

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undersigned Agents.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS. FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected.

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from Hart's Army List.

CALLING AT ALLEPEE.

The fine Ship Tory, of Liverpool, Captain JOHNSTON, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will leave early dispatch.

FORBES AND CO. Bombay, 30th August, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Sir J. Carnac will leave Bombay for Surat on the 1st and 8th of Sept., and will leave Surat on the 5th and 12th of Sept. for Bombay.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Matthew Theodosius Denis DeVitre and Mr. Thomas Wingate Henderson in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON AND CO. Bombay, 30th August 1842.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as Factors and General Agents.

WOODS AND CO. Bombay, 22nd August, 1842.

ON Sale of the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar" and "Bombay".

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES. Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.....@ Rs 650

J. W. O'CONNOR OF LONDON. Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz. Fine old Port in Quart..... 20 per doz.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO. Rampart Row, 30th Aug. 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned "Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale, at Rs. 75 per Hhd.—Cash.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO. - FOR SALE.

SOME Boxes of Old Cognac Brandy, Pale Color, one dozen each, just landed, price Rupees 10 per dozen.—Terms Cash.—Apply to ARDASSER RUSTOMJEE, at the Office of Messrs. MARTIN, MURRAY AND CO.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Goods have been landed from the Windsor Castle from Liverpool, and are now lying in the Custom House Godown, at the Expense and risk of the Consignees, who can have the same, by applying to the undersigned upon payment of freight and all charges incurred.

HIGGINSON & CARDWELL. Bombay, 30th August 1842.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS. Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants Bombay; Messrs. FARMY & Co. Merchants Madras; Messrs. COLVIN, ALMSIE & Co. Merchants, Calcutta; Messrs. FRANKUSON BROTHERS & Co. Merchants, Calcutta; who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost, on application at the counting house of either of the firms above-mentioned.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 150 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 75 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 37 RUPEES.

VOL. LI.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1842.

No. 8663

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. beg to call the attention of their Constituents, Military Messes, and individuals resident in the interior, to the extensive stock of Wines, Liquors &c. now for sale at their Godowns, from which they are able to execute orders with the utmost promptitude—the following is the present CURRENT PRICES OF SUPPLIES.

Hodgson's, Bass's & All- Qts. Pts. Sopp's Pale Ale.....a 5j Rs.....Rs. 3j per doz. CARBONELL'S WINES. Sherry in Butts of very superior quality a Rs. 800.

White Sparkling Champagne, of first rate quality.....a 45 do. Fresh full flav'd French Claret.....a 12 to 20 Rs. per doz.

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BEST HORSE CLOTHING. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few complete sets of the above for sale on Commission. Price 15 Rupees a set.

BEST COPAL VARNISH. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have the above Varnish for sale on Commission for 5 Rs. a bottle.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meysa Abtol Rahim bin Mahomed Syed Palloba Meysa Goolam Russol bin Mahomed Syed Palloba and Saikhoje bin Mahomed Hoosein, Shaabodeen bin Mahomed Hoosein, and Meysa Abtol Kurrim bin Mahomed Hoosein, the sons of the late Meysa Mahomed Hoosein or alias called Daloo Meysa Palloba, the Uncle and nephews, have contracted to sell with Khoja Alloobhooy Faroochooy, an out of several Trees, Water Wells, with a Bungalow, Stables, small Houses and their appurtenance now occupied by the Reverend Mr. Robinson, situated at Girgaum road without the Fort walls of Bombay, opposite to Sankersett's Pagoda, Assessed No. 33 and No. of Collector's Bill 96, the said out still stands in the Collector's Book on the names of Meysa Abtol Rahim bin Mahomed Syed Palloba who still survives and Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Syed Palloba, deceased.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSRS, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c. IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. United Service and General Mofussil Agents. No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOTTERY. MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843, of all prizes.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843. On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co's Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843. On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co's Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

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CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co's Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to discontinue this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co's Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

ARRIVALS. Aug 29th. Steamer Sir J. H. Carnac, J. H. Quinton, master from Suez. Passengers—W. E. Smith, and 25 natives.

Shipping Intelligence.

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Table with columns: Ship Name, Agent, Destination, Date. Lists various ships like Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, etc.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. Aug 11th. English Brig Anne Metcalf, J. Errington, from Point de Galle 1st August.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. Per Lady East, from Bombay—Mrs. H. Corlis, W. E. Terrio, and 1 Charles Carter, esqrs, merchants.

ARRIVALS. August 16, Barque Bangalore, Thomas Smith, from Mauritius 25th July.

ARRIVALS. August 16, Brig Columbo, W. Cripp, from Pondicherry 16th instant.

ARRIVALS. August 17, Barque Monarch, W. Q. Shepherd, to Ennore and Calcutta.

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THE COURIER

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1842.

Owing to the severity of the weather, the Steamer for Suez was detained in the Harbor, and did not leave for her destination until yesterday morning...

Memorandum of Dawks, Expresses and Covers dispatched per Hon'ble Company's Steamer Victoria, on the 29th Aug. G. A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Colombo) and Amount (up to 14th, up to 18th, up to 11th).

EXPRESSES.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Colombo) and Amount (17th and 18th, 19th and 17th, 19th, 15th).

COVERS.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Via Marshfield, Via Falmouth, Foreign) and Amount (Letters, Newspapers).

We have received a vast influx of Papers, within these two days, making amends for former disappointments, owing to the floods. We have from Calcutta to the 15th; Madras to the 20th; Delhi 17th and Agra 18th Instant. Matters are still in some doubt as to Afghanistan. We received the Calcutta and Madras papers at so late an hour yesterday, that we were obliged to be very limited in our extracts.

The Englishman of the 13th instant mentions an intention on the part of Government to become very saving—we have often heard of cheese-parings, but what paring can be compared to the abolition of the use of wax, in the sealing of all official letters to be transmitted by dawk—and of quills in the Public Offices, whose successors are to be steel Pens, for the double saving of quills and penknives—the next important reduction we look for will be in paper—China paper is "cheap and nasty," why not apply it to the purposes of Government?

The Englishman contradicts the report of the death of General Penny. Captain Stavers resigned the command of the India Steamer.

The Harkaru of the 13th contains an unusually, honest profession of regret—in condoling with certain officers who were disappointed in gaining Line and Regimental steps—the Editor says he is sorry to acquaint those officers that the gallant General is not dead; fearing we may possibly misconstrue the sentence we here extract it verbatim. "We are sorry to have to acquaint those Officers who have gained the line and regimental steps by the death of General Penny, reported in the Englishman—which promotions were duly made in our cotemporary's Gazette—(which is sure, as we told him on a former occasion, to distance the Government), if it promotes in advance that the gallant General is not dead, but enjoying the river air in the Doarkanath Steamer. At least such is the information which has reached us from half a dozen sources in the course of the day, and on which we may rely, with nearly as much confidence, as though we had ourselves seen the General in the flesh."

BOMBAY LOCAL.—The weather is a topic, strange to say, in the month of every body—people generally agree that it is very wet—the Times calculates the fall by inches, in a most scientific manner—the common people, the ignoble vulgar, calculate it by feet, and full tanks—We perceive for the past week, that Umbrellas, European and Native, have been in general vogue, and much affected by the Pedestrian. Waterproof cloths too, from the Macintosh to the vulgar green waxed cloth, may be seen throughout our thoroughfares. The ditch is no longer a ditch, it has become a lake. It is like the anger of the Harkaru, overflowing—Ducks are observed to rejoice exceedingly, this is chiefly denoted by loud quackings and, frequent quackings of the caudal extremity. It is described to be particularly "fine weather for young Ducks." Geese are abundant, you meet them at every turn. Pigs poke their noses every where—they fatten astonishingly. Covered vehicles of the Shigram species are the favorites—all open carriages at a discount. The Esplanade it is hoped will again become visible after the subsidence of the waters—at present it is a matter for the investigation of the curious explorer—being covered with Father Mathew's Beverage. The Times sent word Overland that the Monsoon was just over—Some part of it seems still overhead. (Mem. the Times has a horror of water—so have we.) Editors are sometimes obliged to write nonsense to fill up a gap—we never do!

The Supreme Court sits to-day at 10 o'clock for the despatch of business. Those who may be led by necessity or curiosity to visit it, will find that sad havoc has been made in the external decorations of the Bench—the elaborately carved wooden framework, which formerly frowned fearfully over the Judgment seat, has been removed, and there is no architectural or other decoration left to engage the attention of the connoisseur. In lieu of ornament, the visitor will find superior accommodation, for all parties interested—the Bench will be visible to the fullest extent—the Bar will have elbow room and sufficient space for the manual (without the Platoon) exercise—the Solicitors free access to their Counsel and Clients—the Press will be suitably accommodated—and the Public will find ample standing room.

As we are aware, that many of our Readers are apprehensive that with the return of Term, we may be induced to return to the old system of overloading them with Law, we take this early opportunity of assuring them that they need not be alarmed, we do not mean to be very severe upon them in that line—we shall be moderate, and only give short notices (if any) of subjects of interest (if any)—We cannot promise to be altogether silent, but we bind ourselves to be very discreet.

