

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Burma.

The arrival of the City of London yesterday afternoon from Moulmein, has brought us the Moulmein Chronicle of October 13th, and letters dated the 14th which as they pretty well clear up the enigma of THARAWADDIE'S intentions, we hasten to lay before our readers. Although no act of hostility had taken place since the King's arrival at Rangoon on the 2d, the circumstance of his bringing with him no less than 100 pieces of Artillery, chiefly mounted and fit for service, and also a large flotilla of gun boats, leave no doubt of his warlike intentions.

We glean the following particulars from a Moulmein letter, dated 14th October. The question of THARAWADDIE'S visit to Rangoon is now settled beyond all dispute, as he had actually arrived with his sons and 100,000 men all respectably armed, with plenty of guns and 28 large well-armed gun-boats. He had also left garrisons at all the stockades on the river, on his way down from Ava. Martaban, just opposite to Moulmein on the other side of the river, which is about 3,000 yards wide, has been strongly stockaded: the town formerly ran along the bank of the river, but it occasioned no small astonishment at Moulmein to observe a few mornings since that every house had disappeared, they were taken down in one night and in a few days all put up inside the stockade—a piece of magic they were by no means prepared to expect. The whole town of Martaban is hard at work night and day, and yet from all that can be learned, His Majesty says he does not want to go to war with the English, although he is determined to be quite ready if we are inclined to attack him. He has just ordered 30,000 men from Rangoon to go he says to Pegue, the Merchants at Rangoon are satisfied however this force is intended for Martaban, so that no doubt can be entertained of his kind intentions, however ostensibly disguised at present.

The steamer was expected back from Calcutta in about another week; she was sent a fortnight previous to request the reinforcement of a Queen's Regiment immediately, with some Bengal Artillery and a rocket establishment. Strong application was made at the same time by the Naval Commander for every armed Steamer in Calcutta, with plenty of gun boats—in fact there was no security against being attacked daily. A Division order was issued by the Brigadier on the 9th Instant, which is tolerably significant on this point:—it directed Officers commanding Corps to indent immediately on the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, for the full complement of Service Ammunition, which is to be kept in readiness to be served out at a moment's notice.

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

(From the Moulmein Chronicle, October 13.)

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and a grand affair it must have been. At 10 m. on the 2d inst, the ex-King, being in charge of the Prince of Pegue, reached the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat something like a budgerow, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter a young lady now aged 18, and one of his wives, known as the Donabus Queen.

At 4 P.M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was seen rounding the point making way against a strong flood tide with the assistance of numerous war-boats. About six, his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in a bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family who accompanied him, following on foot, lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in attendance.

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

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

There are of course, numerous reports afloat as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we here, that Shoay Ya, the Bileng man's son, is high in favour with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said, however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bileng to different points in the river.

Since writing the above a few days later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be wining golden opinions from all by their affability & liberal allowance of pwa, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports, in circulation at that place that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here and there.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAULMAIN CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—But that we know His Majesty is acquainted with our power, the accounts we now receive from Rangoon regarding the numerous, well-armed men daily pouring into Rangoon,—regarding the well mounted field pieces, 18 pieces (from one to nine pounders) being landed from one raft,—regarding several vessels from 30 to 70 tons which have already arrived at Rangoon from the up-country, and from upwards of twenty large Chulia Brig, previously sent to Rangoon under the pretence of being let off Port-charges when His Majesty arrived at Rangoon and for which, vessels cargoes of timber cannot now be had, we might reasonably infer that His Majesty entertained the intention to conquer Ceylon after setting affairs with Maulmain and our southern provinces. At all events, His Majesty seems to be offended at Lord Auckland's, pugnacious temperament in not yielding up to His Majesty the Lord Paramountship over India, without putting His Majesty to all this unnecessary trouble to take it.

We hear that all parties at Rangoon labour to impress on the minds of their hearers, that His Majesty's views and intentions are most religiously pacific, while others, better accustomed to link together facts with chains of circumstances, boldly assert that, if His Majesty's intention be or was pacific, then is the crouching tiger a lamb, and the upreared venomous snake a harmless worm. Timidity on our part will mature tenuity on the part of Tharawadie.

