

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Elizabeth Ainslie, Lyster, from Penang 24th August; the Suffren, (F.) Wiesbord, from Bourbon 13th August, and the John Graham, Turner, from Madras 30th August.—Englishman, Sept. 14.

Mauritius.

Advice from the Mauritius extend to the 5th ultimo. The Adino appears to be the only arrival from the place. The Amazon had sailed for Calcutta, but put back on the 4th August ultimo, with loss of topmasts.

Rice..... 3 20 per bag. Grain..... 3 60 ..

Chinamen continued to flock in from the Straits; engaged at 8 rupees per month, and rations. The crop, if there be hands enough to take it off the ground, promises to be the largest on record, say from 40 to 45,000 tons! another proof of the superiority of free over compulsory labor.

The following extracts from a Mauritius Price Current of the 3d ultimo, in fact, comprise all the mercantile intelligence by this opportunity:—

Coffee.—There are from 43 to 45,000 lbs of West India remaining unsold in first hands, the holders of which refuse to sell at the low prices offered. Of Ceylon, 3000 bags remain also in importers' hands.

Flour.—The stock of this article is still extremely large. 2,500 barrels of American and 600 barrels of French are yet in first hands; and the Bakers are all so abundantly supplied that they do not come forward to make any eligible offers.

Grain.—Gram.—The market for this article continues firm. The present stock consists of 4,000 bags (whereof 5,800 per Viscount Melbourne and 500 per Adino), besides the quantity in the stores of retailers.

Oats.—Two small parcels of Cape, received per Fame, have been placed, at exceedingly good prices, especially considering the large quantities of other descriptions remaining unsold. The stock of Europe is 4,250 bags, for which the principal holders demand 2 ds 50 cts per 100 lbs. 2 ds 25 cts only being offered. Of India, there remain in first hands only 360 bags.

Rice.—Little or no alteration has taken place in the Market for this article during the week. Since the sale of the 8,000 bags cleaned moonchy, several large holders have been offered the same price, which they have refused.

The Stock on the 7th of June was 90,269 bags. There have been since imported from Calcutta.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes items like Vict. Melbourne, Cavendish Bentinck, William Wilson, Paragon, Fleetwood, Victoria, Amazon, Gilbert Manro, Washington, Tallentire, Hamilton Ross, Edward Robinson, Symetry.

and from Pondichery, per Marie Laure 4,510

Together 62,984

whence deduct 153,253 bags destroyed by fire on board the David Scott— 6 454 ..

and 2 months' consumption 146,802 50,000

Estimated Stock 31st July, 96,802 bags.

Wheat.—No sales have taken place since our last report. The stock of Bengal in first hands does not exceed 2,000 bags; but the bakers in general, and the principal ones in particular, are so largely supplied, that no offers have been made even for this comparatively small quantity. Of Cape and Europe there is none in the market.

The brig Amazon, Capt. Chaplin, which left this port for Calcutta on the 28th ultimo, returned in the afternoon of the same day to refit, having during a heavy squall, at a short distance from the island, lost both her topmasts.—Ibid.

Madras.

Increase of Trade at Madras.

The annual statement of the Trade of the Madras Territories for the years 1839-40, is given in the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, and we gather from a hasty glance that though many of the Exports exhibit a decrease, especially grain and piece goods, a net increase is exhibited on the year, of Rupees 10,11,048 in Merchandise, and 38,66,790 in Treasure, making a total of Rupees 48,77,833. The principal articles which exhibit an increase are Cotton, Indigo and Coccaunts. The Export of Treasure, unfortunately the largest item, was Rupees 1,03,07,710.

The total amount of Exports was, Rupees 3,02,80,611, of Imports Rupees 1,38,31,582.—Spectator, Sept. 18.

The Enterprize.

After touching at Trincomalle on the 29th ult., the Enterprize we learn proceeded again on the 1st and got as far South as 3deg. 6, when from stress of weather, and finding it impossible to make the progress anticipated it was determined to put back. There was we are informed no prospect of reaching Bombay this Monsoon if at all, with a steamer of the power of the Enterprize, which is totally unavailing against the force of the South West Monsoon, although adequate for ordinary weather.—Ibid.

Bombay Post Office.

The indications of improvement in the transmission of the Overland Mail from Bombay, which it has within the last few months been satisfactory to observe, have on the present occasion we are sorry to remark, suffered a strange retrogression to the great inconvenience of this Presidency. Through what mismanagement this has happened we know not, but the fact is notorious, and we shall therefore devote a brief space to inform the Postmaster General of Bombay of a matter which falls within his immediate province, and which loudly calls for his interference. The delivery of papers sent by the Overland, has hitherto followed the Express at an interval of two days only, and as the Express reached us on Sunday evening it ought to have taken place on Tuesday evening; in the present case the first instalment did not come in till so late on Wednesday (the third day), that the delivery was postponed to the morning of Thursday the fourth day after the arrival of the Express.

As a curious comment on the negligent and dilatory manner in which the Overland was forwarded, we may here observe that though the Berenice came to anchor in Bombay harbour at 3 p. m. on the 6th instant, and Bombay papers of the 7th came in on Wednesday morning, it was not till the following day that a single Overland paper reached

us: the delivery of the Overland respecting which all are so anxious, being thus two days behind the regular Bombay tappal.

There is no particular gratification in finding fault with any public establishment, more especially one with which we would desire to be on such good terms as the Post Office, but we must pronounce these dilatory doings as too bad. The arrival of the Steamer in the present case was calculated to the very day, and may always indeed be known to within a day or two—why then were not proper arrangements made for the immediate transmissions of the Mails? If the ordinary tappal runners are insufficient, why are not additional ones provided for the occasion? In its dealings with the press, the Post Office is severe enough—should the delay consequent on the insertion of a late item of news, cause papers to be sent to the Post Office a little dumber than usual, so as to exceed by a trifle the prescribed weight, double postage is charged without mercy for the trivial amount of moisture which under our burning sun must in most cases be lost by evaporation ere half the journey is completed—should circumstances cause a somewhat heavier paper than usual to be employed for an issue or two, the trifling excess of weight is again visited by the inexorable infliction of double postage. The authorities which act with such fastidious rigour in cases were the strict letter of their rules may from unavoidable causes be ever so slightly infringed, can claim no impunity for their own peccadilloes; nor are these trifling when the whole arrangements of an establishment are deranged and the public convenience sacrificed; or when, as on a late occasion those papers which would be invaluable if received in time, reached us fifteen or sixteen days after, burdened with postage from England, and proving on examination of no more value than so much waste paper.—Ibid

Military Items.

Details of H. M. 63d Regiment and forty Native (dis-mounted) Horse Artillery, are to embark this day in the Victoria for Moulin.—Ibid.

A Court of Enquiry has we hear, been assembled at Bangalore, to investigate certain matters relative to the system of punishment drill.—Ibid.