This appears to be a sickly season, so far as regards Editors. The Editor of the Star apologizes for defects, the

results of his illness. The Editor of the Bombay Gazette is also indisposed and has resigned his chair, and the Editor of the Madras Herald gives the indulgence of his readers for the absence of the usual Editorial remarks, arising from severe indisposition. The other Calcutta and Madras papers, just received, contain no allusions to the illness of their respective Editors, but the papers themselves appear to be very sick; there is not one healthy article in the last half dozen of them. The Agra and Delhi papers, contain a goodly share of speculation, but the facts are very few—one fact, we are sorry to glean namely, the Prisoners have been, and still are ill—and ill-provided with clothes and medicines. Their country owes them a double debt—to liberate them at Allahabad—and to recompense them for their sufferings—will she do either? Nous verrons.

We perceive an announcement in the Bombay Gazette of yesterday, that in consequence of the indisposition of the Editor, the Proprietor has been compelled to offer the Gazette for sale by private contract; and in case no such arrangement be effected before Thursday next, it will be put up for Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, on that day, at the office opposite the Cathedral Gate. From what we have heard of the difficulties experienced for some time back, in procuring a sufficient and effective body of compositors, the announcement has not come upon us by surprise; the extra labor thrown upon the shoulders of the Editor, consequent upon the want of competent assistants; was greater than any gentleman could long sustain, or be expected to sustain. The Proprietor too is stated to have made individual exertion, which could not be long continued without detriment to his more important vocation. Under these circumstances, the wisest course has been pursued,—and we hope means and spirit may not be wanting on Thursday next, to resuscitate a paper, which owed its decay to causes, which the Proprietor and Editor had no power to controul.

We cannot take leave of the late Editor, without expressing our regret at losing his valuable aid in amusing and informing the public—it is no source of gratification to us to have a change in the conduct of a paper, which appeared to us since we became connected with the Press of Bombay, to have been conducted in a most unexceptionable manner, as far as the literary and Editorial department were concerned.

After all the trouble we have taken, the quires of paper we have blotted, the good advice we have given, and the anxiety of mind we have expended, in trying to reclaim the incorrigible Editor of the Times. After proclaiming him to the world on Friday, as a Penitent, who had recanted his political errors, and made a clean breast in our purifying columns—On Saturday, to our horror and consternation we discovered him rioting in Ukbarism—reveling in the luxury of eulogizing the Dost—and predicting that the Dost "and his family will be spoken of with reverence, when the names of those, by whose instrumentality they have been driven from power, will be forgotten, or remembered only as objects which scorn may point her finger at!" This is rich and racy, but we beg pardon for omitting the previous sentence, which our Herod reads. "Nor has any single member of his (the Dost's) family, unless we accept as proven, the unsupported charges against Ukbar Khan—for one moment forgotten, what they owed to their rank, character and previous position: elevated and distinguished amongst Asia's Princes, as all of them have stood." Now, if we have never done a good act in our previous lives, at least this one will redeem our character:—we have sent home in our Overland, an antidote for this poison—not crudely prepared by our own hand, but consisting of simples culled from the Cotemporary Press—enabling people at home to see on what grounds the admirer of the Dost and of Ukbar has based his flattering estimate of their many amiable qualities. The Editor of the Gazette lately, in a most obliging manner, offered us his influence in procuring Ukbar Khan for our Sub Editor—we had some hesitation about the matter, and took time to think, and have at length made up our mind to resign our pretensions in favor of the Times—par noble fratrum—"Birds of a feather" &c. We despair of rendering ourselves worthy of the honor of such an alliance—his testimonials are too high—and we fear his terms might be unreasonable, besides we should always feel uneasy about the carotid artery—whilst sitting near the Windpiping protégé of the Times. We think ourselves fully justified in calling on the co respondents of the Times, to avow or disavow the communication of such sentiments—for we don't find them published—as for our own true and trusty band of worthies, if we found them bespattering the Dost and son with praises such as these, we should divorce them from our columns, ineffectually.

The Harkaru of the 15th Instant, tired, as well he may be, of waging an unequal war with his more able Cotemporary of the Englishman, has sought to make a diversion, by turning against our humble selves, the dread artillery of his wrath—the experience he has had of the combative powers of the Press of Calcutta, teaching him the prudence of conducting his future wars at a distance from home, where the retaliation, however severe it may be, cannot be so speedy. The loss of temper manifested by the Harkaru, with reference to our complaint, that several of his late issues contained nothing of interest to us of Bombay, would be laughable in a younger hand, but in an old Stager like the Editor of the Harkaru, it becomes pitiable. We surely have brains enough to know that abusing an Editor in Bombay will not animate dull and prosy articles in Calcutta—that when he shows such sensitiveness to a reflection upon the Press in general, he thereby most clearly evinces a sense of its particular application to himself. We did not say that the Harkaru was especially barren of news, and interest; it was left for himself to prove it, which he has done to a miracle—it was a suicidal act—he falls by his own hand. "Thou canst not say I did it." Now when our Calcutta cotemporary twits us with accusing him of dullness, and at the same time extracting from his columns, he no doubt looks for approbation to a large circle of admiring friends, who will applaud him to the echo making his first happy hit—but we beg him to reflect and tell us how we could otherwise hope successfully to prove his dullness to our Readers—what better mode could we adopt than giving a specimen?—We said he was one of several dullards—we gave a proof under his own hand, and his anger shows he feels the accuracy of our description. If the Harkaru had the sense to be quiet he would have escaped in the crowd—but he not only seems lamentably deficient in wit, but miserably wanting in discretion. The Englishman has so injured him to hard knocks, frequently repeated, that we despair of making him sensible of his defects—by any discipline

we may inflict—but when we see a brother going astray, charity induces us to try and reclaim the wanderer. Our cotemporary appears throughout his tirade, to have suffered severely from the pangs of hunger, of the unexpected postponement of some civic dinner—for, the trope, figure, metaphor or whatever he may have designed it for, pervading his half column of vituperation consists of a painfully elaborate reference to the miseries of a poor peasant, where you have calculated on a rich banquet, or to use our cotemporary's own words, blow-out. A biscuit and a glass of Sherry would have saved the worthy Editor all the anguish he appears to have suffered, when inditing the article with which he has honored us, and it would at the same time have saved us the trouble of thus admonishing him. We recommend him in future never to write on an empty stomach—he will find himself far more amiable after one of those good dinners he so feelingly describes.

SUMMARY OF THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER, AUGUST 27, 1842.

BOMBAY LOCAL.—From about the middle to the end of the month a very unusual degree of sickness prevailed, amongst the seamen in Bombay harbor, altho' the island itself was comparatively healthy. Several cases of cholera, rheumatism, severe coughs, fever and dysentery occurred, but were not fatal to any alarming extent. The monsoon set in rather late, and very mild, and there have been few days during the past month, on which, the fallacies were deprived of their accustomed driving force. Intelligence reached us, on the 29th ultimo, of the loss of the barque Adèle, bound for the Mauritius. Five days after leaving Bombay, she struck on a coral reef, between the Cherbanian bank and the island of Chittag, the northernmost of the Laccadives. There were besides the crew, seventy Lascars on board, about 24 of whom were perished. To relieve the tediousness engendered by the stagnation of affairs in the North-West, the able Editors of the Bombay Times, and the Calcutta Englishman, have been waging a little war, on their own private account. Hostilities commenced by an outbreak of the warlike spirit of the Englishman, mathematizing, the peaceful Editor of the Times for his recent principles inculcating the necessity for an immediate and inglorious retreat from Afghanistan. It is admirably managed, by the combatants so far as it has yet gone, and we hope it will not be speedily terminated, as it is some relief to the otherwise, tedious dullness of our cotemporaries. This important controversy commenced with an elaborate calculation of the number of baggage camels, necessary, for our army in the event of our marching into Afghanistan, terminated for the present with a still more elaborate computation of the numbers of papers circulated per mensem, by the Englishman and Times respectively. The Times appears at the head of the poll. If the Englishman, however, demands a scrutiny, he may reduce the apparent majority of the sitting member for Bombay. A very daring and outrageous attack, was made about the middle of the month, on the Editor of the sub-conductor, in the Commissariat department; who with his wife and three children, whilst travelling from Bombay to Poona were attacked by ten miscreants armed with swords. Welsh defended himself most courageously with his umbrella, but was overpowered at last, and left for dead, covered with wounds. He survives, however, and will we hope be able to give the evidence against the assassins, who have been apprehended. The 78th Highlanders, and the 86th Regiment began to arrive from England on the 30th and 31st ultimo, much sooner than was expected. The gallant Highlanders have since proceeded to Poona, where the weather is said to be very delightful. The shareholders of the Landing and Shipping Company, held a meeting on the 30th ultimo; the expanded and extended the receipts, which, as announced, some little angry, recrimination ensued between the proprietors and the Committee, which terminated in the appointment of a new superintendent, in the room of Captain Fooks, who had resigned. Dadooboy Rustonjee Patel, the Government boat contractor, was selected, at a monthly salary of 400 rupees, for the 28th August. A weekly game of Grand Ball and Supper, the whole of the party at Poona and the usual annual Theatrical performers have appeared again on the Poona stage, some excellent pieces have been performed for the amusement of the numerous gentry there assembled. The wife of a gunner in the horse artillery lately strangled herself, whilst in a state of intoxication; and during the same week, private rank and file of the Bombay European Regiment shot himself with his musket.

