and another of her class. His Lordship said, he was afraid there would be no difficulty in this case. The others were mere common cases of burglary, and required no observations. The Grand Jury then retired and in the course of about an hour returned with a true bill against

John Symes, Richard Ham, James Parker and Thomas Lindsay, for stealing in a dwelling house, above at value of forty shillings; who were immediately arraigned, and having pleaded not guilty, the Advocate General, after opening the case in his usual perspicuous manner, stated, that, as there appeared to him to be a very marked distinction in the degree of criminality of the four prisoners, and as the evidence he had to support the charge required to be corroborated, he should, under the direction of the court, produce no evidence against the three last prisoners; upon which, the jury acquitted Ham, Parker and Lindsay. The case was fully proved against the other prisoner James Symes. It appeared that he had slept with the woman, about a fortnight before the robbery was committed, that he had afterward proposed to two of the sailors on board of his ship to join with him in robbing the woman, that on their refusal he had recourse to the three prisoners who were indicted with him, and by his representations had seduced them into the commission of the crime. These appeared to have felt compunction for what they had done, as they had the next day given up all the property stolen, when the constable went on board the ship. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; but recommended him strongly to the mercy of the court in consequence of his former good character. Upon which his Lordship in a most impressive manner pronounced judgment on him. The Recorder said, that the prisoner was much indebted to the merciful recommendation of the jury for his life, as the crime which had been brought home to him, proved that he could not be of service to society, without such a thorough reformation as a most severe punishment alone could effect. He had been convicted of a crime, from the perpetration of which, the best feelings of human nature and his own manhood ought to have saved him. He had deliberately planned the robbery of a defenceless woman, thrown from her situation in society for the time under his more immediate protection; and on the bosom of this poor woman had he, in all probability, devised the scheme of plundering her, which in a fortnight afterwards he had carried into execution. Under such aggravated circumstances, the sentence which the court pronounced was a very lenient one for him. It was beto transported to New South Wales for the term of seven years.

The other three men, Ham, Parker and Lindsay, after a solemn warning from the Bench, were then discharged; and the court adjourned to the next day. On which day, the Grand Jury having found true Bills against—Mahomed Jassoff Ker-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

mole for murder — Doobla Dhurmajee for stealing in a dwelling house and Duma Lowjee for receiving part of the goods so stolen—Mooroo Ramset for burglary—Morar Raghoob and Husson Ibrahim for burglary; and Morar Raghoob and Jewah Hyalbhoy for receiving stolen goods,—the court proceeded to try the prisoners: Mahomed Jussoff Kernole was first arraigned for the murder of Gullam Mudooff, and pleaded not guilty. After a long and minute investigation into all the circumstances by which the deceased came to his death, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Dublia Dhurmajee, was found guilty of stealing but not to the value of 40sh. and Duma Lowjee was acquitted of having received stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. There is nothing sufficiently interesting in these trials, to require a more detailed report.

On Friday, Moroo Ramsett, indicted by a jury was acquitted for want of evidence. Morar Raghoob and Husson Ibrahim were found guilty of a burglary, and sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years. No evidence being produced against Jewah Hyalbhoy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, he was acquitted. Dublia Dhurmajee found guilty of stealing under 40s. was sentenced to be publicly flogged thro' the town. The calendar being gone thro' the Sessions were dissolved.

Scindia having manifested symptoms of evasion in furnishing the five thousand horse stipulated by the last treaty, and the Killidar of Asseerghat refusing to surrender that fortress on the plea that his master was not sincere in the cession of it to the British, the Marquis of Hastings advanced on the 14th of last month to Antry about six coss to the eastward of Guanior. Scindia was making every preparation to fire a shot for the honour of the cause, and would such be his real intention the energy of His Lordship's character will ere this have ducted Scindia's means of counteracting the compliment of His Lordship's plans.

The battle was fought on the left bank of the Siffra or Seepree River. At 6 A. M. in 21st Sir T. Hildop advanced from Arnea attack Holkar. He received two expresses in that young Prince in the course of his march, the one stating that he was under strait, and, though disposed to be in terms of peace with the British, he could not yet check the ardour of his troops; the other warning us to remember that we had not to deal with cowardly Pindarees, but with the veteran troops of Holkar. The Enemy's light troops covered all baggage but did nothing; near Mhampoor a large body of Cavalry was discovered in a hope, a reg. of cavalry and two companies of riflemen were detached against them. The enemy received with the utmost coolness and intrepidity. Our cavalry having no carbines, were of little use, but our riflemen soon dispersed them.