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Captain D. DUFF of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry at Macao, the 7th July, from an attack of Canton Marsh Fever. He had arrived there from Hong Kong on the 17th June in rather an ailing state to attend the funeral of Sir LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, and on his way from that ceremony received in the street a letter announcing the death of Mrs. DUFF which completely overpowered him and confined him to his room. Two or three days afterwards he was seized with Fever, which terminated fatally on the 7th July, and the Service has thus been deprived of an excellent and zealous Officer, to whose private worth the regret of a wide circle of private friends will bear ample testimony.—Ibid.

China.

The last few days the weather has been unsettled, squally, and rainy, and the barometer variable, which is usual at this period of the year, and it is most probable that Hongkong, Macao and their neighbourhoods will shortly be visited by severe gales from the eastward if not by tyfoons; and we are inclined to think some heavy weather has already occurred a little distance to the NE. From the threatening appearances of the weather on Sunday evening the sch. Young Hebe, tender to h. m.'s ship Wellesley, under the command of Mr. Temple, ran into the inner harbour of Macao without permission: this proceeding being contrary to the regulations of the port, the loyal senate was immediately convened; we have not yet heard the result of the loyal senate's deliberations.

We have been told that the Bengal volunteers and 37th m. n. i. have been inspected, and declared unfit for active service; it is reported the skeletons of these two corps are to be removed to the island of Soochow, previous to their return to India.

We understand that the new governor of Timor is on board the Magnanimo; immediately she anchored she fired a royal salute to the city of Macao. We have not yet been able to obtain the name of the officer commanding her.

By the Apolline, Mrs Anne Noble, the widow of captain Noble, of the transport Kite, which vessel struck on a quicksand to the south of Chafor near the mouth of the Tseentang, at noon on the 15th of Sept. 1840 is a passenger.

After drifting about in a small boat until the evening of the 17th, their boat was conducted by some Chinese fishermen up a small creek: on the morning of the 18th they were taken to a tramp, and in attempting to regain their boat were made prisoners. Mrs Noble, without either shoe or bonnet, cap or cloak, in only a thin morning gown, was struck by the Chinese several times, and then chained round the neck. The people thronged around her by thousands: "their savage cries were terrific": one of the wretches stole her wedding ring off her finger; never can Mrs. Noble forget "their fierce grimaces and savage threats." She was dragged through the mud and rain, hanging to the coat of a tall man, who held her by the chain: as her feet were continually slipping in the mud, the Chinese were obliged to give her a pair of straw sandals: thus with dishevelled hair, was she dragged for at least 20 miles. For the history of Mrs. Noble's sufferings we must refer our readers to her "Narrative" and to the C. P. of March 30 and April 6, in which numbers it is republished.

The treatment this lady experienced, so far from exciting any feeling of rancour against the brutes in human shape, her tormentors,—appears to have been submitted to and borne with all the faith and meekness of a christian with all the unrummured softness and feminine submission of a woman. The prisoners were all put into cages—such as a wild beast should be confined in; Mrs. Noble's was scarcely a yard high a little more than 1/2 of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into this she was lifted, the chain round her neck being locked to the cover; yet, after her arrival at Ningpo—when they were allowed to see each other, and were let out of their cages for that purpose, Mrs. Noble even bestowed the endearing diminutive epithet of "little"—on her seat—it cannot be called a couch for she could not lie down—of misery—calling it her little cage!

It must be remarked that these unfortunates, who will always be hereafter known in history as the "Ningpo prisoners" were in the custody of the Chinese until the 18th of September, and that the armistice with Keshen and Elepoo was signed on the 13th: it follows, then, as a matter of course—as not only were they not taken with arms in their hands, but were shipwrecked and starving wanderers, driven about at the mercy of the tides and winds—that it was the imperative duty of their excellencies British plenipotentiaries, admiral the hon. George Elliot, C.B. and captain Charles Elliot, R.N.—to make their instant release, and restoration to their countrymen a sine qua non of any future negotiation, and why was not this measure,—dictated by every feeling of humanity, national, christian, professional and mainly insisted upon? The answer to this question must be given in England and to the English people.

Immediately on Mrs Noble's arrival in Macao, a subscription for her relief was commenced by her countrymen of all ranks and professions; and after paying Mrs. Noble's passage money in the Apolline and expenses in Macao, the sum of £2080.3. has been remitted at 4s. 10d. per dollar by the trustees to Messrs. Magniac, Smiths & Co. London, for investment in the government funds in the name of the trustees, for the benefit of Mrs. Noble and her only daughter. On her departure, Mrs. Noble addressed the following letter to the trustees.

Gentlemen,

"To you in particular, as well as my kind friends in general, I would, ere I leave Macao, offer my deepest gratitude for the very liberal subscription raised on my behalf in my affliction, and the rich provision made for myself and beloved child. Your generous efforts and warm sympathy can only be duly felt and appreciated by one so bitterly afflicted, bereaved, and so truly destitute as myself. But my heart can take pleasure in the universally kind feeling evinced towards me; surely, you have caused the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the god of the fatherless shall bless you. Yes, we have the firm promises of the almighty that you shall be rewarded.

"Will you, gentlemen, oblige me by transmitting these my sentiments to my numerous friends. Permit me to remain with gratitude.

Yours ever indebted,

ANNE NOBLE.

Tuesday, 13th July, 1841.

To Messrs. Matheson, Dent, and Gibb, trustees.

It will be well to follow up this relation by recording the very handsome gift of \$12,000 by HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, Esq., for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China. The feelings of universal charity so feelingly expressed in his well-written letter must elicit the approval and admiration of all; but it should be remarked that HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE, is a Parsee, descended from the ancient followers of the tenets of Zoroaster—the natives of inland districts—not the fierce riders of the wave—none of his ancestors or copatriots were or are sailors; neither is there any affinity or consanguinity between his nation and the native seamen of India; we, therefore, cannot but hope that his example will be followed by the sea-going men of all nations who frequent the British settlements in China; and that at the present moment those who are benefiting by the exertions and valour of the British and sepahli troops before Canton,—in having their claims liquidated from the funds levied on the Chinese, will, forthwith, add their contributions to the noble sum of \$12,000, at once thrown down as a nucleus for a future Dreadnought hospital in China by Parsee generosity; for there cannot be a doubt that the goods, so pillaged and so payed for were the best sales of the season—or rather time.

The public will learn with satisfaction that among other claims for property destroyed in the factories, captain Elliot has included \$1400 as the value of the Canton public clock. We trust those who are still here of the subscribers who paid for purchasing and erecting the clock, will come to the resolution of re-termining home the 1400 dollars for the purchase of a new public clock, to be erected on whatever spot circumstances may render advisable at the period of its arrival in China.

We learn some compensation has been also recovered for the destruction of the pulpit, seats, &c. in the Canton chapel; and we trust the monument to the memory of Mr. Roberts, one of the firmest minded men who ever administered the E. I. company's affairs in China, has not been forgotten.