The garrison at Poona and their visitors have pique matches every Thursday. Cricket, quoits &c. &c. diversify the amusement. The P. O. Captain Ayners, about to have sailed for Calcutta the beginning of this month, was deserted by her crew to the number of fourteen, all European; they were committed to the House of Correction for one month. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Western India was held on the 3rd Instant, Major General Vallet, G. H. in the Chair. The Directors intimated their intention to call for rupees 100, per share on the 1st of October next, in addition to that payable in September, to enable them to commence business as soon after that date as practicable. The Committee of Bye-laws consists of Messrs. Ayrton, Escombe, Morgan, Richmond, Russell, Captain Urwin, and Lieut. Stuart. Mr. H. D. Walpole describes the nature of Cholera as a specific, and gives numerous instances of cures effected by its administration. The Cholera mixture is prepared by dissolving 4½ grains of Cherrus of the Bazaars in a pint and a half of brandy, a wine glass full is the proper dose, to be repeated, if requisite, that is, if the purging and vomiting or spasms do not yield to the first dose, or if it be rejected. Another preparation, equally successful, is the following:—A pint of brandy prepared a tincture with Cherrus and brandy, which contained in a fluid drachm, three grains of the Resin, of which he administered from 15 to 20 drops, to every applicant, in half a wine glass full of brandy. The Government of Bombay have formed a Committee to enquire into the financial affairs of this Presidency; Mr. L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. R. Morris, Secretary to Government, Mr. H. T. Webb, Depy. Acct. Genl., Mr. H. B. E. Frere, Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor—to be Secretary of the Committee.

The Inglis arrived in Bombay in the beginning of the month, having performed the voyage in the short space of 60 days from the Island of Whang. A side jaunting car, that favorite Irish vehicle, has lately made its appearance in our highways and bye-ways; from its novelty it has hosts of admirers wherever it goes. The Garden Committee of the Agricultural Society of Western India, held a meeting in the Society's Gardens on the 12th Instant, for the despatch of business. Mr. Shannon, our correspondent, is expected to arrive in November or December. The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society took place on the 10th Instant. Messrs. Escombe, Cargill, Morier and Aganoor were elected members; the business was merely routine, no papers having been received. The publication of a series of letters from Pesh Bazar, agreeing to pay 30,000 rupees, is causing a sensation amongst the Roman Catholics in this Presidency. A few cases of Cholera occurred in the Head Quarter Detachment of H. M. 86th Regiment. Of 28 cases 13 proved fatal. Doctor McLennan has been appointed Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor. The appointment has been conferred upon a gentleman whose public and private worth would be a guarantee for his official distinction. An inquest was held on the 10th Instant on the bodies of three soldiers found in the Fort ditch, two belonging to H. M. 78th Regiment and the other to H. M. 86th Regiment. It appears

that they were returning to their barracks late at night, when they mistook their way and fell into the ditch; there was not the slightest trace of personal violence discernible on their bodies, and there was nothing missing, but a sword scabbard. Private Theatricals are quite the rage at Poona on the 3rd Instant, "Exchange no Robbery" and the laughable farce of the "Duel" were performed to a crowded and highly applauding audience. There was a grand review of the Troops on the same evening. The Governor arrived on the ground about 5 o'clock. The gallantry and determination with which the attack and defence were sustained, baffled all description and must have been witnessed to be properly appreciated. It was enough to strike terror into the breasts of the boldest Afghans. The 78th Highlanders are now in Poona, where there appears, to be no Scotch Church, the want of which causes complaints, Captain C. L. Bennett of the 86th was suddenly carried off by Cholera on the 16th Instant. The 86th Regiment has suffered severely and lost several men by Cholera since they were quartered at Colaba. The sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday the 16th Instant, when a satisfactory statement of account was made by the Treasurer, followed by the Committee's report of proceedings, adopted by the meeting. New officers were elected, the official report having terminated. Mr. Murrell was elected Chairman, and Mr. Wright Deputy Chairman for the ensuing year. A Parsee girl was found drowned in a well, outside the Fort walls on Friday morning the 19th Instant, she accompanied her parents to a pleasure garden on the previous day and was missed in the evening, having on her person, jewels to the value of from 300 to 400 rupees, which on the body were not found. Instances of child murder for the sake of the jewels, with which they are heaped by the vanity of their parents, are by no means uncommon. On the 18th Instant a special meeting was held of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Dickinson in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed that a portrait of the late Sir Alexander Burnes should be procured, and admitted into the room, and that a Committee be appointed to carry that object into effect, Sir Erskine Perry, Lieut. Bouldenier, N. Lieut. Archibald McDonald, N. and Asst. Surgeon Thomson 11th N. I. were ad mitted members. A Subscription has been got up for the relief of the sufferers from the late fires among the shipping in the harbor, and the progress of the consequence we apprehend of the absence of sympathy among the mercantile community, many of whom are strongly opposed to countenancing the affording relief to Ship's Companies whom they cannot fully exonerate from all suspicion of carelessness or neglect. The publication of certain letters from Lord Clifford to the Bombay Times is affording our cotemporaries much amusement. The noble Lord by the last Overland mail, which held out a hope of future monthly favors, only two have yet been published—as yet they are of too personal a character to be very interesting—but the next instalment may enter in medias res.

The ship Hopkins which arrived in Port on the 23d Instant brought with her the chief officer and five seamen, belonging to the Martha Ridgeway, wrecked on the Barrier Reef, Torres Straits. The Captain and seven men, who had taken to the pinnace, and parted company with the others, are missing, and supposed to be drowned. The people who were saved, were found in the long boat during the night. The Hopkins found by the report books at Thursday Island, that the Barque Two Sisters, had struck on rock near Wednesday Island, and gone down; the crew and passengers were picked up by the Malcolm bound for Singapore. The Governor last week paid several visits in the city of Poona, his affability has made him very popular amongst the natives, of which he will be made sensible by the presentation of innumerable petitions. We have had a very heavy rain for the last ten days, the tanks are overflowing and the Fort ditch is as full as the oldest inhabitant remembers having seen it. That able and intelligent officer, Sir Charles Napier is stated by the General Orders to be appointed to the command of the troops in Beloochistan and Upper & Lower Scinde. About 550 men of the 28th Regiment, 1000 of the 78th, from the ships John Brown and Kelsa, both vessels left Sydney on the 19th June. The Nawab of Surat died on the 8th Instant, by his death the Hon'ble Company save about a lakh of rupees per annum. A most gratifying occurrence has just taken place in the Parsee community. A pretty and interesting child, eleven years old, the daughter of Hormasjee Cursetjee and grand daughter of the late Hormasjee Cursetjee, who had been placed for education at the seminary of Mrs. Ward; she is a near relation of Manockjee Cursetjee, who lately visited Europe, and received most flattering attention throughout his tour. His excellency the Governor has returned from Poona, and receives visitors at breakfast on Saturday, as usual. The ladies remain at Poona, where all is gayety and sunshine.

JELLALABAD.—Brigadier Montearth's detachment reached Pesh Bolak on the 20th June, having met with no opposition. They got hold of a gun, a quantity of grain, and upwards of thousand bullocks, all of which were brought into the Barracks. The British were employed in knocking down Forts. Cabool was illuminated, it is said, on the arrival of intelligence that General Nott had taken away the Garrison of Khehlati-Ghilzie. All the Tribes were most friendly in their behaviour, and perfectly astonished at our forbearance, after the treachery they had been guilty of. It was generally believed that the prisoners could not be restored to us, unless in exchange of the Dost and his family. The 9th foot had 100 men in hospital on the 26th June. The troops which went to Pesh Bolak burnt Aly Boghan, en route. The Europeans are said to have violated a number of unhappy women on the occasion. We hope, the report will turn out unfounded. The Chiefs had agreed to pay back the 30,000 rupees, which Captain Feringh's detachment had equally undertaken before his departure, and which was found out soon after the flight of the Garrison. On the evening of the 22nd, Golaub Sing paid a visit to the General under a salute of eleven guns from the Battery. A letter was received about the middle of June, from a young lady, daughter of Mr. Wynn at Kurnaul, stating that she was in a village 8 miles off; that after her husband was murdered, she wandered on, and was taken prisoner; since which time, her occupation has been, to fetch water &c. and that no insult had been offered to her. There were at the time 3,000 soldiers within 8 miles of the poor creature. The Temperance principles of Father Mathew were strictly adhered to, as a necessity not from choice. Brandy was rupees a dozen. Akbar Khan of the 6th June was expected to be discharged a large mine, driven under one of the principal bastions of the Bala Hissar. It was so unskillfully managed that the explosion killed a great number of his own people, and he was repulsed with loss; however, he was successful in a second attempt, and thereby became virtually the ruler of Afghanistan. The capture of Bala Hissar puts him in possession of guns, ammunition and treasure to the amount of 200,000 rupees, of 200 lacs of rupees, the accumulated horde of Shah Soojah, a letter dated 1st July, says, we have as fine an army as ever assembled together, and are able and willing to march, were the order but given, to Cabool or elsewhere. The Garrison continued to occupy holes in the ground called Ja-haars. The Chief of Pesh Bazar agrees to pay 30,000 rupees, whilst Sungan Kail gave hostages as security for our peaceable return thro' the Khyber Pass. On the 10th July sickness prevailed to a great extent, amongst the Troops; three men belonging to H. M. 13th Light Infantry died of apoplexy. Ensign McCasgill of H. M. 9th Foot was carried off by fever. The sun's power was very great, and the men exposed themselves too much to it. Drunkenness prevailed amongst the European Soldiers to an alarming degree. A correspondent mentioned that within two hours, he counted 14 drunken soldiers passing his tent. Capt. Troup had arrived on the 13th July, instead of the expected Captain Mackenzie;