At this crisis we passed the ghaat under a very strong cannonade. We found the enemy in a very strong position. On our approach he opened a tremendous and well directed cannonade, and the best proof we can give of its efficacy is the fact that several of our field pieces were rendered useless. The night which was defended by a battery of forty guns was first stormed and taken. Holkar's Golandaus nobly standing up to their guns. After these were taken the army moved in two compact lines, the enemy's position, and stormed the batteries and dispersed his force, and engaged in his position.

A royal salute on the 4th announced another victory obtained by Brigadier General Doveton over another branch of the Marhatta confederacy, and confirmed the report of the British Rajah being our prisoner; and we sincerely congratulate our Countrymen on what we consider to be the happy termination of the contest with that government. General Doveton reached Nagpore with a part of his highly equipped on the 12th, and was reinforced on the following day by the remainder of his force. The Resident on the 14th announced to the Rajah the terms which he had granted to him; the Brigadier General

supporting the overtures by a proper disposition of troops. Information was received early in the morning of the 16th, that the Rajah had complied with all our demands, & was hourly expected at the Residency, which he did not however reach until noon, and, having surrendered himself to the Resident, issued orders for delivering up to General Doveton the whole of his artillery, and sent an agent to his camp to enforce those orders. The Brigadier General advanced to attend to the execution of those instructions, and, having approached the first battery rather unexpectedly, the enemy abandoned their guns and retired, having taken possession of this battery, our force continued its march, when a heavy fire was opened upon us by a large body of troops posted in the Sucker Durry gardens, which were followed by a general discharge from the batteries. The divisions of infantry under the command of Colonel Macleod and Mackeller, supported by a battery of reserve under Colonel Crossdell and the reserve of Infantry under Colonel Stewart, continued to advance until the ground admitted of a formation in line, when the enemy's batteries in front were carried in the most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet. The horse artillery under Lieutenant Poggenphol and the cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Captain Smith, having made a detour round a tank in front of the Sucker Durry gardens, charged and carried the batteries opposed to them, driving out at the same time an immense mass of the enemy's cavalry before them, which they routed and pursued as long as there was any chance of doing them any mischief. A few of the enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry but had reopened their fire upon the latter advancing in pursuit, were again charged and recaptured by five companies from the reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Stewart with the artillery and a party of reformed horse under Captain Pedlar; and by half past one the whole of the enemy's guns and camp equipage was in our possession with upwards of forty elephants. The number of guns taken was seventy five, and we rejoice to add that the killed and wounded do not exceed 130, among whom we understand there is not one officer.

We are concerned to state that 15 sepoys of the 7th Madras regiment, who quitted Surat on the 14th ultimo for the head quarters, of the Deekan army, as an escort to the Dawk which had been land from the city to Burhampore, were murdered near the village of Lamuknee about 40 Coss beyond Bursa and 10 East from Songhur and Parola; the Havaldar Shaik Ibrahim, it is reported, effected his escape. This party is supposed to have been destroyed by Godajee, a Nephew, and Kakajee; a relation of Trimbuckjee Deinglia.

The fort of Kottlilghur in the Northern Concan we have the pleasure to announce was retaken on the morning of the 30th by detachment under the command of Captain Brooks. The enemy at first appeared determined to offer considerable resistance; they made a sortie on the advance of the detachment, but they were driven from every position they attempted to maintain, by the superiority of our fire, and by two gallant charges made by Ensigns Jopp and Siordet, when finding themselves unable to resist the detachment on the outside, they precipitately abandoned the fort and fled up the ghauts. The fort of Kottlilghur is at the summit of a very high hill, and difficult of access, there is an upper and lower fort, and the place is in all respects so situated, that unless the enemy had been disheartened by the spirited advance of the detachment, it would probably have been extremely difficult to have dislodged them.

ARRIVALS.—Major Turner, 2d Regt. Cavalry. Cornet F. Mylne, 1st Regt. Cy. Lieut. G. McWille, 1st Regt. Cy. Lieut. J. Michie, 2d Regt. Cy. Cornet David Cunningham, 2d Lt. Cy. Lieut. Wm. Wilkins, 1st Lt. Cy. Lieut. Col. J. Wilson, 2d Lt. Cy. Colonel J. Urquhart. Lieut. Sharpe, 85th Regt. DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Thos. Daly, H. M. 47th Regt. Lieut. Jas. Crosby, 2d Lt. 5th. Ensign E. McCarthy, H. M. 47th Regt. Capt. Wm. Meall, 6th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 5d; Ship Glorious, Captain John Paterson, from China.