While on this subject of indemnification for property destroyed, and first quoting h. m.'s plenipotentiary public notice, dated Macao, June 15, 1841:—"Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present between this date and the 20th inst. an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same."

A declaration will be required to the exactitude of the amount.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We have to remark on some singular claims, allowed or rejected.

By this notice an inventory of the particulars and amount of the losses by pillage, is only required; yet we have heard that the firm of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co. U. S.'s merchants, represented by Mr. Coolidge, has sent in the following schedule of claims

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Loss of furniture, household utensils, Cash in treasury, Personal inconvenience suffered, Books, papers, desks, &c.

That a thrifty U. S.'s merchant should have in Canton in May 1841, after two years of continued troubles, \$10,000 value of household furniture &c., and \$6000 value of office book, desks, and papers, appears to us to be marvellously strange; and that he should perier a claim for personal inconvenience suffered and risk of his life appears to us marvellously selfish and imprudent: were not, has not, all and every one been put to personal inconvenience and losses—except the members of h. m.'s commission—for the last two years—and as to the risk of his life, why did he remain at Canton after having been warned away by h. m.'s plenipotentiary? It has been very currently reported in Macao that this same U. S.'s merchant was overheard to warn the hong merchants of the intended attack of the English on May 24—the queen's birth day—but the troops could not be advanced in time, and the Chinese forestalled the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary;—and when he and his companions were released from the consou house by a party of the Cameronians, one of them said—"that he never thought he should see the day when the glitter of an English bayonet would be pleasant in his eyes—but it is now"—or words to that effect.

This same U. S.'s merchant must have no mean opinion of the value either of his ease or life; may, he must be ultr a imperial in his notions, for every thing belonging to him he taboos: why, hear it, ye captors of Canton; start from your graves ye valiant Cameronians, royal Irish, 49ths, and ye far descended high-caste Rajpoots—starved or done to death by bad water, rotten provisions and heartless neglect,—he, a citizen of the U. S. claimed \$50 for his dog!—this claim was disallowed;—but to think of a claim for losses from those who have been and are now riding roughshod over the ruined English pedestrians in Macao, through the rich fruits of their two years neutral agency—whilst British blood has flowed like water, and British treasure has been scattered by

the hand, that will never regather it, to the winds!—grant us patience, just heaven!

We take no credit for the English nation or name, in paying the claims of the merchants of the U. S. We are taught, by the highest authority, "to make good use of our opportunities!"

Répandez vos bienfaits avec magnificence, Méme mu is vertueux, ac les refusez pas; Ne vous informez point de leur reconnaissance ce; Il est grand, il est beau de faire des ingrats.

Our latest advices from Canton informs us that all is quiet; in fact, that the Canton authorities are, like Mrs. Malapop, quite analysed, and open to any thing.

It is for the British merchants to consider whether they will avail themselves of the propitious moment; our own opinion is, that trade—but how can trade be conducted with ruined merchants?—might be at once renewed, on the usual terms, in Canton: the Chinese government and people would be too happy to throw the mantle of oblivion over the past two and a half years;—and never again provoke such another visitation: and so would, we dread, h. m.'s plenipotentiary: but it is too late: *jaeta est alca.*

On or about the 15th June, we were told by a christian missionary, that another christian missionary had told him, that, as he, captain Elliot had told him, that he, captain Elliot, was one of the happiest men in this world: that all things had come to pass as he had foreseen; and that we i. e. the English nation, had gained our cause—every thing we could wish for—that the ransom of drs. 6,000,000, ought to satisfy us, &c.

Since the 15th June, we have been told by another party, that captain Elliot has said that he is the most miserable of men: that, notwithstanding his £3,000 a year, the veriest shirtless slave (to be shirtless now with the thermometer at 90 is a great luxury) who sweats in his labour for his daily bread, is happier than he is; we also think and believe so: i. e. any man is happier than captain Elliot.

Now with reference to these conflicting statements from the mouth of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, we presume to remark that rumours are abroad that it is h. e.'s practice to ante-date his despatches, for instance;—the British troops advanced on Canton on the 26th of May; the earliest despatch for India was on the 26th of May: taking the blue book for our guide, how easy is it to address lord Palmerston as follows:

My lord,

I intend to attack Canton on the queen's birth day, but to take and hold the city is not my intention; for being well informed as to the state of health of our very small force and the numerical strength of the army (where, sooth to say, my lord, no *sun* has ever been going on) I merely mean so to encompass the city and alarm the authorities and people by a display of the power of our light boos, as to make them fulfil the terms of *Kobchen's* treaty; that is, at least to dub up drs. 6,000,000, if they cannot confirm me in my pet government of Hongkong; moreover, I am well informed as to the state of feeling of the thousand villages round Canton; and hundred of thousand of villagers; and I must strike the iron whilst its hot, and make the Chinese fork out our their pest. 20th May.

26th May.—Just as I told you—see my *clairvoyance* my *prevoyance*;—here we are in possession of Canton—the Chinese, or rather old Howqua, my very particular friends, has posted the coal to the tune of drs. 4,000,000. I cannot now enter into particulars, for I never saw or heard of so much money before: however, my name is not Froth if I don't manage that some of it shall not stick to my fingers, &c.

Our readers will learn with joy that Alexander Anderson Esq., is appointed colonial surgeon in China: this gentleman has not only served his country but his countrymen and the world for the last seven years: he has most strenuously followed his motto—*vota opterque per orbem*; and every man here, European and Asiatic, look with confidence to his confirmation in the office of the highest medical superintendence in China.

We must defer our notice of captain Elliot's singular proclamation to the people of Canton—they, their wives and daughters, must know if his declarations are true—on the contents of the last *Hongkong Gazette*, and on B's letter until our next number; when the remittance of treasure per Caliope and Conway, the hiring and purchase of the Thomas Grenville and Mary Gordon, may call for our attention.

The following list of fees is published, as that to which the notary-public, being an officer serving on the consular establishment in China, will conform himself.

Table of consular fees, annexed to act 6th George IVth, chap 87.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Certificate of landing goods, Signature of ship's manifest, Certificate of origin, Bill of health, etc.

The following lists of claimants indemnified on account of pillage of the foreign factories at Canton in May last is published for general information. List of claims for merchandise, furniture, &c., the property of British subjects in Canton, and pillaged by the Chinese between the 21st and 24th May, 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Names of Claimants, Nature of Claims, Amount. Includes Hooker & Lane, Lindsay & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., Bell & Co., etc.

Table with 2 columns: do, Private property of officers & servants. Values: 1,200, 1,400, Total 268,372.01

List of foreign claims of merchandize, furniture, &c. pillaged or destroyed by the Chinese in Canton, between the 21st and 24th May 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Names of claimants, Nature of claims, Amount. Includes Joseph Coolidge, H. J. Reynvaan, Bovet, Rangel, jr., F. A. Rangel, jr., J. Ryan, G. Nye, M. P. Gutterrez, E. C. Bridgman, W. A. Lawrence.