I conceive that the best plan to prevent our old enemy, at Bileng from setting incendiaries to destroy our town, we should firstly station a steamer with a few gun-boats on the Irrawadie, off the mouth of the Lino creek, down which His Majesty is proceeding. This little trifling armament would effectually separate His Majesty from the upper provinces by water communication. Secondly, instead of our steamer and gun-boats being up the Salween, they should be on the Sataung river, having a few guns on the Wind mountain at Keedown. Thirdly, we should have two or more small class men-of-war and a steamer off Rangoon. Meanwhile where is your paper which was published in Burmese? It ought, I conceive, to be revived. The first article should be the Yandabo treaty, therein showing to His Majesty's subjects, that His Majesty has no more right to the Tenasserim and Arracan Provinces than the Pegue chief, now in Siam, has to the kingdom of Pegue; also giving an account of the ransom of Canton. It seems the Court of Ava affects to believe that we lost 8,000 men at Canton. If a token of suspicion that a white feather may be expected when His Majesty comes a little nearer to the scratch can be exhibited, I submit this affected knowledge of a notorious untruth is that taken. Finally, you should inform the head of Government, that on Burmese affairs he should act wisely to appoint two Commissioners, one of whom should be either Mr. Blundell or Col. Burney, as Senior Commissioner.

Your obedient servant,

2d October PREVENTATIVE.

NOTE.—We presume the noble Earl at the head of the Indian Government, will sufficiently appreciate the measures of precaution recommended by our correspondent "Preven-ta-tive"; such measures have the merit, at least, of being singularly novel, as we believe it has not occurred, in the present century, that British territories of a power with whom their Government was on terms of peace!—Ed.—Spectator, November 1.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include ADEEN, ALEXANDRIA, AUSTRALIA, BURMAH, CABOOL, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CANDAHAR, CRYLON, CHINA, DELHI, FRANCE, HERAT, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, MANILLA, MADRIGOS, NEPAUL, PENANG, PERSIAN GULPH, QUEBEC, SINGAPORE, SINDH, and SYDNEY.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Thursday, November 11, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—The Steamer Cleopatra arrived yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having left Suez on the 23d ultimo, and Aden on the 1st inst. Our "Looker on in London" having apparently had his eyes well open, and given us the benefit of his observations we at once lay his communication before our readers.

The following are the Passengers by the Cleopatra:

Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Watson, Miss Balingal, Miss Jones, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, 11th N. I., Major and Mrs. Poole, H. M. 1st Lancers, Captain and Mrs. Hart, 19th N. I., Lieut. and Mrs. Jameson, 3d N. I., Col. McDonald, Dy. Adj. Genl., Capt. Shawe, 22d N. I., Capt. Holmes, 12th N. I., Lieut. Keir, Artillery, Dr. Wright, Dr. Brown, Mr. Compton, C. S., Mr. Chambers, C. S., Mr. Wallace, Merchant, Mr. Graham. For Madras—General Hill, Col. Cameron, Lieut. Knox, Mr. Gough, Mr. Elton. For Isle of France—Col. Wilson. For Calcutta—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Lieut. and Mrs. Rose and Child, Dr. Bouron, Messrs. Storm, Davidson, Becher, A. Becher, Heyworth, G. Heyworth, Fandon, Freeman, Church, Matheson, Davidson, Colquhoun, Scott, Proctor, Pearce, Carter, and Lake. For Ceylon—

Messrs. Lindley and Gibson. From Aden to Bombay—Captain Stiles, 1st B. E. Regt., 46 rank and file, 18 followers, 1 woman and child.

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty the Queen has been seriously indisposed we sincerely regret to say, but has recovered. Her Majesty was to repair to Buckingham Palace for accouchement.

The Bishop holds a confirmation in the Cathedral on Thursday the 25th instant.

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

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 30th Oct. The arrival of the Overland prevents our noticing them further.

We have also received Ceylon papers up to the 19th ultimo.

We have a good budget of Egyptian news from our own Correspondent, with which we shall commence to-morrow.

