

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

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER, which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Ship Ramsay, T. Hamlin, Commander, will be quickly despatched. For freight apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

FOR MACAO, CALLING AT SINGAPORE.—The fast sailing Clipper Brig Anonyma, Captain Vaux, will sail positively on the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE Island Queen will sail for Singapore and China on the 15th July. Apply to FORBES AND CO.

FOR CALCUTTA, (WILL CALL AT MADRAS, IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.) The well known, fast sailing Ship Agnes, Henry Handley, R. N., Commander, under engagement to sail on or about the 12th Instant.

THE Barque Lema, formerly the Hercules. The Lema was built at Calcutta, and is entitled to registry under Act 10 of 1841, if purchased by a British Subject.

BANK OF BOMBAY. NOTICE is hereby given, that at a General Meeting of the Proprietors held on Thursday the 23rd Instant, Archibald Smart, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of the Bank.

NOTICE is also given, that Mr. Carell having tendered his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bombay, the Board have appointed John Stuart, Esq. to act in that office from the 1st Instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend for the half year ending the 30th ultimo, of thirty five (35) Rupees per share, being at the rate of 7 per Cent per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Monday the 11th Instant.

Table with columns: Cr., Dr., PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, Balance of Reserve, Surplus Fund, etc.

Notice is also given that the rates of Discount and Interest charged by the Bank are reduced as under viz: On Government Bills, 6 per Cent; Private Bills, 7 do.; On Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on deposit of Government Notes, 6 do.; Ditto Gold & Silver Bullion, 8 do.; Ditto on Goods, 8 do.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING. PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALFA YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1842. No. 8647

FOR SALE. JUST landed ex Ship "St. Vincent" Two Buggies of an entirely new fashion and most highly finished; one painted Blue and White and one Green and White.

PATENT Chain Cables and Anchors, manufactured by Messrs. Brown Lennox and Co. of London. Rigging Chain of different lengths and sizes. Patent Cordage of suitable sizes.

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

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES. Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts. @ Rs 650. Hlds. @ 330. Quarter Casks @ 170.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A Pair of Marine Steam Engines of 40 Horse power adapted for a vessel of 200 tons. The engines are new, in perfect order, are furnished with copper boilers and will be sold under prime cost.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS. FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each.

CONSIGNEES PER "JOHN BULL." THE following packages are now landing from the John Bull and will be delivered to the Consignees by the undersigned on payment of Customs duty and Charges.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have removed their Auction and Commission business to the extensive premises known as the Old Admiralty House, opposite the Exchange Room, where they hope to meet the continuance of that patronage so long given them.

SALE BY AUCTION. TO-MORROW Wednesday the 6th July, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms (the Old Admiralty House), an extensive Invoice of Toys, a quantity of Cotton Twist, No. 30 and 40, Bishop Lawn, Scotch Cambric, Jamdannies, China Crapes, a new Pea Jacket, &c.; an Invoice of Glass Ware, comprising rich cut Claret and Wine Decanters, Jugs, Pickle Pots, Sugar Basins, Salt Cellars, and a Plated 8 light Chandelier; an Invoice of Brushes consisting of Walnut Wash Paint, Hair, Cloth and other Brushes, Canisters and Bottles of Patent Horse Medicine. Also on the same day, a quantity of rich King's Pattern Plate, best plated Ware, German Silver, Earthen Ware, Cut Glass Ware, a very neat Harp, a Guitar, a new Sketch book for Artists, and Amateurs with apparatus &c. the property of a Gentleman deceased.

FOR SALE. An Invoice of New Books, consisting of Books of Botany, Bees, Pigeons, Rabbits and Canary birds, Bouquet des Souvenirs, Books of Birds, Woodland Sketches, Books of Landscapes, Heads of the People, Humphreys Clocks, 2 vols., Legal Law Books, Life of Napoleon, 2 vols., Robinson Crusoes, Sentiments, Shakespears, Valentine Vox, Young Lady's Books, Boys Own Books, &c.