Canton Register, July 20

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER. DEAR SIR, I beg to hand to you the following statement, for the information of your numerous readers.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, at daylight, blowing strong from the S. to S.E., we passed a quantity of wreck, chairs, &c., at noon moderate with a heavy sea; observed a man on a piece of wreck close to the ship; shortened sail and instantly hove the ship to; lowered the quarter boat, and fortunately picked the poor fellow up in the last state of exhaustion; and from his account he had been three days adrift on the piece of plank we took him off from; he is a native of Portugal, name—and he had been a seaman on board the schooner "Rose," from the east coast, bound to Macao, which vessel appears to have foundered during the dreadful typhoon of the 21st inst., when the unfortunate commander and crew met a watery grave.

At noon, the grand Ladrone bearing N. E. dist. 29 miles, after securing the boat and making sail, observed a junk off the weather bow, with loss of mizen mast, making signals of distress; hauled up, and passed close to windward of her; she appeared to be a total wreck and sinking; the whole of her sails, bulwarks, and rudder gone, and the sea making a continual breach over her; she had a numerous crew on board, who were making most earnest entreaties on their knees for assistance: hove the ship to, lowered both quarter boats, and fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 46 in number; the poor fellows, when safe on board, knew not how to express their thankfulness at the narrow escape they had had from the awful death they were so near meeting; the junk was evidently settling down fast in the water, and no doubt in a few hours more would have sunk.

I feel thankful to providence that made me the humble means of saving so many human beings from a watery grave; at the same time I assure you I feel thankful for my escape from the late severe weather; for although we had not a typhoon, being well to the southward, still we encountered a very heavy gale from the SW., with a tremendous sea, which endangered the ship in running before it, and forced me to lie to for nearly 18 hours under a close-reefed maintop-sail.

your most obediently, W. FRASER, commanding the ship Good Success. Saturday, July 24, 1841.

High Water.

Table with 4 columns: IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES. A. M. P. M. Includes dates from Sept. 28th to Oct. 4th.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Table with 4 columns: Week, Month, REMARKABLE DAYS, PHASES OF THE MOON. Includes dates from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Date, Intelligence. Includes ADEN, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CAROLINE, CALCUTTA, CANADIAN, CEYLON.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 28, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 14th instant, Madras to the 18th instant, and Mauritius to the 5th ultimo.

We have received an official notice from the Post Master General that packets for Colombo, Singapore and China, by the iron Steamers Medusa and Ariadne, will close tomorrow at 10 A. M.

It is with regret that we record the demise yesterday of Lieut. Thomas Edmonds of the

3rd Regt. N. I. and Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf. This casualty we believe promotes Ensign C. F. Grant.

We regret to announce the death at Surat of Lieutenant J. C. Supple of the 13th Regiment N. I., who met his death in consequence of an injury sustained by a fall from his Buggy.

CAPTAIN Elliott and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer have done right in retiring from the scene of diplomacy and action as soon as their successors arrived at the place of contest. In saying they have done right, we do not wish it to be inferred that we mean any reflection upon the ex-plenipos; because, however unfortunately unsuccessful they have been in grappling with the China question, until we know the nature and extent of the instructions they received from the Home Government, it would be unfair to give any decision. To conclude with the Englishman that Captain Elliott must be a fool, because he did not persist in battering Canton about the ears of its inhabitants, without knowing whether instructions rather than inclinations did not cause him to have recourse to negotiations, is at least judging from a partial view of the case,—we except the case of the Opium Bonds: We do not find ministers in or out of the House even complain of the vacillation so much condemned by the press; and, from the silence of ministers, we feel somewhat inclined to the presentiment in favor of the ex-plenipotentiary. It will be said that the circumstance of superceding Captain Elliott is ocular proof of the Government's dissatisfaction. This however we presume is far from being correct, unless we are to conclude that, in superceding the joint plenipotentiary the reflection also applies to Sir Gordon Bremer. The reason that was assigned when Admiral Elliott proceeded to China, viz. the necessity of appointing some one of higher rank than Captain Elliott to treat as Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, might with equal grace have been pleaded in the instance of Sir Henry Pottinger also; but with the advance of time there had been a change in the sentiments of the public towards Captain Elliott, and, in consequence, whether deserved or not, no term has been considered by the Press generally too ignoble to apply to him in his official and even private character. We are not going to defend Captain Elliott or his measures; we are confident, if able to exculpate himself he will do so; all we ask is to wait until the late plenipotentiary has explained the why and because he resorted to the measures he did, before we put our fiat upon the "Hosannah" or "Crucify him."

WELL! our anxiety about what is to be done with China is in no degree relieved by the intelligence brought by the Atalanta. The truce of 27th May continued unbroken up to the hour of the departure of the Steamer from the Chinese waters, and may continue till now for aught we know to the contrary—This long truce we hardly anticipated; it betokens some improvement in the Chinese, who have managed to keep themselves quiet for three months. Our Chinese Contemporaries are a little disappointed that offensive steps were not taken at once, instead of sending the Naval Force, Heaven only knows where. At the time of Sir Henry Pottinger's departure from Bombay to China, the remarks of one of our Contemporaries led people to expect that immediately after Sir Henry's arrival at China, we should hear, not merely of wars and rumours of wars, but that the first intelligence would be—China had surrendered to our arms and acceded to our wishes. China is China still, and British relations with China are as unfavorable to our trade now as they were many months ago. However, immediately on Admiral Parker's

arrival at Macao he proceeded to take charge at Hongkong, and in a few days a Naval expedition in three divisions sailed to the northward; whilst the new Plenipotentiary be took himself to his writing desk and penned the following his maiden notification, which in a few hours afterwards together with other documents relating to his appointment as Plenipo were published for general information in the Hongkong Gazette.

NOTIFICATION. The annexed extract of a letter addressed on the 15th of May last, by her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, and likewise a transcript of one of the commissions therein referred to, are published for the general information and guidance of her majesty's subjects in China. By order, G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China. Macao, August 10th, 1841.

EXTRACT. Foreign Office, May 15th 1841.

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to select you to be her majesty's plenipotentiary on a special mission to the government of China, and also to act as chief superintendent of the trade on her majesty's subjects with that country, I herewith transmit to you, in your former character, a full power authorizing and empowering you to negotiate and conclude with the minister-vested with similar power and authority on the part of the emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China: and also a commission, under the royal sign and sign manual, constituting and appointing you her majesty's chief superintendent of trade in China.