he arrived in camp accompanied by several Afghans, and brought many letters from the ladies and officers for their relations and friends. Mackenzie was laid up with fever; there were two Surgeons at Cabool, but they had no medicines. Ukbar Khan formed a party of 2000 men, and attacked the British, for his protection, fearing, that if they were released, our army would march on Cabool immediately. Colonel Palmer ad died of confinement, ill treatment and want of food. It was reported that Lumsden late of the 27th being badly wounded and unable to rise from the ground was imperturbed by his wife, not to allow of the surgeon left in the hands of the Afghans, she threw herself upon his body, when he, it is said, took out his pistols and put an end to her existence and then shot himself. General Nott wrote to General Pollock, stating that Sufur Jung had come in, and given himself up. It is said that he is well treated, and takes his coffee every morning, with General Nott. Eight Europeans had died of apoplexy within 48 hours. The Chief of Gola was paid tribute to the amount of 70,000 Rupees. Major Shaw of H. M. 31st died on the 11th. All the prisoners were assembled in the Bala Hissar, and were permitted to receive letters from their friends. Capt. Lawrence had returned to Jellalabad. A letter from one of the prisoners written from the mountains near Tezeen, mentioned that they were kind treated by the Chiefs, and were in the hands of the very fine. Ladies Sale and MacNaughten and Mrs. Sturt were removed to within six miles of Cabool, under charge of one of Ukbar Khan's wives who treated them most kindly. Three Europeans a day on an average, died of apoplexy. Lady Sale had recovered from a slight illness. A native Poet who arrived from Ghool stated that about 2000 British soldiers were exposed to view by the road sides. After the massacre of our Army, there was a heavy fall of snow, which covered the dead bodies for a long period, the frost also was intense, these combined, prevented rapid decomposition, so that when the snow disappeared, the bodies were exposed to view, and gave the appearance of their having been embalmed; the Afghans, who were kind treated, set their backs against their backs leaning against rocks and otherwise propped up and every Afghani passing by, threw stones and missiles at them, crying out, "you dog! you infidel! why don't you go to your own country," with many more expressions and curses, which had better not appear in print. Captain Mathias of the 33rd N. I. died of the heart on the 17th July, he had many complaints, that up to the 17th July, the Troops had not received their pay for May. Supplies of a variety of articles for the Ladies and Officers, were sent from the Camp to Cabool. The family of Jam Fishan Khan, one of the few chiefs who had continued faithful to our cause, were murdered in Ghool, and the himself, shared the same fate, on Saturday the 29th July, he was known by the name of the Laird of Lythony. The road to Cabool, it is said, has been destroyed by turning the course of a river.

Letters from Quetta of the 3rd instant, state that it was no longer doubted, that General Nott's destination was Cabool, or at least Ghuznee. It appears, that the report for General Nott's advance, on Saturday 29th July, and that he may reach Cabool about the 6th September. Other letters from Candahar, Khilla Abdoolla, Quetta, Sukkur and other places, corroborate the intelligence, that General Nott is to advance, so conclusive is the evidence upon the subject, that even the Editor of the Bombay Times, himself, has ceased to doubt it. We must say for ourselves, that we regard the advance with more than ordinary satisfaction, believing as we do that such a measure is imperatively necessary for the redemption of the national honor, and the preservation, in their integrity, of our Eastern possessions. Whilst we rejoice at the adoption of the measure itself, we cannot but deplore the sacrifice of life and treasure that may be found necessary to accomplish it. We have given, in another portion of our paper, liberal extracts from the Cotemporary Press of India, and fully expect, that the period will be productive of very general satisfaction at home. Whatever may be said or sung, upon the subject of evacuation, by the few who have the hardihood to advocate such a measure, every British subject would have felt himself personally disgraced by even the consideration of so unjust a measure, and the propriety of proceeding. If this assertion of ours be doubted, we refer to the expressed sentiments of all those to whom the national honor is especially entrusted, we mean, Military men read their letters—weigh their sentiments—don't select from one section of newspaper authorities, but form your judgment from a perusal of the whole—and we will be bound to say, that every officer and soldier, who has been engaged in the British authority. Sufur Jung is said to have left the rebels, and come in to save himself from being starved or probably murdered. The Garrison were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for all the necessaries of life. On the 23rd June they were in hope of procuring supplies, at the following prices: Beer rupees 35; Wine 70; Brandy 70; Sugar 30; Salt 30; Flour 30; Rice 30; and have on their monthly pay, barely sufficient for their support and comforts under ordinary circumstances. Great praise is given by the Times to the Officer in charge of the Bombay Commissariat, for the carriage arrangement made at Dadur, before the march of General England and Major Simmonds, as, in consequence thereof, General Nott obtained as they were anxious to submit themselves to the British authority. Sufur Jung is said to have left the rebels, and come in to save himself from being starved or probably murdered. The Garrison were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for all the necessaries of life. 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dal, to make preparations for the reception of the Governor General at Simla.—Ibid.

We perceive that Capt. Tucker of the 9th Light Cavalry, has been ordered to join his regiment with the Army of Reserve. The order bears date the 5th instant, and contains that he fully maintains the correctness of the principle, which our countrymen in Capt. Tucker's case were grounded, in the Englishman of the 23d of last month.—Ibid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor General, to constitute the Presidency Finance Committee, to carry out the wishes of the Government, with reference to the Lordship's notification (vide Englishman, 1st ultimo.) G. A. Bushby, Esq., C. S., of the General Department, F. Miller, Esq., C. S., of the Judicial Department, T. R. Davidson, Esq., C. S., Revenue Department, and C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., of the Marine Department.—Ibid.

We understand that there are accounts from the China expedition to the effect, that an attack had been made upon our troops at a post near Hushan, in which we had suffered considerable loss in both officers and men, to the extent of two field officers, two or three of inferior rank, and between one hundred and one hundred and fifty men. We trust this may not prove true, but it is probable, we think, that the attack was made, whatever the result.—Ibid.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, we were again disturbed by the firing from the ships, and on enquiry being made this morning, we find that it was caused by the *Saxe Gothaland* breaking from her moorings, and getting athwart the bows of the *Duchess of Clarence*, which ship also broke from her moorings, and both fell foul of the *Albion* bringing up one on each side of her. The *Saxe Gothaland* also struck the *Queen Mab* and the *Brook*, carrying away the latter's bowsprit, and eventually went ashore on the Sumatra sand. The accidents arise from the tremendous strength of the tides caused by the heavy rains; we are told that there is hardly a ship in the river but has received damage in some way or other.—Ibid.

With the single exception of the period of the disasters that were occasioned by the late terrific gale, perhaps at no other period has the shipping of our river been in a more deplorable state than at the present time. The Steam Shipping from Killarney to the Mint present one universal scene of inextricable confusion. Not less than seven or eight ships with loss of bowsprits, sterns, &c., and many others were seriously damaged; and, in consequence of the case, the damage has fallen on those whose expenses for repairs will be much increased by their being deeply laden and ready for sea. Scarcely a vessel of any kind has, what is technically called a clear berth nor can those who are so fortunately situated reckon for 24 hours on remaining so. Nor have the shipping at the moorings been totally exempt from disasters. It is mainly attributable to the velocity of the tides, at the same time we bear from many quarters that there is a great want of energy and talent in the Harbour Master's Department, to which of course many of the disasters during the freshes are ascribed. We would recommend a little attention to the subject on the part of the head of the department, as much for his own credit as for the interest of the shipping in this port.—Ibid.

MADRAS

Fate of the Barque *Adèle* of Bombay.—The Barque *Adèle* according to Capt. Casimir's statement left Bombay on the 30th of June last for the Mauritius, having on board as passengers 74 Lascars for the service of the Port Department at Port Louis. On the 11th of July, the vessel encountered a great gale and heavy sea, and having the current against him from S. W. the *Adèle* struck on a bank to the N. W. of the Island of Chetlat, one of the Laccadive Islands. Fourteen of the Lascars and 10 of the Ship's Crew have perished from the free access they had to the Wine and Spirit which formed part of the cargo, besides Silk, Tees and sundry other goods. He, Mr. Casimir, at the present time is at the Mauritius, and no longer able to continue on board, when the survivors took to the boats and made the Island the next day. The destruction of the vessel was so immediate that they could not save anything. The inhabitants of the Island promised to give a boat in a month's time to take them to the coast, but illness and privation of every kind, especially of food, prevented them from leaving the Island on the 13th in the long boat accompanied by a lad under his protection, the Gunner and 5 of the crew, who land here on the morning of the 15th, having made a quick run and in very bad weather, subsisting themselves all the way on Cocornuts, and destitute of every comfort they soon found an asylum, and the 15th of July was accordingly known to the British authorities, assistance was given and medical aid afforded to the lad who through fatigue and privation continued ill till Mr. Casimir and his little band left Calicut for Cochin, where it is hoped he will soon get a command, there being many vessels building, now there. He let Mr. Motteu the Chief Mate, and the other survivors in a most miserable and deplorable condition on the Island, and Chetlat with a promise from the inhabitants and the Public Officer belonging to the Collector of Canara to procure them a passage, but from recent accounts it appears they have not had the good luck to reach any of the Ports on the Coast.—Herald, August 17.

We regret to announce the death of R. H. Neville Esq., Assistant Surgeon, in charge of H. M. 57th Regiment, which melancholy event took place at his residence at the General Hospital on Thursday last.—Ibid; August 20.

We understand that the Government of Madras has received official intimation from the Supreme Government of the approaching visit of the Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan of the East Indies.

His Lordship has had the Julia, Captain Tingate, placed at his disposal, and proposes to leave Calcutta for Moulemein on the 21st instant.