By a Madras Spectator Extra received yesterday, we perceive that Tharawadie has arrived with his sons and 100,000 men at Rangoon. It seems that His Majesty has had the precaution to arm all the forts on the river Ava as he came down, so that it is quite clear, whatever may be the result, he evidently contemplates a return. His entrance appears to have been a very grand affair, as he had 6 elephants in his train with all the usual guard and paraphernalia attending them. The good folks of Martaban have moved their domiciles in rather a hurried manner. We are not at all inclined to alter the opinion we expressed a day or two ago that Tharawadie had no hostile intention at present towards us. It is quite clear that all the precautions which have been taken are proved to have been necessary; and we only hope that no untoward accident may cause a trial of arms between ourselves and Tharawadie, inasmuch as we humbly opine that our force at Moulmein is far from being such in point of numbers as ought with a fair chance of success to be opposed to the enormous armament Tharawadie is said to have with him.

Sept. 30th.—Sir G. Larpent presented a petition from nearly the whole of the merchants of Bombay, complaining of the judicial conduct of Sir Henry Roper, Chief Justice of Bombay. The particulars complained of were set forth in the petition, and the petitioners prayed the House to take them into consideration.

We think we may without the chance of a charge of egotism being brought against us, beg our readers and subscribers to peruse the paragraph we have transcribed from the Bombay Times relative to the Bombay newspapers, and which we trust they will do before proceeding further in this article.

Supposing our readers to have become acquainted with the point of view in which the Times would have us considered by the Public, we proceed in few words to address them.

Neither to the Cadet of yesterday, the professional man, nor yet the merchant of a few years standing do we appeal for support in this our attempt to sustain the character of the "Bombay Gazette" as a public Journal, and its right to be so considered. It is to the oldest European inhabitants of this Island that we look with confidence for support on this occasion. We call upon these individuals to afford us their attention whilst we proceed to expose and refute one of the most uncalled-for and ungenerous attacks which one newspaper ever levelled against another.

By what motive the Times can be actuated we know not. He has attacked a paper which was in existence, and moreover, independent existence (a state of being which the Times has not enjoyed since the first day it was published) many, many years before either that paper, or two-thirds of its subscribers and the Editor to boot were thought of,

We write under no angry feelings. We have no personal feelings to gratify; we have but for the brief space of four days reposed on the thorny throne; but are agitated by an indignant excitement far too honest and sincere in its action to allow its subject to be drawn into personal invective or acrimonious retort. There are many who have long and long known the GAZETTE as once the only independent newspaper in Bombay—the only paper which dared to raise its voice, not with the insipid languor of a paper of to-day, but boldly and without fear—the only paper which unflinchingly proclaimed, and demanded redress for, the wrongs of those who were suffering under the curse of a tyrannic Government; and assisted moreover in bringing about that greatest step towards civilization in this country, the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. We have not a bevy of independent (as far as circumstances are concerned) merchants at our back in the characters of Proprietors, revelling in the profits of their own expenditure. We have not these individuals to gratify by a production relative to a contemporary newspaper—a production such as shall never be sent forth from the "Bombay Gazette!" We cannot rank amongst our list of Subscribers sixteen individuals who were brought up as proprietors of a newspaper in the character of prisoners for a gross and well digested contempt of Court! But is it, can it be, that because the then Editor of this paper, acting up to his conscientious principles of justice took the opposite side of this question, where these 16 individuals were so eminently concerned that the Bombay Times has thought it profitable, or perhaps pleasant to say that the "Bombay Gazette" is no newspaper? If the GAZETTE does not "fill up the blanks" why does the Times condescend to extract upwards of a column from the paper and give us credit in the same issue for the correctness of our translations as he did yesterday?

For what the Times says about ourselves and our initiatory Editorial, we care nothing. These are matters for fair and open criticism. We are quite conscious of the serious nature of the duties we have to perform as Editors of the Public, our liberal Proprietor and ourselves—and in the prosecution of these duties we will spend the last drop of our Ink.

Fortunately for our readers and the Editor of the Times the arrival of the Steamer prevents our entering further upon a subject, for which in all probability the former care little or nothing.

The Looker on in London.

LONDON, MONDAY OCTOBER 4TH, 1841. The Looker on in London must, in order to trace events to the extremities of the several ramifications, look deep into the roots of the matter, following them back to the centre of the Veins which return thither the blood of the circulation to dye again the colour of opinion.