"These two instruments invest you with all the power and authority requisite for enabling you to discharge the duties which are confided to you." (Signed) PALMERSTON. True extract. G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

L. S. VICTORIA R. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting! Whereas, by a certain act of parliament made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of our late royal predecessor King William the fourth, intituled "an act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us, by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our royal sign manual, to appoint, not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers as we shall from time to time deem expedient. And whereas, by a commission or warrant bearing date the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, our said late royal predecessor, King William the fourth did, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said act of Parliament, appoint William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, esquire, and John Francis Davis, esquire, to be such superintendents as aforesaid: And whereas, in consequence of the death of the said William John, Lord Napier, who by the said commission or warrant was appointed the chief superintendent, and of the resignation or removal of the other persons, who have from time to time been provisionally appointed to fill the office of chief superintendent, a vacancy has arisen in the said office.—Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and skill of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, a baronet of our United Kingdom, and a colonel in the service of the east India company, do by these presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in us vested by the said act of parliament, appoint him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, to be chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade. And we do declare and direct, that the office of him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, as such chief superintendent aforesaid, shall be holden during the pleasure of us, our heirs, and successors.—And we do hereby strictly charge and require him, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, in the execution of this our commission, to conform to, and observe, all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our royal sign manual, or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our privy council, or by us through one of our principal secretaries of state.

Given at our court at Buckingham palace, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the fourth year of our reign.

By her majesty's command. (Signed) PALMERSTON. Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, commission. True copy. G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

NOTIFICATION.

In taking charge of the offices of her majesty's sole plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions, with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all her majesty's subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt, towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honorable and lasting peace.

Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that amongst the persons to whom this notification is addressed, there are few individuals who are not as well qualified as himself, to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial government of Canton. He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for Sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of

our relations with the emperor, and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril.

Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his predecessor, connected with the island of Hongkong, will remain in force until the pleasure of her majesty regarding that island, and those arrangements, shall be received; and on this point, Sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public notice issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last. Dated at Macao on the 12th day of August, 1841. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

If the above words prove mere bombast, we greatly mistake the character of the Diplomatist; we think, we hope Sir Henry will bring matters to an early and safe adjustment, that speedy redress may be obtained for past injuries, and the China Trade placed upon a secure and advantageous footing for the future.

THE Shipping in the China Seas appear to have experienced and severely suffered from the effects of two typhoons, one on the 21st July and a second but less severe, on the 27th of the same month. Our China contemporaries give a long list of misfortunes. The James Laing was totally lost in the first typhoon. The captain and part of the crew saved themselves on Kowe Chow Island and were taken from thence on board the Steamers Queen and Nemesis. The rest of the crew, nine in number and Mrs. Pritchard we regret to learn, were drowned. The Prince Georg was a total wreck, and the crew taken on board the Queen. The Rose Schooner is supposed to have foundered and the commander and crew, with the exception of a sea-cum, picked up by Captain Fraser of the Good Success, are supposed to have found a watery grave. It was feared H. M.S. Conway had fallen in with the Typhoon and foundered.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Table with 2 columns: ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES. Includes Major B. Seton, Captain C. Cotton, Asst. Surgeon H. F. More, Ensign F. A. C. Kane, Asst. Surgeon A. Dinham, Lieut. Sick, from Kotra, Lieutenant E. Lockley.

European Intelligence.

What is Conservatism?

What is Conservatism, is a question which the Times has endeavoured to solve in several long articles. The homely proverb says, much too hardly, it now appears, "You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear;" but you may call a sow's ear a silk purse, and then you may set about explaining the qualities and uses of a silk purse, and wherein it differs from the peculiarities of a sow's ear; but no matter how long or how learnedly you lecture to such effect, the thing in your hand will retain its unalterable characteristics, and remain, not a silk purse, but the old original sow's ear. Toryism is not what Toryism was. True, but that does not prove that it has become the Conservatism described by the Times, combining the improvement of what is defective with the preservation of all that is sound in laws and institutions. The sow's ear severed from the head of the most unclean and stubborn of creatures is not what it was, the organ of a pig's hearing, but that fact does not advance the argument that its bristles have been changed to silk. The Times asserts that the change of name suffices to show the change of things, but the Times might at the Old Bailey have learnt the fallacy of such an inference, there being a class of persons who change their names because the hands of justice into which they fall are apt to dirty them.

According to Sir Robert Peel's definition of Conservatism, which the Times accepts, Conservatism seems to us to be merely a longer word for Toryism after the Reform Bill. It is Toryism with a new start—Toryism with a new departure, in nautical phrase. It is pretended that there is this difference between old Toryism and new Conservatism, that the Conservatives are no friends of abuses, and are prepared to adopt changes which the altered state of society may require. And is it conceivable that any men could make any other professions? Could they avow themselves attached to abuses? Could they proclaim a fixed hostility to the changes which the advances of society render necessary? Could they avow the settled purpose to resist improvement in every form? Could they declare that all existing defects in laws and institutions should be held by them sacred and immutable? Imagine Sir Robert Peel in a Tamworth address avowing that he was the founder of a party determined to maintain the vices as well as the sound parts of our laws and institutions, and firmly resolved to resist such changes as the altered circumstances of society may require. There have been Tories who have acted on such a rule, but there never was one, and never will be one, frank enough to make the confession. They can say nothing but what they do say, that, where they find abuses they will consent to reform; but the remarkable fact is, that this Conservative party, in the eleventh year of its age, has never yet made the discovery of an abuse in institutions. It pretends that it differs from old Toryism, inasmuch as it has the perception of what the altered circumstances of society require, but in what single instance has it signalled its possession of this new faculty, every change effected within the last ten years having been extorted from it after a strenuous opposition, with the one exception, indeed, of the Poor Law, as to which the party was, and is divided, some, with Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, recognising in it a change required by circumstances, and others opposing it as an innovation, despotic and unconstitutional in principle, and unjust and cruel in its operation. Now it is for the Times to

explain which of these two divisions are the true Conservatives, and which the old Tories. The Poor Law is the best test to distinguish the men of the new light from the men of the old Tory blindness, because it is the only change since the Reform Bill in which the leaders of the Conservative party have concurred and cordially co-operated.

Certainly the following passage in the Times would convey an impression, at the least, that Sir Robert Peel stood greatly in need of admonition. It pays him the same sort of compliment that would be paid to a servant, in reminding him that if he robbed the plate-chest he would be hanged for it.

"Two things only are necessary—the first, that the right hon. baronet should understand his own position; the second, that he should have faith in the principles of the Conservative party, which have made him the representative, and act upon them with courage, constancy, and virtue."

"He is placed in a remarkable, we should rather say, in an unexampled position."

"Let him now act worthily of it. To use the opportunity which is offered him, to maintain and fortify the ground from which he has beaten off the common enemy, to fix and perpetuate the triumph of Conservative principles, is the duty to which he is called—an easy duty, we are persuaded, if he will but think so. If he succeeds his name will be immortalized among statesmen. If he fails, he fails for ever. The chance is a splendid one; but if, through any weakness or infatuation, it is thrown away, it will prove his last. Conservative principles might recover even from that discouragement; but never again would they rally under the standard of Sir Robert Peel. He has now to choose whether his epitaph shall be, 'Qui nobis restituit rem,' or 'Judicio omnium dignus imperio, nisi imperasset.'"