He has arranged we understand to spend if possible two Sundays, September 11th and 18th at Moulemein; and Sunday October 9th at Penang. Then, having passed a few days Malacca, to proceed to Singapore for two Sundays, and return by the following Sunday October 20th to Penang. We are likely, D. V., to have his Lordship with us at this Presidency from about the 25th November to Christmas-day.

The visitation at the Cathedral is fixed for Wednesday, December 7th. The Metropolitan proposes to visit the Southern Missions in his way to Colombo, where he expects to arrive by Sunday, January 8th, of the ensuing year.

The visitation at the Cathedral, Bombay, is appointed to be held on Wednesday, February 22d 1843.—After which his Lordship proposes to return by Easter-day to Calcutta, to make his preparations for visiting England on furlough for 3 years.

The whole distance likely to be gone over during this primary Metropolitan visitation is 7500 miles. The number of days passed on shore will be about 108, in sailing about 16.

The above has been communicated to us on what we consider high authority; but we have heard, from letters by this Overland that the Bishop of Calcutta has given up the idea of taking 3 years' furlough; we are not, however, sure of the authenticity of this information.—Ibid.

The Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, contains an act for annexing to the British territories the late Nepanee Jaghgre, and acquisitions by exchange from the Sattara state.—Spectator.—August, 20.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT SINGAPORE.—The Bishop of Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 9th July, and on the 11th instant, he performed the ceremony of consecrating the new and enlarged Church on the 11th and holding a Confirmation on the 13th inst.—United Service Gazette, August 19.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Amongst the movements determined on, consequent upon the arrival of H. M. 25th and 84th Regiments, is one that must we think have caused no small surprise throughout the Army. We allude to the removal of the 2d European Light Infantry to Arnee and Arcot, a measure which is not only a great relief to the little back-stair infanteries, but, as we have heard, is strongly commented on in Military circles. It certainly does though appear strange that Bellary should be left with only its ordinary European garrison, though situated in a country, where the services of Europeans are often called for, whilst that fine young Corps the European Light Infantry, are to be kept in a divided state, which is always injurious to a Regiment at two such Stations as Arnee and Arcot, where their services can never by any possibility be required, and which moreover are neither of them remarkable for congeniality of climate to the European constitution.—Ibid.

MENDICANTS OF A NEW DESCRIPTION.—A Correspondent writes from a Shipboard that a gang of mendicants, eight or nine in number, have been for some days past levying contributions from the charitable at that station. These people are said to represent themselves as subjects of the Joudpore Rajah, and Headmen of villages, who having been unable to pay their *kists* to His Highness, in consequence of a failure of their crops, were expelled from their situations, and sentenced to beg about the country, until by the assistance of the Commissioner, they shall have raised the amount deficient, 13,000 rupees, of which they say that 7000 have been made good to the Rajah during the last three years, all which time they have been employed in this manner. These beggars are accompanied by four men, stated to be the Joudpore Rajah's Peons and Sepoys, who are to take the money, and to assist in the duty of chaining these poor creatures, one hand being constantly fastened either to the neck or foot, and the mendicants moreover have to support their escort from their daily collections.—Ibid.

CEYLON.

We learn from Saturday's Government Gazette that the Steamer *Scythia* is to recommence her trips between Colombo and Bombay on the 18th September.—Herald, August 9.

MOULMAIN.

RESOURCES OF MERGUIS.—We understand that a more elaborate survey which Capt. Tomlinson has lately been able to make of one of the tin localities in Merguis formerly reported on by him, has strengthened his opinion of its value and of the profit that would be derived from working it with adequate machinery directed by skillful and experienced workmen. We despair however for many years to come, of seeing capital employed in the development of the mineral resources of this country, which is too little known at home as yet, to engage any attention, while there alone can we look for those resources of energy and money, which once applied, would, we are confident, meet with adequate returns. We understand that some slight experimental operations are in progress at Merguis for procuring tin at the locality above alluded to particulars of which will no doubt be made public in due season. We are interested in the subject to form some judgment as to the probable results of working it on a more extended and scientific plan. Tin is an article of very general demand in the market, its value fluctuates but slightly, and consequently the calculations to be made, ere any speculation of working a mine engaged in, may be based on a secure foundation. In a late No. of our paper we have seen a report from Dr. McLeod addressed to Government, in which he says that tin is not supposed to be sufficiently abundant on the coast, to be profitably worked beyond the 10th degree of North Latitude; but we confidently trust that this statement will be found to be erroneous, and that tin, both stream tin and that found imbedded in soft gneiss will be found to be as abundant as fast up above latitude 14 and 15. Old books assert that Tavoy was once famous for its tin, and before our occupation of the country it was obtained there to a far greater extent than has ever since been the case, and we doubt not that when once attention has been directed to the subject, Tavoy will not fall behind Merguis in its supply of that metal. Dr. Helfer has pronounced the tin in the eastern part of the province of Tavoy, by his report on the subject was too general, and founded on a too hurried observation to be of much practical benefit.—Moulmain Chronicle, June 1.

DEATH.—From a Correspondent.—On Monday, the 13th instant, at 4 A. M., Capt. T. C. Kinsman, Master of the *Scythia*, died at Moulemein, after a period of sixteen years that Capt. Kinsman has served on this Coast, he has invariably enjoyed the good will and respect of all classes of the inhabitants, while the value of his public services was acknowledged by the grant from Government of a personal allowance in addition to the emoluments of his office. As Commander successively of the H. C. Schooners *Fortane* and *George Slatton*, he will be remembered with affection by many, especially by those who sailed with him, and by those residing at the out-stations, to whose wants and wishes he ever paid the readiest attention. As Master Attendant in this place, a situation he had not held much beyond twelve months, he was active and zealous in the performance of his duties, and gave entire satisfaction to the numerous shipping in the river, especially during the last six months, when the constant landing and embarkation of troops and military stores were conducted in a manner that excited the praise of all concerned.

He was a good and upright man, and his loss will be regretted by a large circle of friends. His body, carried by a party of seaman of H. M. brig *Britomart*, was attended to the grave by a very numerous concourse of the residents in Moulemein, comprising all the authorities of the place.—Ibid.

THE RANGOON FORTIFICATIONS.—We learn that the late heavy rains have done much damage to the newly erected fortifications of Rangoon, and that orders have, in consequence, come down from the capital to have roofs of leaves or grass erected over them. It is to be true, the poor people have some heavy jobs before them in preserving the walls from preat ruin and in repairing them after the rains. Though there are frequent reports flying about of disturbances, insurrections, &c., we see every reason to suppose the whole country of Burmah is in a state of perfect tranquility and quiescence. The King is said to have quitted the capital, and proceeded to some place a short distance to the eastward, for the purpose of personally superintending the repairs of the bund of a tank or lake that had been injured by earthquake, and that he will remain there some months. It seems to be generally expected that he will visit Rangoon again after the rains, but His Majesty is a wise man and keeps his own counsel.—Ibid. June 22.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—We understand that an atrocious murder has lately been committed on the Salween river, of which the following are the particulars, so far as we have been enabled to collect them. About ten days ago, five natives of India, left Moulemein on a trading excursion up the country in two small canoes; one with three, the other with two men. They first crossed over to Martaban, for what purpose we do not know, when they remained a day or two, and left it in company with two Martaban boats, returning, they said, to their village up the river, and taking a Burmese from Martaban as a passenger in the boat with the three men. It appears that the boat with two men outstripped the other, and being a head, when they had proceeded some distance up the river, heard the other boat behind them, and on looking back, the Martaban boat had boarded their companion, and that the other was in pursuit of them. On this they pulled for their lives, and the Martaban boat being unable to

come up with them, some of her crew jumped ashore and ran along the bank threatening to fire on them. But one on board the boat which was pursued having a musket, fired, and states that he hit one of the robbers who dropped, when the others gave up the pursuit. Reaching the nearest gun boat station and reporting what had occurred, a second boat started in pursuit, but found only the second boat, rifled of its contents, and the men missing who have not since been heard of. It is said that the robbers were seen to throw the three men into the river, and that one of the former was recognized by some people on the bank, but this appears doubtful. However, the men have now been missing for some days, and the worst fears are entertained by their friends of their fate.—Ibid, June 29.

SICKNESS AT TAVOY.—We understand that a great deal of sickness prevails at Tavoy, and has done so throughout the present year, carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants. It appears to be a fever of such violence as to cause death within three or four days after being attacked. The villages appear to suffer more than the city, which, combined with the late severe losses of cattle, will cause a great falling off in grain cultivation. Similar sickness prevails at Merguis but not to an equal extent.

At the latter place, the people find ample employment this year in proceeding to the forests to cut Sapan wood 8 Rs. per 100 viss is the contract price for this year, and the tin market is also in a state of great activity, and can be supplied. Many more boats would be employed were there men to take them up. Tin also is attracting considerable attention at that place, as beside the operations in progress in the neighbourhood of Merguis, which we noticed in a former number, a good many Chinese have lately come up from the Siamese settlements along the coast, in search of employment as tin miners here at this high rate of tin prices, and are going to the new settlement now being formed on the southern boundary where tin is well known to abound; but where, as yet, very little of it has been obtained. Capital is required to set these people properly to work, but that is an article rather scarce at Merguis; it will, however, no doubt find its way there some of these years, as tin, when known to exist in a place, is too valuable a product to remain long neglected.—Ibid, July 6.