Do. Do. The Ho. Co. Cruiser Nautilus, Lieut. Hall, from Calcutta. Do. Do. Ship Good Success, Commander J. Crockett, from China.—Passenger three Natives. Do. Do. Grab Ship Lovely Fish, Commander Edward Sime, from Canton. Do. Do. Brig Dragon, Commander F. Brady, from Bengal and Madras. Do. Do. Ship Sulemany, Capt. Robert Suxpetch, from China. Do. Do. Portuguese Brig Globe, Comr. T. V. N. Ribeiro, from Lisbon. Do. Do. Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat. Do. Do. Ship Milford, Capt. George Pelly, from China.—Passenger Burjorjee Byramjee. Do. Do. Brig Johnny, Capt. R. Bailard, from Penang. Do. Do. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmall Bawa, from Bancaote. Do. Do. Brig Prince, Capt. Wm. Lewis, from Penang. Do. Do. Ship Kaikuesroo, Captain J. Kingsmill, from Manila. Do. Do. Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. Geo. Thomson, from Calcutta.—Passengers from the Coast, David Malcolm Esq. and his Lady. Do. Do. Ship Ahmody, Captain Jas. Sutherland, from Bussorah. Do. Do. Ship Kusrevie, Capt. A. G. S. Waddington from Bussorah. Do. Do. Ship Ann. Captain Thos. Riddock, from China.—Passenger Mr. J. Vaupell. Do. Do. Ship Perseverance, Capt. Alex. Brown, from Calcutta. Do. Do. Cutter Geertryda, Mr. J. Wasmoeth Commander, from Colombo. Do. Do. H. C. Cruiser Pyche, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, from the Gulf of Persia. Passengers per Glorious.—Mr. E. A. de Carvalho, —M. F. A. Ngior,—Framjee Muncherjee. DEPARTURES.—Jan. 4th, Ship Reliance, Capt. C. F. Davies, to Rangoon. Do. Do. Ship Apollo, Free Trader, Capt. C. B. Tarrant, to England. Do. Do. Ship Hannah, Capt. J. L. Heathorn, to Liverpool. Passengers by the Apollo.—James Sparrow Esq.—Mrs. Shank.—James Inverarity Esq.—Mrs. Inverarity.—Lieut. Taylor. CHILDREN. James Inverarity.—David Inverarity.—Henry Norman.—James Norman.—Caroline Lodwick.—H. Lodwick.—John Pelly.—Wm. Snow.—Alexander Shank.—J. Shank.—Two Misses Shank. Passengers by the Hannah.—T. Flower Esq.—Colonel Morris.—Capt. and Mrs. Macdonell.—Elizabeth Macdonell and an adopted Child.—Mrs. Anderson, with two Children.—Lieut. Falconar.—Dr. Rich.—Capt. Campbell.—Mr. Thomas Ramsden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 12th, Ship Lloyd, Captain Macpherson, from Port Jackson 26th September.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th ult. at Malwan by Vicesimus Hall, Esq. the Resident, William Stubbs Esq. of the Civil Service to Jane Charlotte Payne. On Saturday the 3d inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. George Higgs, livery-Stable-Keeper, to Miss Mary Ann Mc. Grath. BIRTHS.—At Calicut on the 11th Nov. the Lady of Capt. Pruett of the H. C. Marine of a Son. On the 6th Inst. the Lady of the Revd. Gordon Hall, of a daughter. On the morning of the 8th Inst. the Lady of Mr. A. Kevork Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Recorder's Court, of a Son. DEATH.—On Tuesday morning the 6th Inst. on board the Apollo, David White, Esq. M. D. Member of the medical board on this establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 5th Nov. Lieut. O. D. Holst, H. M. 53d Foot, to Miss Arabella, daughter of the late J. H. Hutchinson, Esq. of the Acct. General's Office at Calcutta. On the 1st Nov. at Tanjore, Lieut. Michael, commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Williamina Grant, Daughter of the late Dr. Robert Grant, of Inverness. F. R. Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh. On the 8th Dec. Lieut. Stewart, of H. M's 30th Regt. to Miss Rose Bower. BIRTHS.—At Quilon, on the 1st Nov. the Lady of the Revd. Dr. James Hutchinson, of a son. At Combarore, on the 18th Sept. the Lady of J. Cooke, Esq. of a Son. At Vepery, on the 8th Dec. the Lady of Captain Habberly, of the 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter. At Tellicherry, on the 12th Nov. the Lady of Wm. Sheffield, Esq. of the H. C. S. of a Son. At Pangoor, on the 1st Nov. Mrs. Vandeeewart, of a Son. DEATHS.—In Camp near Darwar, Lieut. Edward Holmes, 2d Batt. 4th Regt. N. I. At Trichinopoly, after a short illness, Lieut. Ed. Barlow, of H. M. 53d Regt. At Viziangrum, on the 13th Nov. Lieut. Charles Fergusson. At Vizianapatam, on the 14th Nov. John Stedy, Esq. Superintendent Surgeon on this establishment. At Nagpore on the 18th Nov. Lieut. W. Reid of the 1st Batt. 20th Regt. M. N. I. At Bangalore, on the 9th Dec. Lieut. Col. Keats, of the 25th N. I.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration Plans connected with the establishment of an Exchange and a Chamber of Commerce, and to report on the same to a General Meeting of the Subscribers; having prepared their Report, a Meeting of the Subscribers and others interested in the Plan, was held on the 5th inst. agreeably to public Advertisement at Messrs. Greenway and Co's Room: When the Report being read and approved of, the Meeting came to the following Resolutions:

First.—That the prospectus of the Plan for the erection of an Exchange in Calcutta, which has been for some time past in circulation, and for the building of which the Government has, in a most liberal manner, made a grant of land in a situation well adapted for the site of such an Establishment, is founded on principles likely to prove beneficial to the Commercial interests of this City, and be a great source of convenience to the inhabitants of this City for the purposes of trade.

Second.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the measure being a Public one, and for the general benefit only, it is not likely to throw any undue expense on its supporters, but on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the projected and expected means, will, after defraying all the charges of the Establishment, including interest of money on the capital that may be expended, afford a Revenue applicable to beneficial objects connected with the general commercial interests of this place.

Third.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the means alluded to in the foregoing proposition will be amply realized from emoluments arising from Public sales, to be held at the Exchange, and the subscriptions to be received for the privilege of frequenting the Rooms.

Fourth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Commission to be chargeable on Property sold by Public sale at the Exchange, should not exceed half per Cent exclusive of charges for printing Catalogues, &c. and in cases when it may have been brought in, only one eighth per Cent shall be levied.

Fifth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that very great advantages will generally result from the disposal of articles of Merchandize by Public Sale in the manner proposed, as besides combining all the demand for them, it will not only tend to establish a greater uniformity in prices than at present prevails, and which gives origin to much perplexity and speculation, as to the cause of the difference in the minds of those at a distance who have transactions depending here; but it will afford an effectual means of destroying the collusion that sometimes exists between the persons charged with the Sale and purchase of Articles, and of putting an end to the frauds that result from it to the detriment both of the Proprietor and bona fide purchaser of the goods.

Sixth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that Persons purchasing at such Public Sales should be bound in all cases to remove the Goods within three days after the Sale, and that the same should be paid for as they were, unless the Proprietor should choose to grant an indulgence in this respect.

Seventh.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that subscriptions for Shares in the Exchange should continue to be received, that those who have not yet subscribed should make an opportunity of doing so, and that the Proprietor should be supported by all mercantile community at large.

Eighth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a suitable place in the Exchange should be allotted for the reception of samples of all description of Merchandize, and that all Persons be allowed freely to deposit such therein;—the sample so deposited to be accompanied by a memorandum of the quantity, of the particular Article for Sale, the name of the Proprietor or Consignee and where to be found if he is not to be met with on Change;—all samples to remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Exchange, and to be registered by him in a book, stating the date of their being deposited and a small Fee to be paid on a Sale of the Goods being effected.

Ninth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that all notices and advertisements respecting the Sales of Merchandize (whether Private or Public) the Freight or Sale of Ships, &c. be allowed to be put up in the Exchange free from any expense;—but no such notice or advertisement shall be admitted unless affixed by the Clerk, or under his directions, and the same shall bear his signature in the corner of the Paper with the date of its being posted up.

Tenth.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Exchange, as a measure which promises so many benefits, that it is desirable that it should be referred and recommended to the further consideration