It is not in London that an exact estimate can be drawn of the actual amount of distress in the manufacturing districts, or the real state of the peasantry in the agricultural department; but the Looker on sees more than the player, and may more accurately analyse the motives of those who exaggerate distress and of those who would apply remedial measures.

It is now clear to every one that the Whigs had not the confidence of any great or influential class during the late contest. Their offers were accepted as tools for the anti-corn-law league to work upon, but neither labourers nor the manufacturers, nor the public generally expected any decided and tangible advantage from their plans.

Had the timber duties, the sugar duties and the 8d duty on corn have all been legalized, there is no reason to believe that the slightest advantage could have accrued to the relief of the present distress. The vexations of the Poor Law act would have remained as they are, for Lord John Russell had announced a determination merely to move for its removal, and to avert the discussions incident to its amendment until next year. No evil then has occurred through the fall of the Whigs. Has any great good flowed from the appointment to office and the command of a large majority in the House of Lords, and another no less numerous in the House of Commons? Not one. The very first symptom, the very pulse of the country beats discouragingly. The Funds are falling. Consols are from 92 to 88 since the establishment of the ministry. Looking abroad there is nothing worth recording in Portugal but a new ministry, who have raised a new loan, out of which perhaps in about 5 years more the

Anglo-Portuguese Legion may hope to receive some portion of the arrears so long due to them. Espartero holds a tight, and seems to understand his Spaniards better than any other man in Spain. He will not be induced to war by Foreign, nor provoked to civil war by the multitude of intrigues that are daily carried on. Arguelles is as despotic in the palace where his guardianship of the Queen costs him less labour than the keeping of peace among her Ladies who are also divided into factions very visible to a looker on. In France we know that the resistance to the late census was more a pretence than a reality, and meant rather to try the people's taste for insurrection than to annoy the ministers of Finance. Many a looker on denied this, but it has been painfully confirmed, for on the Duke d'Aumales return from Algiers, He and his Royal Brothers were entering Paris by the Barriere de l'Etoile at the head of the Duke D'Aumales Regiment, when a man in a frock or blouse fired at the Duke and repeated the shot—two horses, one of which was ridden by a marshal of France, were killed by the bullets, but the sons of Louis Philippe, by miracle, escaped. Since then the ministry have been oppressing the press with severe restrictions and calling on all the Procureurs du Roi to enforce the law upon the Editors in all the provinces. The Press is not an easy enemy for a French Government to encounter and especially for a Ministry composed almost entirely of persons whom the press has made. M. Guizot and his colleagues will find what a nest of hornets they have now. They argue however that the Majesty of the Law and the person of the King and his family, must be protected against the conspiracies and treasons revealed by the wretched creature who attempted the assassination we have just described. His name is Quesnot and his examinations have exposed numbers of persons who are members of these secret and anarchical Societies.