"To what quarter must he look for his future strength? Assuredly, to the same from which his past and present strength has been derived. If Conservatism has been able to make him Minister, it will be able to keep him in office. If it was important to create a party for the purpose of conquering the Whigs, much more important is it, now that the Whigs are conquered, to give effect to the principles of that party; otherwise, we should have been fighting for nothing. The essential principle of Sir Robert Peel's Administration must be to exhibit and realize, in decided contrast with the experience which the nation has had of Liberalism, the moral character and practical tendency of Conservative government."

"Sir Robert Peel stands on two legs, and the Times compares him, for the better security of his footing, to stand upon one, and to cut off the other and cast it from him; but which is it to be cut off—the right leg, which the left, of his party? He has shuffled on to his present position by putting forth sometimes the one, sometimes the other. Which limb of the party is to be amputated, the forward or the backward, the violent or the moderate?"

"Sir Robert Peel is in the predicament of the Malay. Imaginarily, advised by his mock doctor to pluck out one of his eyes to improve the sight of the other, and to part with his left arm for the invigoration of the right. He is told that he must adopt the principles of the party which has raised him to power; but he has been raised by Lord Roden and the Duke of Newcastle as well as by men who dread their intemperance, and feel ashamed of their bigotry; and he has been raised by the Duke of Buckingham, with his agricultural mania, as well as by persons who are not prepared to consent to a complete sacrifice of the commercial to the mistaken landed interest. Both have elevated Sir Robert Peel to his position, and which is he to throw down, in token of his adopted policy?"

"The Times tells him that he can afford a rupture, in words which seem to us to have the import of—'So much for Buckingham.'"

"The right hon. baronet will allow himself to be dragged in nothing from the mere apprehension of losing a few of his supporters. If any such persons should ever approach him is a tone of minatory self-importance, we have at length a Government who can dare to consult the public welfare in defiance of individual caprice or personal selfishness. But, what is better still, nothing of the kind, we can confidently predict, will ever occur."

"The most difficult task for Sir Robert Peel, if he strictly follow the advice of the Times, will be the political regeneration required of himself. Sir Robert Peel is, in fact, not to be Sir Robert Peel. The Sir Robert Peel of 1841 is to be the opposite in conduct of the Sir Robert Peel of 1829. He must renounce himself, and all his shiftings. The Times, an excellent teacher of such things, plainly tells him that he must become a man of principle and consistency; and advertising to what he and his Tory followers were when in power in 20 and '30, it says—"

"By their conduct with reference to Parliamentary Reform, they taught the country to think lightly of their ability to fortify, by legitimate means, their tenure of office; while by their conduct on the Roman Catholic question, they proved themselves capable of committing a still more fatal mistake, and consenting (what is as objectionable in politics as in morals) 'Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.'"

"We do not mean that emancipation was not a necessary measure; but simply that it ought not to have been introduced by men whose previous opposition to it had been based on grounds, not of expediency, but of principle. After this, all confidence in the Government which had so acted was destroyed; the Tory party ceased to be identified with any principle whatever, either religious, or moral, or political, in the eyes of the people at large; it lost all power to withstand the ordinary assaults of party warfare, much less could it resist the enthusiastic longing for political change which communicated itself to the dissatisfied nation, like fire to gunpowder, in 1830."

"Such was the old original blackamoor, which the Times is scrubbing white. Principle and expediency are, henceforth, according to the same authority, to have their separate provinces in the Tory policy, that is to say, there will be no principle in their expediencies, and no expediency in their principles. Sir Robert Peel's Government is to act on expedient principles, and unprincipled expedients. By the latter the commercial and fiscal policy is to be conducted. Well observes the Chronicle:—"

"The landlords' Parliament will therefore be saddled with a Government that will not make a principle of upholding the ascendancy of the class by which it has been returned. The landlords have drained their purses and 'fled their minds' to get no higher standing than the ticklish ground of expediency. They have a chance of becoming the Agricultural Oxford of the proposer of Catholic Emancipation. They thought they had 'nailed their colours to the mast' of a landlords Ministry, and they have only pinned them to the tail of a turn coat."—Examiner, July 31.

Literature.

Tour in Austrian Lombardy, the Northern Tyrol, and Bavaria, in 1840. By John Barrow, Esq. Murray. There is not much novelty of route in this tour, but there is no lack of variety of incident, or of that lively style of description which gives a new face to the most hackneyed scenes. Mr Barrow went by the Rhine to Carlsruhe; thence, through Schaffhausen, to Zurich; from Zurich, hav-

ing visited the houses of Zwinglius and Lavater, he passed up William Tell's country to the romantic baths of Pfeffers, and the quaint old capital of the Grisons; then, driving along the grand valley of Hinter-Rhein, he worked his way, through the more sublime scenery of the Via Mala, that secluded little village at the foot of the Alps, gratefully known to fatigued travellers by the name of Splügen; soon after finding himself by a sudden series of attentions from parties of Austrian soldiers, on the Italian side of the Alps, our traveller passed from Como to Milan, taking mulberry trees, acacias, ambrosian libraries, together with Punch and Judy, by the way; then quickly turned his back on Venice, as it were, and directed his steps to the Tyrol, through the interesting valley of the Valtellina and over the pass of the Stelvio; in prospect of the Tyrol he is moved by what he sees to review the gallant and affecting incidents of the war of 1809, and fling fresh laurels on the graves of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger; next, having ascended the Stelvio, he travels down, through the most majestic of all the landscapes of Alpine scenery, into the Tyrol itself, and passes amid horrible weather into Innsbruck, where he explores the cathedral of gigantic statues, traces the heroic footsteps of Hofer, and discovers a Gog and Magog of the mountains; from Innsbruck, through many dangers and distresses of travel, he enters Salzburg; from thence visits the salt mines of Hallein, and afterward takes the road to Munich. This, Augsburg, and Stuttgart, are the last cities described; and Mr Barrow is no exception to the enthusiasm awakened of late in the minds of all intelligent travellers, by the artistic glories of the Athens of Bavaria.

What remains to be said of this agreeable volume will be best said in a few random selections. We cannot better illustrate the foregoing account, to which we do not find it necessary to make any addition. We have not discovered, in any part of the book, an offensive remark to except to, or explain away.

THE DUOMO OF MILAN.

"In point of magnitude and massive structure, it is not, perhaps, to be put in competition with St Paul's of London, or St Peter's of Rome; but in its florid Gothic architecture, its beautiful white marble, its multitude of pinnacles and statues, its exquisite carving and fret-work, it is, I believe, generally admitted to excel both. The grand entrance is one of the most imposing pieces of architecture to be met with anywhere. The balustrade of the roof is crowded with pinnacles, each pinnacle having its statue, the merits of which, placed at so great a height, are not to be judged of by the eye as seen from the ground. They are said to amount to many hundreds; indeed, every prominent point rising out of the building is surmounted by a statue. When seen from the top of the building, to which we ascended, they exhibited a forest of statues, containing, I should suppose the whole catalogue of saints in Christendom, and something more. They pretend to say that, within and without the cathedral, there are not less than five thousand statues, great and small."