SIAMER MISSIION.—We understand that a party of Siamese arrived here a few days ago, from Bangkok bringing letters from the Government, addressed to the Governor here at this high rate of tin prices, and the same individual who was here in the early part of the year, and who left this for Bangkok in April last only. He cannot have remained very long there before he was sent off again, and we suppose there must have been something very pressing to induce the despatch of a party at this season of the year when we have always understood the road to be all but impassable. It is probable the Siamese are alarmed at the report that may have reached them of the hostile movements of the Burmese, and that they are fully aware of the danger that would await themselves should anything happen to us here. We understand that the report which appeared in the Singapore papers of the Siamese armament against Cochin China having been withdrawn, is a mistake, and that the Siamese are not at all in a state of hostility against the British, and know nothing, nor indeed, has anything been ever known of this war beyond the fact, that for several years the Siamese provinces have been racked and harassed for the supply of men, boats, and provisions, for prosecuting a war in which they cannot feel the slightest interest. All the people that have taken refuge, of late years, in Merguis are refugees from this kind of war, and are forced to contribute and conscript. Neither party appears to have made the slightest impression on the other, and probably neither knows now what they are fighting about.—Ibid, July 13.

CHINA.

(From the Singapore Free Press Extra, July 13.) The arrival on Saturday last of the *Pantolon*, Captain Porter, from China the 9th June, brings intelligence of the Capture by our Forces of CHAPOO, a fortified Town and port of Hangchow-foo the Capital of the Chekiang Province. We give below extracts from the China Papers that have come to hand extending to the 7th June touching this affair—but we have no particulars as yet of the action. It appears however that the *Queen* has arrived at Hongkong with despatches from the Commander-in-chief, the contents of which were not known at date of the *Pantolon* leaving Macao. The next arrival therefore from that quarter will put us in possession of a full account of it. The casualties on our side appear to have been heavier in this slight affair than on former occasions—owing probably to the Chinese having fought with uncommon bravery. Some private letters we learn mention that the casualty in Officers is not so great as is represented by the Papers, Col. Tomlinson's being the only death—but that several Officers have been wounded—and of private 27 are said to have been killed and between 70 and 80 wounded.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH.

(From the Canton Register, June 7.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHINA, MAY 14.

The cities of Ningpo and Chinhae were evacuated last week and re-occupied by native authorities, who are doing what damage they can to those lately engaged in assisting the English.

At the fort of Chowfashan, overlooking Chinhai city; there is a company of the 55th, and another of the 18th detained, in all 130 men, with a small company of Chinese, and a detachment of troops (the 18th) left in charge. The *Pelican* and *Enterprise* were all off the stakes at the mouth of the Taka. Mr. Thom remains there as interpreter.

The troops, on leaving Ningpo and Chinhai, re-embarked on board their respective ships, and met the *Admiral* in the way last Sunday evening. Here the whole force lay till yesterday, when the tides being running, the rates of 6 miles an hour, the fleet set sail for Chapoo.

It is rumored that the Chinese troops have deserted Chapoo, where extensive fortifications had been prepared, and retired to Hangchowfoo, but this is rather doubtful, a day or two, however, will show. About three thousand British troops are now on their passage to Chapoo, full of the bitterest rancour against the enemy for the numerous kidnappings that have occurred, and the cowardly annoyances they have inflicted. Here (i.e. Tinghae) they muster some 350 troops who are liable to do duty, and perhaps 100 more who are in the hospital sent from other regiments. The city is quiet, and prospering as well you could expect. The shops are, I think, all or nearly all upon and well supplied. The market excellent. I suppose you have heard the proposed measure of demolishing the gates of the city to the S. gate—of establishing a market patrol for the day, and a patrol also for the night. Read Sir Henry's solemn proclamation* of protection to the inhabitants—think the present state of Chinese feeling, or rather Mchow feeling, against the English, and then judge if the proposed measures are politic—ere said.

As to kidnapping, that course of villainy and annoyance has not yet closed. It is only 4 days ago they carried off a youth and the horse on which he rode. However, the late seizures by Capt. Dennis of 24 individuals (among whom was one on whom a blue button had been conferred lately with a fox tail, and another with a brass button, both for kidnapping, and other acts of violence on British subjects), may put a stop to these cowardly proceedings, for a little time at least.

I am glad to see the troops seem in good health. But they must soon be relieved, or the heavy duties they have to perform will prove too severe for them. Sir Henry is hourly expected. We look for him as the people mentioned in *Shang Mung* looked for old Tang (see four books, large type, vol. 7 page 102.)

(From the Canton Register, June 7.)

Letters from the northward inform us that the weather at Ningpo is extremely pleasant, but that the Chinese had abandoned the city,—so the report that the English had retired from and destroyed it is proved to be false. The Chinese authorities seize every native who has been connected with the English on any account.—But to our tale.

A soil boat was passing through the west water-gate of Ningpo, about the 20th of April, when she struck against the wall, and some of the sliding panels were knocked in by the contact: when lo! the sentry on the bridge saw an Englishman gagged, and tied hand and foot! The boat-man immediately jumped overboard, but the guard seized and secured him. The poor victim in the boat turned out to be the servant of an English officer, and had carried out some confidential articles, which he had carried out in his boat! On the intelligence gained from the boat-man several of the wretches who followed the trade of man-stealing had been seized and sent to Chusan, instead of being hanged as high as Hammon! O! for one hour of the duke.

We have also been informed that a marine of the Madeste had been spirited away, and also an English ordnance clerk and Madras artillery man.

The two latter showed fight and defended themselves to the last, they were killed on the spot; this is satisfactory intelligence satisfactory we call it, for a brave death is infinitely to be preferred to captivity amongst the barbarian Chinese,—has been obtained, it is said, from the British formation.

Now we would, most respectfully, put it to the general commanding in chief, how such a horrible practice can ever be checked, unless the wretches caught in the fact of kidnapping our countrymen, and carrying them to torture, and a lingering and disgraceful death, be executed on the spot? We would farther most respectfully ask H. E. how he thinks the duke would have acted in these cases, and H. E. can give a shrewd guess—for he knows the duke well—has served under him in the Peninsula, and is his friend. For ourselves, we would in the most earnest manner—as we have often done—impress on all officers never to believe or trust any Chinese of whatever rank. They used only to despise us; now they must learn to fear us, we do not say—our conduct must be such that we should never look for truth, fidelity, compassion, or mercy from the Chinese until we are their avowed masters; but, on the contrary, to expect and be prepared for falsehood, treachery, cruelty, and savage, barbarous inhumanity: we should consider ourselves to be in an eastern Afghanistan.

CAPTURE OF CHAPOO.

The celebrated city and mart of the Chinese trade with Japan, was captured after a slight resistance by the British Forces under Lieut-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., on the 18th ultimo. About 3000 Tartars, who retired into the mountains, were destroyed by the British Artillery. Colonel Tomlinson, commanding the 18th Royal Irish, was killed; Colonel Mountain, the Adjutant General, and three other Officers.

The whole Force landed at Chapoo were to re-embark about the 26th ultimo. Le Jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. The capture of Chapoo is not a great matter, and we are extremely sorry to be obliged to observe that the evacuating and abandoning the possession of Chinhae and Tinghae to the Chinese officers—a second time—is most unaccountable, inexcusable, and indefensible; for we speak advisedly when we say that the great error of such abandonment has been committed in direct opposition, not only to the public notification of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, (vide C. R. Nov 23, 30, 1841; and March 1, 1842), but against his strong remonstrances.

That both towns will be retaken in half an hour is true; and if the force did re-embark at Chapoo on the 26th ult., Tinghae, and Chinhae, were, of course, we presume, immediately re-occupied; but the moral effect on the Chinese of our desertion of them after having twice promised them protection appears to have been altogether unconsidered and forgotten, what conclusion can they draw, then, as to our Punic faith? We must express our profound regret that military ardour should have misled the Commander-in-chief of the army so far as to cause him to lose sight of this important matter, and to disregard the proclamations and wishes of H. M's Plenipotentiary. It may be pleaded that the troops were languishing for want of employment, and that it was necessary to send them to the late arrivals of the reinforcement of troops from England; but it appears from the correspondence of the *Hongkong Gazette* that the troops embarked were in the highest state of health; and the delay of another month would have placed a force so commanding at the General's disposal, that there would not have been any necessity for abandoning either Tinghae or Chinhae, even in the 3000 men were concentrated at Chapoo appears to have been nearly two thirds too many, particularly as the guns of the light squadron of the fleet can command the city.

It is said H. M's Plenipotentiary cannot order, that H. E. can only advise the naval and military commanders in chief: that a Plenipotentiary should have his powers thus limited we do not understand. The general commanding in chief is a plenipotentiary, and his instructions in May 1841 to cease hostilities, when another hour would have seen the provincial capital of the province of Canton, and all it contained, in the possession of H. M's forces: and surely Sir H. Pottinger cannot now be invested with less power than captain Elliot then held! and yet, to capture the comparatively insignificant port of Chapoo, the general has falsified the promises of H. M's Plenipotentiary, both to British subjects and the natives of three cities, as made known in public notifications:—surely this is a great oversight.

As the season is so far advanced, it is, in our opinion, questionable if more time should be lost in entering the Yangtzekeang, and capturing Nanking, and Hangchowfoo, unless we garrison those celebrated and populous cities; it is better to probably destroy or render useless the flood-gates and sluices on the grand canal, which extends 500 miles, not only through heights and over vallies, but across rivers and lakes. We would presume rather to advise an advance direct on Peking; whether the iron steamer can now ascend the Peiho, as far up as Tientsing, distant 90 miles S. E. from Peking,—or to Tanchowfoo,—distant 40 miles East by Soat from Peking, we know not; but if the defence and obstructions of the river render their passage to the first of these cities impossible, the whole force, of all arms, could land at the mouth of the Peiho, distant about 120 miles from Peking, march upon Tientsing and Tanchowfoo, and thence on the capital of China, the route being, we believe on nearly a level plain the whole way.