There will be no reduction of the French forces either Army or Navy; but that is not as is asserted, because there is an imminent danger of a collision between France and England at Tunis—there is no chance of any collision between these countries in any quarter of the globe. The Mediterranean Fleet is bringing home to England the British troops from Acre and the Syrian coast—perhaps so. The news is from France, a Looker on sees no reason to believe it, but it certainly is not because France denies it or any one demands it. If it be so, it is because our government sees such an evacuation is expedient. At Compeigne on Sunday Louis Phillip appealing to the troops encamped there said, that in the total absence of any sound of Foreign war the army must find its glory in suppressing insurrection and securing the Institutions of the country. The perfect understanding among the northern courts in the present state of relation between England and her neighbours seems to guarantee a peace in Europe, but the news from America is embarrassing. The "Britannia" steamer reached Liverpool on Thursday and she brings news that in consequence of President Tyler having persisted in his veto on the Banking bill, all the ministers, except Webster had resigned. The vacancies were immediately filled by men as yet little known beyond the boundaries of their several states—there may be mischief—this charge but Webster and Tyler are represented as the friends of England and of peace, and the men of their choosing will probably be of similar sentiments. The feeling however is an unconfiding one on both sides. Macleod was to be tried on the 19th Sept. and his jury were chiefly bankers, so that no sentence of death need be feared nor any annoying verdict. The rate of exchange was high, but some business was down at it. From Canada we learn that Lord Sydenham who was waiting at his post until Sir Charles Bagott, his successor in the Government, could reach him, has had a fall from his horse, broke his leg in two places and lay in very considerable danger. This hasty sketch of the Foreign news of the month will show the reader that the only warlike cloud is from America, and our ministers are at liberty to attend to the affairs of home without distinction. What then has employed the parliament since it reassembled, since the ministerial staff were all returned (for so they have been) to their respective seats without a single instance of successful opposition, and in all the gratitude and reign of newly created legislators and enthusiastic patriots? They have postponed every thing but the shooting season, and for the sake of being in time for the pheasants have determined a prorogation and not thinking of business for next session, which may commence, in January or February 1842. At Tamworth a Mr. Acland, an Agent of the Anti-Corn Law Society having declared his intention of opposing Sir Robert Peel, a body of his constituents signed a memorial to the effect that Sir Robert need not appear: his brother, Mr. Wm. Peel represented him at the hustings; of course Mr. Acland made his Anti-Corn Law speech and evaded a pole. Mr. Wm. Peel in the name of the Premier, promised that his brother should explain on the following Thursday in the Commons the intended course of the ministry. Sir Robert accordingly on the first motion took an opportunity of stating that he meant to take the estimates as they are prepared by the late ministry, that he would move them in this order; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would explain his plan of ways and means; that bills should be passed continuing for a period such acts as would otherwise expire between the two sessions, and for the rest he would postpone all to the next session.

What? said Lord Howick—have you nothing to explain, nothing to promise?

No; he must have time to consider.

But the Poor Law, said Mr. Wakley?—will by a special act be continued till July 1842.

But the Corn Laws? cried Mr. Cobden—I will take time to look at the state of the finances, the operation of them, and other laws, and the necessities of commerce; and as soon as he could ascertain facts he would deal with them.

But the distress of the people, said Dr. Bowring—? I have sent down a Sub-commissioner to Bolton to enquire into

the truth of your statement respecting that town, said Sir R. Peel.

Mr. Charles Hindley, Mr. Milner Gibson, and others talked of the unparalleled distress of their districts.

I will enquire into all the cases to which you have alluded said Sir R. Peel.

Out of the voluminous speeches which are condensed—this is a suppositious conversation arose all the business of the session. Sir Robert Peel and Sir J. Graham read statistical reports, returns for the saving Banks, the relieving officers, Magistrates &c of the various districts to which the opposition had alluded. The reply from Bolton which has been printed—compelled Dr. Bowring to confess to many misstatements of a very important kind; that from Ashton convicted Mr. Hindley of unintentional exaggeration Mr. Milner Gibson tried by moving a technical objection to prevent Sir Robert Peel from reading his statements—refutation of Mr. Gibson's speech which nevertheless was rapidly condensed by the Rt. Hon. Bart and demolished Mr. Gibson. Mr. P. M. Stewart's statements concerning Paisley were unfounded and altogether Sir R. Peel declared that there was the clearest evidence of the existence of severe distress in the manufacturing districts, that it was decreasing, that signs of returning prosperity were manifest, that any hasty tampering by ill considered legislation could not act otherwise than injuriously on the country; that while distress was refused by one side to the corn laws overlooking the fact they had existed in years of great prosperity, others attributed it to overtrading and it was clear that in 1838 the manufacturers had called into existence thousands of weavers who were discharged as soon as they had glutted the markets of Europe prices beneath those of the continent and by a vicious competition with each other. It was then shown that the establishment of Stock Banks had greatly facilitated this result that one of their bodies had lent to a man of no capital nearly half a million of money which was spent in competition with and to the ruin of many monied men. There was a difference of £4,000,000 of paper money between the amount of circulation, in 1838 and in 1841 and thus it was shown that these incitements and the distresses which had occurred when they were withdrawn were intimately connected. The discontent however did not proceed from distress alone, but from the operation of the Poor Laws which had been tried 7 years and had failed in all but disgusting and exciting the people.