AN ITALIAN SUNDAY EVENING.

"In different parts of the town groups were assembled together, and one evening we found a large concourse of people immediately in front of our hotel earnestly gazing at Punch and Judy, and it was quite ludicrous to observe the sedate countenances of the audience, who never once appeared to smile at any of the jokes, although Mr Punch evidently exerted himself to the utmost, and was apparently full of fun and humour. He nevertheless attracted great attention, and was as irresistible as he is in our own streets of London; perhaps more so, for we could not help being amused, and at the same time amazed, to watch an Austrian soldier, who was stationed at a building some little distance off, quietly sauntering up from his post, and entirely devoting his attention to Signor Pollicciello. The Marionettes are of ancient date in Italy, and no doubt descended to them from the Romans. Horace is supposed to allude to them in his 'Ducere, et nervis alienis mobile lignum; translated by Francis—'Thou thing of wood and wires by others play'd.'"

"Another equally sedate crowd was observed to have collected round a thimble-rig gentleman, with his table, thimbles, and peas. They appeared to pay the greatest attention to his proceedings, to treat him with respect, standing in a ring or circle at a distance, not in the least pressing upon him; and I could not observe that any one ventured to risk his money by pronouncing under which of the three thimbles the mysterious pea would be found."

"A third crowd, with the same sober, serious, and solemn faces, were gathered round a somewhat elderly but loquacious personage, who had in his possession a quantity of thin powder resembling fine soot, which, with the aid of little saliva upon a brush, he contrived to make a tolerably good sort of blacking, not quite so bright, perhaps, as Warren's jet, nor that of Day and Martin, but sufficiently good apparently to astonish the assembled multitude, on seeing it applied to the dirty boot of a dirty little boy who was standing close by his side."

THE THREE HEROES OF THE TYROL.

"The father of Hofer kept an inn at Sand, in the valley of Passeyer, to which, at his death, the son succeeded. In the valleys of the Tyrol an innkeeper is generally the most important personage; his house is the rendezvous for public meetings, and every kind of private business is entrusted to his agency; he is a landholder, a tradesman, a banker, and an important member in all the provincial meetings. Hofer had attained the age of forty when the Tyrolese flew to arms. His portrait answers to the description given of him—a stout, corpulent man, with a thick black beard, which reached to his countenance expressive of good humour, but not particularly intelligent. He was not a man of ambition nor yet of any extraordinary talents; but he possessed sound natural sense, and other qualities which procured him the confidence, respect, and veneration of all his countrymen. The leading feature in his character—his predominant passion—was religious enthusiasm; he was endowed with cool and constant courage; in his temper he was mild and merciful, and treated his prisoners of war with all possible humanity. The influence of this man, a patriarch in character and appearance, on the minds and hearts of all his countrymen, was like magic; he never assumed authority or affected to command. His education was rather superior to that of the generality of the mountaineers. His dress not much different from that commonly worn by his countrymen—a board-brimmed hat with black ribbons and a black feather; a green jacket, red waistcoat, black leather girdle, short black breeches, and black stockings, sometimes red. His qualifications as a leader or general depended almost entirely on the respectability of his character and extensive influence, and not on any military capacity or fitness for command; yet the Archduke John, in many communications held with him, discovered enough to recommend him in a particular manner to the Austrian General Hormayer."

"Joseph Speckbacher was born at the little village of Gnadenswald, in 1768. His father was one of the superintendents of the salt-works of that place, but died when the son was only six or seven years old. At school he is said to have learned nothing, and during his younger years led an irregular life, associating with a lawless band of youths like himself; but a life having been sacrificed in one of their wild rambles in the forest, young Speckbacher was brought to his sober senses, returned home, where he remained quietly, and was appointed an overseer in the salt-mines, where his father had served before. He soon after this married Maria Schneider, a young woman with a little property, who, finding her husband had wholly neglected his education, induced him to become her scholar, under whose tuition he was taught to read and write. A short time afterwards, by her influence and his own steady conduct, he had qualified himself for, and was appointed, one of the magistrates of the district, and continued to act as such until the invasion of the country by the French, when he immediately flew to

arms, and soon showed himself a man fit for military command; in which respect, indeed, he was much superior to Hofer; and to his judicious arrangements, and the high discipline of his followers, were mainly to be attributed the splendid successes of the Tyrolese. Hofer and he were always on terms of strict friendship, and no little jealousies existed between them. The lives of both were dedicated wholly to their country's service."

"The third person who acted a distinguished part in driving out the enemy from Tyrol, was a capuchin friar, of the name of Haspinger; an interesting and conspicuous personage in these eventful times; the more so on account of his sacred character, which was not supposed to interfere with that of the soldier, nor to prevent him from fighting nobly at the head of the party he commanded; not with the ordinary weapons of war, however, but with the spiritual influence of the robe he wore, and the graces which he brandished in the face of the enemy. He was a man of heroic stature, and not alone satisfied with those, but is said, moreover, to have done good execution with the ebony shaft of his crucifix. In the army he bore the name of Redbeard."

FIRST VIEW OF THE TYROL.

"A succession of peaked rocks, rising one above another as far as the eye can reach, whose dark masses are seen protruding from the pure white glittering snow, and the frowning glaciers suspended from their sides, the varied hues which clouds and sunshine alternately impart, the magnificent mountain of the Ortler-Spitz, towering above all the rest, and crowning the head of the valley with its peaked summit just rising to a height of not less than 14,500 feet above the level of the sea—all these grouped together in one cluster as it were—present to the mind of the spectator a picture of grandeur and sublimity that no time can efface, and no description—either with pen or pencil—convey."

AN ENGLISH NUNNERY IN AUGSBURG.

"Leaving the Benedictines I paid a visit to an establishment called the English Nunnery, from the circumstance of its having been founded by an English lady of the name of Mary Ward, though I could not learn that any English lady of that name, or any other, was among the party. To gain admission I was introduced to one Lucas Piller, a native of Augsburg, whom I had hired at the hotel as a laquais à la place. Having served twenty-one years in the 60th R.R.S., a civil, well-bred, and intelligent man, and being an old soldier who had served our country in the wars, I found him well deserving such little encouragement as I could give him."

"It was admitted on applying to the lady Superior, who was polite and pleasant enough, as became her office, and such, as Milton says of his pensive nun—

Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
Or her decent shoulders drawn."