This proceeding would be decisive for one side or the other; if the emperor flies from his capital, he abandons his power and rule over his people; if he stands and fight and dies on his walls, and Peking is taken, the empire will be virtually conquered: then comes the after consideration of the administration of its government; and if the Chinese will not consent to the present state of affairs, it is end this way speedily, or it will never be ended. On every consideration, as the measure will effect both the

Chinese and the western nations, we conclude that an immediate advance on the seat of a centralized government—on the dragon's throne—to be the most advisable and politic measure. The capture and retention of other places, as they are of minor import can be deferred to a future time as regards our own will and convenience.

We think it will be found necessary still to take, fortify, and retain Canton.

COMMERCIAL.

By this opportunity we have received commercial advices from Canton to the 24, and from Macao to 7th ultimo, from which we give the following.

Cotton.—Considerable sales had been made in Canton at good prices, but on the arrival of supplies from Bombay a decline of 4 to 5 mace had taken place, and a further fall expected. Bombay is quoted at T 8 0 a 9 2. Stock 33,000 bales. Madras 9 4 a 10 0. Bengal 7 8 a 9 8. 1,500. The stock in the market is 94,000. Bengal and Madras of the first quality is continued in demand, but no more than T. 10-5 could be obtained for a whole cargo of good Tinnevely. Cotton.—Considerable sales had been made in Canton at good prices, but on the arrival of supplies from Bombay a decline of 4 to 5 mace had taken place, and a further fall expected. Bombay is quoted at T 8 0 a 9 2. Stock 33,000 bales. Madras 9 4 a 10 0. Bengal 7 8 a 9 8. 1,500. The stock in the market is 94,000. Bengal and Madras of the first quality is continued in demand, but no more than T. 10-5 could be obtained for a whole cargo of good Tinnevely. 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GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1842.

No. 538. The following order is confirmed.
An order by major Reid dated camp Killa Abdoola the 20th June 1842, appointing Ensign Carter to act as Quarter master and Interpreter to the 12th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Ensign Russell on sick certificate, or until further orders.

No. 539. The following Native promotions are made.
3d Regt. Light Cavalry.

Jemedar Shaik Emanum Bax to be Subedar, and Havildar major Mahomed to be Jemedar in succession to Govind Sing deceased 13th July 1842.

No. 540. The following order is confirmed.
An order by Lieut. colonel Sandwith, dated Sukkur, the 26th April 1842, appointing Ensign Layard of the 19th Regt. Bengal N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., from that date until further orders.

No. 541. The following promotions are made.
Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant J. J. F. Cruikshank to be capt. and 2d Lieut. C. F. North to be 1st Lieutenant in succession to Foster deceased 4th June 1842.

No. 542. Mr. Robert White, late Lieutenant now of the Pension Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on private affairs, for a period of three years.

No. 543. The leave granted in G. O. of the 6th instant to Lieut. A. W. Lucas of the 7th Regt. N. I., to proceed to Europe on sick certificate is cancelled, and that officer is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherries for two years for the benefit of his health.

No. 544. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. G. P. Kennett of the Regt. of Artillery to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 546. The rank of the undermentioned Assistane Surgeons, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, having been received, Commissions are assigned to them from the date of their departure from Europe viz.
Medical Establishment.

1. Robert James Russell, M. D.	24th April 1842.
2. Frederick Austin Richardson	2nd May do.
3. John Peet	do. do.

No. 548. James McAdam Esq. Physician General, is permitted to retire from the Hon'ble Company's Service, on the pension of his rank, agreeably to article 58 Section LVII, of the Suppt. to the Code of Military Regulations, of the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the long, valuable and meritorious services of the Physician General during an unintermitted period of thirty one years.

No. 549. The following order is confirmed.
An order by Major Cracklow dated Malligaum the 23rd July 1842, appointing Ensign Jones, of the 22nd Regt. N. I. to be Staff Officer to the Detachment of that Regt. at Dhoolia consisting of three Companies.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1842.

No. 545. The undermentioned officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite their names and posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies.

Regiment of Artillery.

1. Thomas Bdzard Stanley, rank as 2d Lieut., Regimental rank 27th May 1842, Army rank 10th June 1842, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery.

2. Hugh Maxwell Douglas, rank as 2d Lieut. Regimental rank 27th June 1842, Army rank 10th June 1842, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery.

Infantry.

1. Charles Terrington Aitchison, rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 14th June 1842, Army rank 10th June 1842, appointed to the 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. Infantry.

2. Charles Waddington, rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 14th June 1842, Army rank 10th June 1842, appointed to the 17th Regt. N. I.

3. Edward Stanger Leathes, rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 14th June 1842, Army rank 10th June 1842, appointed to the 31st Regt. N. I.

4. George O'Malley O'Neill rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 14th June 1842, Army rank 11th June 1842, appointed to the 2d Gr. Lt. N. I.

No. 547. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment. The Cadet for Cavalry, is promoted to Cornet and those for Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 15. Mr. Nathaniel Butterfield Tucker, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Aug. 1842.

Infantry.

No. 25. Mr. Robert Mackworth Deverill Delafosse.)	14th
No. 26. Mr. Joseph Curlow Child.)	Aug.
No. 28. Mr. Thomas Bromley	1842.

Lieut. M. Wyllie of the 8th Regt. N. I. has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival of Bombay, 14th August 1842.

No. 550. The following para. of a Military Letter No. 17, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal dated 27th April, is published for general information.
23. We approve of the continuance of an Officer's "Pay"

whilst undergoing the penalty of imprisonment, under the sentence of a Court Martial, but he can have no claim when so circumstanced to his "allowances."

No. 551. Lieut. and Bt. Capt. H. W. Brett, Junior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance is appointed to act as Senior Deputy from the 28th June last until the arrival at the Presidency of Captain Grant.

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

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 23d August 1842.

1. The General Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to detach a captain from the Head Quarters of the 2d Regt. European Light Infantry, to do duty with the Left Wing of that corps, stationed at the Presidency.

2. 2nd Lieutenant Biggs, of the Regiment of Artillery, is directed to proceed immediately to Malligaum, to relieve Lieutenant Outhwaite.

3. Lieutenant Outhwaite, on being relieved will proceed to join the Golundaze details at Ahmedabad.

4. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 20 days subsistence money each to 2, and 12 days each to 5 rejected recruits enlisted for the 22nd Regt. N. I., to enable them to return to their native village.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

13th Regt. N. I.---Ensign W. Scott, from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct., in extension to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

20th Regt. N. I.---Ensign W. V. Shewell, from 25th to 31st Aug., to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to joining his Regiment in Scind.

18th Regt. M. N. I.---Lieut. and Adj. Stevens, from 22nd Aug. to 30th Sept. to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Do.---Lieut. H. Bott, from 20th Aug. to 31st Oct. do. do.

21st Regt. M. N. I.---Lieut. E. Keven, from 20th Nov. 1842 to 5th January 1843. to enable him to rejoin his Regt. at Kulladghee.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 23rd August 1842.
Unposted Ensign J. Mulcolm at present attached to the 19th Regt. N. I., is removed to do duty with the 2d European Regt. until further orders, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Poona, 25th August 1842.

1 Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Sukkur, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to proceed and join his appointment by the first opport unit y.

2. 2d Grade Apprentice Shallum Sathuanjee attached to the 31st Regt. N. I. is promoted to 1st Grade Apprentice. Date of rank 6th August 1842.

Head Quarters, Poona, 26th August 1842.

1 The Major General Commanding the Malwah Force, will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Mhow, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidence are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. At the recommendation of the Medical Board, first Grade Apprentice Robert Murphy attached to the Hospital of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is discharged from the service.

Head Quarters, Poona, 27th August 1842.

With reference to the G. G. O. No. 537 of the 25th instat, Major General Sir Charles J. Napier K. C. B. will repair to the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding to assume the Command assigned him, delivering over temporary Command of the Poona Division of the Army to the next senior Officer

By order of the Commander in Chief,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY EXCELENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1842.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to fix the following as the Establishment of each company of European foot artillery; viz.

1 Staff Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 Bombardiers, 2 Buglers, and 60 Gunners.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th August 1842.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of field officers:

Colonel John Anderson, new promotion, (on leave to the Cape) to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel Edward Gwatkin new promotion, (on staff employ) to the 46th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant colonel Robert Low, new promotion, (on furlough) to the 42d regiment of native infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,

Adjutant General of Army.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HER MESTY'S TROOPS IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Simla 9th Augu 1842.

No. 50.—I. Orders having been received to send to England the Depot of H. M. 44th regiment, His Excellency the commander in chief sanctions the Volunteering of any Soldiers of this corps into the regiments in Bengal.

Those men at Kurnaul, into the	
3d Buffs	31st Foot
5th Foot	39th "
13th Light Infantr	50th "

21st Foot 62d ,,
Those at Cawnpore, into the
13th Light Infantry 50th Foot
21st Fusiliers 62d ,,
39th Foot

Those men at Berhampore, and those daily expected from England on board the ship "Anna" into the 10th and 29th Foot, and the Corps in China, viz.