The opposition Lord John Russell especially asked why the government, if it had no mercy of its own to offer, did not have recourse to that of the ministry which had been so generally received nearly all over the kingdom? Mr. Cobden asked why the interest of the poor in the increase of employment to the working men should not be considered in preference to the due support of the same man, after want of employment had made him a pauper? what was the result? The Bill to continue to the Commissioners of the poor Law all their powers until July passed on Friday night last by a majority of 153 to 18. All the estimates have been granted and Exchequer bills ordered to be issued to the amount. The supply voted is £2,500,000—this amount of Exchequer Bills has been forced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the operation has been much commented on. He said that this deficit was left by the late ministry, there was nothing in the returns of the current revenue to induce a hope of its being more productive than was anticipated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was no time to raise money by a direct tax newly levied. The last loan effected cost £ 3. 19s. per cent, whereas his changing the refunded to a funded debt (although adding to the permanent national debt) cost but 18. per cent. His proposals had been readily accepted and the subscriptions reached upwards of a million more than the sum required. This Bill and the Exchequer Bills were voted on Thursday and were sent up to the Lords.

The business before the Commons is now very trifling, and the attendance is not numerous, the general opposition votes from 50 to 40 the ministry from 100 to 200.

Thus then the Looker on sees the Poor Law left as it is. The Tories will not alter its spirit, but maintain its principles; but they will soften some of its asperities, and this bill may be, and must be, one of mitigation and amelioration in the detail.

It is proved that had the alterations proposed in the Whig budget been enacted we should not have enjoyed any present or immediate relief. It is proved that 2,000,000 of quarters of Foreign wheat is equal to 5 weeks' consumption for the whole Kingdom—have been imported in a very short period at a duty of one shilling.

The Principle of the Sliding scale will not be yielded, but it is probable that some alteration may be made in the point at which corn may be imported and in the amount of the duty to be imposed.

Sir Robert says he will reduce expenditure, he will increase the amount of revenue, but by neither process can he reconcile the one with the other, but he may still further diminish the balance between them by taxation or other means. He will not pledge himself to anything, except to a careful consideration of all things, and there are those that hold with him that to let things alone is best for the returning prosperity of the country. To Lord John Russell he said his motive for taking office was the honorable ambition of serving his country, and if he found that he could not succeed he would immediately retire. To the opposition he said he begged them to remember the state of the country as they described it at the close of the Whig reign of ten years. He entreated them not to forget in what a condition, according to their own statements, he had found the country on his accession. He begged them not to forget what they had stated, and give him the benefit of the beneficial change he hoped to work if they would give him time.

From the closing of the present session to the opening of the next, the period will be at least 3 months—perhaps 5 months. It is not only lamentably true, that distress does exist to a terrific extent in the manufacturing districts, but unfortunately it is the policy of a very powerful political party to exaggerate the amount of that distress and to excite and agitate the people. What may these winter months produce? one looks forward with cheerfulness to the results of tranquil winter, another holds up his hands and wonders how eyes may be closed, a limb rested during the feverish night that must ensue. A Looker on sees much to grieve but nothing to alarm him in the prospect.

Enough of politics. The Queen has entered on the interesting month in which she may expect to present England with an heir to the throne. She has enjoyed such excellent health during this latter period, and her fortunate delivery on a former occasion appears to have deadened the anxiety that might be felt at such a moment; but a real interest is felt in all that concerns her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent arrived from Gurnsey on Friday last. Prince Albert continues the pattern of husbands and the princess royal decidedly improves. Nothing appears to have changed about the palace although the whole household is remodelled; the Queen takes to the Tories, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel have, on special invitations, repeatedly dined at Windsor during the official routine. Prince Albert has volunteered his services on the commission just issued to be composed of Peers and Members of Parliament, artists, amateurs and patrons of art, to inquire into the best means of making the erection of the new Houses of Parliament conducive to the encouragement of native art. £89,000 have been granted to prepare fires, &c. for lighting, warming, and ventilating the Houses by Dr. Reid's process. In the meanwhile the masons employed on the works have struck, because they had a quarrel with their foreman Mr. Allen. The contractors Grissell and Jets will not give up Mr. Allen, and they are supported by the Woods and Forests. On Monday (this day) 200 new men will recommence the work, and we are all at this moment in some anxiety as to whether they will not be attacked or interrupted in the attempt. These Michaelmas times are golden days in the city, the sheriffs have been to the Exchequer, counted their hobbles and horse shoes and have been approved by Baron Bankes in the name of the Queen. They are Messrs. Magnay and Rogers. The Lord Mayor for next year is elected, and has been feasted by his successor. It is John Pirie, Alderman citizen and Plasterer who little dreamed 40 years ago, when a raw lad, a plasterer's boy he left Tweedside that he should ever arise to such a dignity. The modest and excellent magistrate so declared himself on his election, and thought the best thanks he could offer were to hold out to others the steps he had trod, and which it was in the power of the very poorest to follow. Parliament will be prorogued on Friday.