"Entering one of the rooms, the portrait of Mary Ward was pointed out to me, hanging over a door-way. I was told, that in all Bavaria there are not fewer than eight or nine nunneries established by the same Mary Ward, whose name as least, must be as well known in that country as that of the benevolent Mrs. Fry in England, though, probably, as unknown to my readers as it was to myself, and I was unable to get any clue to her history. After going through several apartments, all hung with white drapery I was allowed to enter the chapel, and saw not more than about five or six of the nuns. One was a fine-looking young woman with a good-humoured expression of countenance; the rest neither young nor interesting, and generally very demure. Two were pacing the garden—

"With even step and musing gait—
looking occasionally on the books they carried in their hands. All were dressed in the costume usually worn by nuns—black with a white band tightly drawn across the forehead and down the sides of the face. At this nunnery children of the poor are taught to read and write, as well as needle work."

An Author's Mind: The Book of Title-Pages.

Edited by M. F. Tupper, Esq., M.A. Bentley. This is a quaint, thoughtful, suggestive book; profusely full of all kinds of matter for grave differences and very earnest objection. But these we will not take at present. The book reached us so late in the week that, unwilling to lay it down after the first tempting glance, we have yet had scarcely time to get fairly through it. We are bound to say, however, that we have found in it An Author's Mind deserving of attention and respect and so much at the least, we can say at once.

Reserving, then, all that might be less pleasant, here are four sonnets. Mr. Tupper must be freely admitted as one of the brotherhood, in this dainty craft of sonnetteering.

LIFE.

I saw a child with a kaleidoscope,
Turning at will the tessellated field;
And strain, by my mental eye became unseal'd,
I learnt of life, and read its horoscope;
Behold, how fitfully the patterns change!
The scene is azure now with hues of Hope;
Now sobered grey by Disappointment strange;
With Love's own roses blushing, warm and red;
Black with Hate's heat, or white with Envy's cold;
Made glorious by Religion's purple light;
Or sicklied o'er with yellow lust of Gold;
So good or evil coming, peace or strife,
Zeal when in youth, and Avarice when old,
In changeful of ancestral phases passeth Life.

APOLOGY TO ALL.

—For I have sinned; oh, grievously and often:
Exaggerated ill, and good denied;
Blacken'd the shadows only born to soften;
And Truth's o' a light unkindly unspangled:
Alas for charities unloved, uncherish'd,
When some stern judgment, haply erring wide,
Hath sent my fancy forth, to dream and tell
Other men's deeds all evil! Oh, my heart,
Renew once more thy generous faith half perish'd,
Be kinder, kinder, kinder, better than thou art!
And first, in fitting meanness, offer well
All earnest, candid prayers, to be forgiven
For worldly, harsh, unjust, unlovable
Thoughts and suspicions against Man and Heaven!

MARGARET.

A song of gratitude and cheerful prayer
Still shall go forth my pretty babes to greet,
As on life's firmament, serenely fair,
Their little stars arise; with aspects sweet
Of mild successive rain: with that small pair,
Klira and Mary, having gone before
In this affection's welcome, the dear debt
Here shall be paid to gentle Margaret:
Be thou indeed a Pearl,—in pureness, more
Than beauty praise, or price; full be thy cup,
Mantling with grace, and truth with mercy met,
With warm and generous charities flowing o'er;
And when the Great King makes his jewels up,
Shine forth, child-angel, in His coronet!

THE CATHEDRAL MIND.

Temple of truths most eloquently spoken,
Shrine of sweet thoughts we led round with words of power,
The "Author's mind" in all its hallowed riches
Stands a Cathedral; full of precious things,—
Tastefully built in harmonious unbroken,
Cloister, and aisle, dark crypt, and very tower:
Long treasured relics in the fretted niches,
And secret stores, and heap'd up offerings,
Arts noblest gems, with every faith and flower,
Paintings and sculpture, choice imaginings,
Its plenitude of wealth and praise betoken:
As ever burning lamp portrays the soul;
De-p music all around, and snatches of songs:
—And God's great Presence consecrates the whole.

Unclaimed Letters.

- News Papers.
1 R. W. Young Esq.
1 Burjorjee Merwanjee Esq.
1 Captain Cameron.
1 Captain Begbie.
1 Captain L. Reale.
1 Rev. Joze Maria.
1 F. Fernandes.
1 Mr. Condr. Cotter.
1 Mr. R. Dickson.
1 Mr. R. Clarke.
1 R. H. Young Esq.
1 Lieut. R. Henderson, Engineer.
1 Captain James Li lde.
1 Lieut. Colonel M. Booth.
1 Captain J. Blackburne.
1 Lieut. Mackinson.
1 D. B. Morrison.

SHIP LETTERS.

- Charles Davis Esq. Post Office..... Bombay.
1 James Gordon Esq. Madras Army... do.
1 S. Johnson Esq. do.
1 Hugh Rigg Esq. Madras Presidency. do.
2 Colonel Gordon 23rd N. S. I. do.
1 Major W. Jacob, Artillery. do.
1 Capt. Hugh Walker, 14th Madras N. I. do.
2 Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 20th N. I. do.
1 Ensign Close, 2nd B. E. R. do.
1 Mrs. Mary Pickenie do.
1 Mrs. L. Flanwick do.
1 Mrs. Hallaran, Queen's Depot. do.
1 Mrs. Mackeyohn do.
1 Mrs. Mary Nancy, do. do.
1 Messrs. R. and J. Reed. do.
1 Ditto Dixon, & Co. do.
1 Mr. William Roper do.
1 Mr. A. C. Martin, Indian Navy. do.
1 Mr. Robert Paton, Ship Oswell. do.
2 Mr. Joseph Wain do.
1 Mr. George Bayant do.
1 J. P. Pritchard, Ship Catherine. do.
1 Mr. B. Kane do.
1 Mr. R. D. Buchanan. do.
1 Mr. J. Parrott. do.
1 Mr. C. F. White. do.
1 Mr. John Crosby Junior. do.
1 Mr. William Watt. do.
2 Mr. W. Rice. do.
1 J. Rodgers. do.
1 Sear. Dossabay Nassarvanjee. do.
1 John Palmer, ship Wm. Shan. do.
1 Henry Manahan, Steamer Berenice. do.
1 Alexander Sinclair, Steamer Asyria. do.
1 Soonderjee and Cursondas. do.
1 Hajee Mahomed Ally Suffer. do.
1 Abraham Christian. do.
1 Peetabur Vittull. do.
1 Kissowram Lallehund do.
1 Dorabjee Muncherjee, Esq. do.

J. A. SHAW, Post Master Genl.

B'bay Genl. P'st Office, 22d Sept. 1841.



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

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

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hoistings: Steamers Aradana, Madusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brig Tappan and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders Carolina and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazil Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Runoon, Peltambar Savoy, Faunay, Lutledge, Humanshaw, Dudley, Faze, cardree, Dowlat Puraud, Fodeli Curran, Brumear, Farayman. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassidore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected ships and their arrival dates.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.