18th Foot 55th Foot
26th ,, 98th ,,
49th ,,

2. This measure to be effected, and the prescribed Documents &c. prepared in conformity to the regulations of the service, and upon the principles laid down in the General Orders 3d November 1837, No. 73.

3. The Volunteering to commence at the several stations, so soon after the receipt of this Order, as may be practicable. 4. The General Officer commanding at Meerut will direct an Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer to proceed to Kurnaul to receive the volunteers for the 3d, 9th, 13th, and 31st regiments, and march them to Meerut.

5. Captain Bulkeley, 31st regiment, will take charge of the Volunteers at Cawnpore, for the corps whose Depots are not at that station.

6. Captain Young, 26th regiment, will take charge of all Volunteers at Berhampore, for the corps in China, and for the 10th and 39th Foot.

7. The major of Brigade will take charge of all Volunteers from the Detachment expected from England, for the corps in China, and for the 10th and 29th Foot.

8. The Officers receiving the Volunteers will be most careful to examine the records of their services, character &c. and will, in conformity to the General Order of the 3d November 1837, reject any man upon the grounds therein set forth.

9. The usual Bounty of three (3) Guineas will be given to each Volunteer.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
P. G. SMITH, Major General,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 12th August 1842.

No. 201 of 1842.—With reference to government general orders, 15th May, 1833, the hon'ble the president in council, under instructions from the hon'ble the court of directors, is pleased to direct, that the long rolls of all European non-commissioned officers and privates of the hon'ble company's service at this presidency, shall in future instead of annually be made up quarterly to the 1st of December, 1st March, 1st June and 1st September, and be prepared and transmitted so as to reach the town major's office on the 1st of the respective months of February, May, August and November, and that the casualty rolls be forwarded hereafter monthly, commencing from the 1st October next.

The attention of all parties is directed to a strict observance of the above instructions.

W. M. N. STUART, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Deptt

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 3d August, 1842.—Proclamation.—With reference to proclamation, dated the 11th Nov., 1840, published in the supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, of the 14th November 1840, requiring the silver coin to be milled on the edge with a serrated or upright milling, the hon'ble the president in council is pleased to notify that the silver two anna pieces to be issued from the government mints of Calcutta, Fort St. George and Bombay, will be struck, with a plain milling.

Published by order of the hon'ble the president in council.
G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, August 27th, 1842.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Business has been done during the last five weeks only to a limited extent. At no former period indeed have we remarked so general a depression, more especially in respect to British produce and manufactures, as has lately prevailed. The season, however, for the re-opening of the coasting trade has arrived, the festival of the Coconut Fair having been held on the 20th instant, and as the monsoon has this year been favorable we trust ere long to be called upon to perform the pleasing duty of reporting a more encouraging state of the markets than has of late existed. The weather reports from the Cotton growing districts are generally of a nature to induce us to expect a good average crop of this staple.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—A few Cotton boats have already arrived, and this circumstance, together with the prospect of the trade being early re-opened has induced the native dealers to lower their demands for Broach Cotton about 2 Rs. per candy. The following are the present prices of this staple.

Surat, Broach and Junbooseer.. Rs- 107 @ 109 1/2 St. Cdy. of 784 lbs.
Oomrawutty .. 97 .. 100 ..
Dholera and Bhownuggur .. 98 .. 100 ..
Komptah .. None in the Market.
Cutch .. Do. do.
Mangalore and Porebunder .. 82 at 84 per St. Cdy. of 784 lbs.
Blarsee .. 75 .. 78 ..
Rajapore .. None in the Market.
Tinnevely .. Do. do.

OPIUM. (Malwa).—Opium, which had fallen to Rs. 815 has again advanced to Rs. 825, and yesterday purchasers were made at Rs. 835 per chest. The following is the Import, Export and stock of the drug to the 23rd Instant.

Balance of former year's importation .. Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3d November 1841 to the	
2d August 1842	14,800
	16,800
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the	
23rd August 1842	12,925 1/2
Remaining	3,875 1/2

COFFEE. (Malabar).—Has advanced to 7 Rs. per Maund for ungarbled, with a fair demand, but good qualities are now scarce.

PEPPER. (Malabar).—Is stationary at our last month's quotations and stocks are much reduced.

PEPPER. (Butculla).—We have no improvement to notice in this article. Transactions have been very limited, and in this, like all other produce, considerable depression is felt.

ALOES. (Socotrine).—Rs. 10 per Maund of 41 lbs. stocks large and no demand.

HEMP.—The stock is small but is without enquiry. It may be purchased at the following prices.

Rajapore.....Rs. 36 Per Bombay Candy of 588 lbs
Deccan..... ,, 41 do. do.
Guzerat..... ,, 40 Per Surat Candy of 784 lbs.

THE PRODUCE OF THE PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULPHS.

COFFEE (Mocha).—Rs. 9 at 10 per St. Md. for ungarbled, and Rs. 31 at 33 per cwt. for the best garbled, at which prices the Market is now firm. stock are light and picked parcels scarce.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—Continue neglected. Our last quotation was Rs. 36 per St. Candy for ungarbled.

GUMS.—Have rather declined, and our last month's quotations are barely supported for the best qualities. Arabic has suffered a decline of 2 to 3 Rs. per cwt. and very few good parcels are now procurable. The sales of Gums have of late been inconsiderable, and prices are nominally as follows.

Gum Arabic	Rs. 14 at 16 per cwt.
.. Animi	55 .. 58 ..
.. Myrrh	68 .. 80 ..
.. Copal	50 .. 55 ..
.. Benjamin (1st sort) ..	50 .. 60 ..
.. .. (2d sort) ..	25 .. 35 ..
.. Assafetida	90 .. 100 ..
.. Ammoniac	15 .. 19 ..
.. Gambogium	14 annas per lb.
.. Olibanum (garbled) ..	15 .. 16 per cwt.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—We have no change to notice in the price of Ivory, which continues to be purchased at our former quotations—but in small quantity.

SCRIVELLOES.—These are in moderate enquiry at 58 to 75 Rs. per St. Md. of 37 lbs. for Tusks of 5 to 15 lbs. each.

RHINOCEROS HORNS.—In good demand, and obtain 29 to 30 Rs. per St. Md. of 41 lbs.—There are now only a few Candies in the Market and a considerable business has been done during the month for exportation to the Straits and China.

THE PRODUCE OF THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

We have no alteration to notice in the value of China and Straits produce.—The Market is more than usually dull for all descriptions, and until the present Barter Trade be greatly modified, we cannot expect any improvement in present prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—At 6 months sight 2s.-0 1/2 d. at 2s 0 1/2 d. per Rupee.—Transactions in Exchange have been rather large by this Mail and there have been many local drawers.—First Class Bills are in good enquiry at our quotations.—Some Church Missionary Society's Bills, drawn at 35 days sight, have been selling at 2s. 1/2 per Rupee.

EXCHANGE ON CALCUTTA.—Par at 30 days.

MADRAS.—Do. do.
CHINA.—212 Rs. per 100 dollars.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—Rs. 10 8 annas at Rs. 10 14 annas per £ sterling.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—Are nominally 23 per cent premium, but we have heard of no transfers being made during the month.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Transfers of this stock have been freely taken at 5 1/2 at 6 per cent premium.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 Per cent Loan 1825	26 } 6 per cent premium.
5 Per cent Loan 1829	30 }
4 Per cent Loan 1832	33—9 1/2 per cent discount.
4 Per cent Loan 1835	36—14 per cent discount.
5 Per cent Loan 1834	35—8 1/2 per cent premium.
5 Per cent Loan 1841	42—At Par.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND CLYDE.—The harbour is greatly overstocked with Tonnage, and although Freights are nominally 20 shillings per Ton this has in no recent instance that we are aware of been realized.

TO CHINA.—Rs. 8 per candy for Cotton to Macao, with 4 to 5 Rs. in addition to Whampoa. Opium per Clipper may be shipped at 5 dollars per chest.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities	Buy.	Sell.
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
From No 1151 to No 3000	105-8	106
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	105-8	106
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10000	105-8	106
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	105-8	106
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1829-30	105-8	106
Four 1/2 cent Loan of 1832-33	90	90-8
Four 1/2 cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's ..	86	86-8
Five 1/2 cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 ..	108	108-8
Five 1/2 cent Loan of 1841-42	99-12	100

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's ..	99-8	100
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	99	99-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto .. ditto	99-8	100
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto .. ditto 100 Dollars ..		208
Spanish Dollars whole 100	221	221-8

Price of Bullion and Sycee.

Ditto do broken 100	220	220-8
German Crowns 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes 100 ..	10-8	10-11
Sycee Silver large ingots 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do small ingots 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-8
Bombay Bank Shares	123	124
Eastern Bank Shares	4-8	5

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 1/2	Cent.
Ditto .. China	2 1/2	do.
Ditto .. Manilla	2 1/2	do.
Ditto .. Penang, Malacca and Singapore ..	2	do.
Ditto .. Batavia, or other Ports of Java ..	2	do.
Ditto .. Calcutta	2	do.
Ditto .. Madras	2	do.
Ditto .. Colombo, and Galle	1	do.
Ditto .. Bussorah	3	do.
Ditto .. Bussorah	2 1/2	do.
Ditto .. Muscat	2	do.
Ditto .. Mauritius	2	do.
Ditto .. Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena ..	2	do.
Ditto .. Hobart Town, Sydney or Port Stephen ..	2 1/2	do.
Ditto .. New Zealand	2 1/2	do.
Ditto .. Any Port in the Red Sea	2 1/2	do.