LOCAL.

The *Bombay Courier* has, we observe, altered one of the days of its publication, and now appears on Tuesday and Friday instead of Tuesday and Saturday as heretofore. This appears to us a judicious alteration. It still, however, leaves two blanks in the week which we should like to see filled up; it throws two papers on Tuesday and Friday, and leaves Monday and Thursday devoid of any. We have no paper on Monday; on Tuesday we have the *Courier* and *U. S. Gazette*; on Wednesday the *Times*; on Thursday a blank, unless we reckon the *Government Gazette*; on Friday the *Courier* and *U. S. Gazette*; and on Saturday the *Times*. We do think a further move into the blank days would be found beneficial by some of our contemporaries, as it would assuredly be highly acceptable to their readers. We have not noticed the *Bombay Gazette*, which equally appears every day, but does not fill up the blanks. We observe by the way; that this journal is about to undergo, or has already undergone—for we cannot make out which is the case—some important alterations in its arrangements. Our contemporary writes so enigmatically on the subject that we are wholly unable to comprehend the nature of this. For the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to be informed, and may chance to be more perspicacious than ourselves, we insert amongst our *Bombay* extracts the announcement of the change. Its style is "wery peculiar"—so much so as to remind us of the "Miss Juliar" who in former days "did for" another local contemporary.—*Times*, Nov. 10.

European Intelligence.

Court and Fashion.

Her Majesty's drives, and the amusements of Prince Albert, are the only personal Court news of the month. Her Majesty and the Prince continue in the enjoyment of their usual health. The Princess Royal has been indisposed, but we are happy to add, that Her Royal Highness is now perfectly recovered.

Directions have been received at Buckingham palace for the reception of Her Majesty and the Court on Saturday, October 5th. where she Queen will remain till after her approaching accouchement.

The audiences necessarily attendant on the change of Ministry, principally took place on the 8th ult. at Claremont. On the 11th the Court left for Windsor Castle, where, on the 14th the Queen held a Privy Council. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharcliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, joined the Royal circle in the evening, and remained at the Castle for the night—returning to Town on the following morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Windsor Castle from Ostend on the 1st inst. Her Royal Highness is in excellent health. The Queen Dowager, and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, and the Duchess of Gloucester, left Gopsall Hall for Bolton House, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Browlow. On the 24th Her Majesty took her departure for Belvoir Castle, to visit the Duke of Rutland; and on the 27th Her Majesty returned to her own residence, Sudbury Hall.

The New Ministry.

The following is a complete list of the recent appointments:—

CABINET.

Duke of Wellington. First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel. Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Chancellor of

the Exchequer, Right hon. H. Goulburn. President of the Council, Lord Wharcliffe. Privy Seal, Duke of Buckingham. Home Secretary, Sir James Graham. Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen. Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley. First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Haddington. President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough. President of the Board of Trade, Earl of Ripon. Secretary at War, Sir H. Hardinge. Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces, Sir E. Knatchbull.

Postmaster General, Lord Lowther. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord G. Somerset. Woods and Forests, Earl of Lincoln. Master-General of the Ordnance, Sir G. Murray. Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, W. E. Gladstone. Secretary of the Admiralty, hon. Sidney Herbert. Joint Secretaries of the Board of Control, hon. W. Baring and J. Emerson Tennet. Home Under Secretary, hon. C. M. Sutton. Foreign Under Secretary, Lord Canning. Colonial Under Secretary, G. W. Hope. Lords of the Treasury, Alexander Pingle, H. Baring, J. Young, and J. Milnes Gaskell. Lords of the Admiralty, Sir G. Cockburn, Admiral Sir W. Gage, Sir G. Seymour, hon. Captain Gordon, and hon. H. Corry. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, J. R. Bonham. Clerk of the Ordnance, Captain Boldero. Surveyor General of the Ordnance, Colonel Jonathan Peel. Attorney General, Sir F. Pollock. Solicitor General, Sir W. Follett. Judge Advocate, Dr. Nichol. Governor General of Canada, Sir C. Bagot. Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir W. Rae, Solicitor General of Scotland, Duncan M'Neil, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl de Grey. Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, Chief Secretary, Lord Elliot, Attorney General, Blackburne, Q. C. Solicitor General, Pennefather, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl DeLaware, Lord Steward, Earl of Liverpool. Master of the Horse, Earl of Jersey. Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Rosslyn. Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley. Equerry in Ordinary, Lieut.-Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot. Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Marquis of Louthian. Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, Lord Forester. Vice Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce. Treasurer of the Household, Earl Jermyn. Comptroller of the Household, hon. D. Damer. Lords in waiting, Lord Abeyne, Lord Rivers, Lord Hardwick, Lord Byron, Earl Warwick, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Murten, and Marquis of Ormonde. Grooms in Waiting, Captain Meynell and R. Ormby Gore, Esq. Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Camden, Lady Lytleton, Lady Portman, Lady Barham, and Countess of Charlemont. Captain of the Hon. A. Ducombe to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in ordinary to Her Majesty. Viscountess Jocelyn to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed the Countess of Ducombe to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in ordinary; the Hon. Mrs. Georgiana Mary W. G. to be one of the Bedchamber Women in ordinary, in the room of Lady Harriet Clive; signed; and Captain Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in ordinary to Her Majesty.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquis of Exeter. Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Percival. Clerk Marshal, Lord C. Wellesley.

CHAIRMEN OF ELECTION COMMITTEES NOMINATED BY THE SPEAKER.

Lord Sandon, Sidney Herbert, Wilson Patten, R. M. O'Ferrall, J. Loch, Sir G. Grey.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Mr. E. Drummond and Mr. Stevenson, son of the late Sir B. Stevenson, to Sir R. Peel. Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, to First Lord of the Admiralty. C. Dawkins, Esq., to Lord Aberdeen. Alexander Gordon, Esq., to Earl Ripon. Hon. H. Law, to Lord Ellenborough. Colonel Wilbraham, to Lord Stanley. Mr. Crafer, to Sir T. Fremantle. Mr. Courtenay, to Sir G. Clerk. Mr. B. Piers, to Hon. S. Herbert. Captain Wood, to Sir H. Hardinge. E. Winslow, Esq., to Lord Lyndhurst. Major-General Sir F. W. Trench, to Sir G. Murray. Sir R. Gordon, Ambassador to Vienna.

Indian Home Intelligence.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On 22nd ult. a quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House for the despatch of general business. The Court was made special, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors a resolution of the Court of Directors, proposing an alteration in the by-law, cap. 3, sec. 16. The Chairman, Mr. Lyall, said that certain returns which had been laid on the table of the House of Commons, relating to payments and expenditure by the Company, and also slavery in India, and likewise relating to the importation of Hill Coolies, had also been laid on the table of the Proprietors' room. The Hon. gentleman next informed the Court of the motion for which the Court had been made special (the alteration in the by-laws), for which he should have to propose the following resolution:—"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, August 18th, 1841, Resolved—With reference to the construction put by the Committee of By-laws upon the word "India," in the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 16, which prohibits a Director, officer, or servant of the Company in Europe from trading to or from India, either as principal or agent, otherwise than in the Company's joint-stock, that this Court, adverting to the change which has taken place in the constitution of the Company as regards its trading privileges since that by-law was enacted, do recommend to the Court of Proprietors to pass a resolution requesting the Committee of By-laws to amend the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 16, so as to confine its application to the territories under the government of the East India Company, and any other places on the continent of India." After considerable discussion, it was decided to refer the subject to the By-law Committee, and the motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. R. M. Martin then, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolutions:—1st. That the British Government is neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of British India. 2nd. That periodical assessments on the produce of the land, at the sole will of the Government, defeat the proprietary rights of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil; and by preventing the hereditary possession and