Notice is hereby given, that a House situated within the Fort walls at Sitwasjee Patell's Street under Collector's No. 272, stands in the Collector's Rent Roll on the name of Andaroo Manockjee Eduljee, which House I Methaboje widow of the late Pestonjee Manockjee wish to transfer on my title, being the property of my father-in-law, I am solely executrix of the said Andaroo Manockjee Eduljee, I therefore request that if any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritance upon the said property, he, she, or they should appear before the Collector of Bombay to that effect within fourteen days, otherwise, he, she or they may be precluded therefrom. Dated the 5th July 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 6th July, the following choice assortment of Seeds and Roots ordered out by a Gentleman received per last overland mail. Double Dahlia seeds, Cypress, Fine African, Polyanthus, Pelargonium, Superior ditto, Variegated ditto, Mixed, Yellow Carnations, Mixed, Heartsease, Superior, Violets of sorts, Sweet Scented Violets, Passiflora, Honey Suckle, Magnolia, Fox Glove, Chive, Shallot, Strawberry, Alpine, Fine Auricula plants, Superior, Fine Polyanthus, Common Daisies, Daffodils, Named Paeony Roots, Double Scarlet Dahlia roots, Yellow, White, Plants, best Strawberries, British Queen, White Alpine included, Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, Prince Albert, Ex Eliza Deptford Pine, Elton Pine, &c. White Alpine.

PARSEE SHIRTS. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale an Invoice of the above superior texture and richly worked, to which they particularly invite the attention of their Parsee Friends.

STOVES. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale at their Rooms, Two Patent Olmsted Radiating Stoves, having a very neat appearance in a Room and giving out great heat with complete safety from accident by fire. Price 100 Rs. each.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale on Commission the following assortment of valuable articles viz: An Invoice of Ladies' Satin, Straw and other Bonnets of the latest fashion, An Invoice of McCallan's Clothing, Geneva Watches from the well known Maker Moutin, An Elegant London made Gold Chain with Bracelets, Pearl Suite complete, Bronches, Rings, &c., An assortment of Silver Mugs, bottle labels and Corks, A neat Silver Tea Set, Elegant Pier Glasses of sizes, Palanquin Clocks, Musical Boxes, Telescopes, a Pocket Sextant, Guns, Pistols and Rifles, by various makers, A variety of Saddlery by Simpson and Wilson and a variety of other Articles.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness to the best of the favour the brands imported into the Indian Market, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use, to submit small shipments of it to public sale from time to time, persuaded that a fair trial once obtained for it, even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. FRITH and Co. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by which a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Public Auction at their Rooms, upon Wednesday the 6th July at 1 past 1 o'clock p. m. These are warranted sound, and can be strongly recommended to Mess Agents, and families as of first rate quality.

MR. L. BARRETTO, begs respectfully to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry and Public in general of this Presidency, that he has completed the Establishment to which he is referred in a former Advertisement for conveyance of travellers between Panwell and Poona in Phaetons and Buggies, and he trusts that the pains he has taken to render it efficient, will ensure him the liberal patronage of the public.

L. B. has also made arrangements for furnishing passage between Bombay and Panwell, at the rate of rupees 12 (twelve) per each Cabin Boat, to secure which one day's notice at Bombay and 3 at Poona will be necessary.

All orders will be promptly attended to at Mr. L. Barretto's, Hummum Street, Bombay, and in the Cantonment Bazar Poona. Bombay, 5th July 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a House situated within the Fort walls at Sitwasjee Patell's Street under Collector's No. 272, stands in the Collector's Rent Roll on the name of Andaroo Manockjee Eduljee, which House I Methaboje widow of the late Pestonjee Manockjee wish to transfer on my title, being the property of my father-in-law, I am solely executrix of the said Andaroo Manockjee Eduljee, I therefore request that if any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritance upon the said property, he, she, or they should appear before the Collector of Bombay to that effect within fourteen days, otherwise, he, she or they may be precluded therefrom. Dated the 5th July 1842.

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

All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest Market prices of the day; to be promptly attended to; and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents. No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET. CALCUTTA: provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Bhoodies, &c., and either short or long dates. Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

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

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

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

Although this Lottery is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Charitable and Commissioned Service of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. beg to request, it might be considered "Universal"; and equally "desideratory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage."

Table with columns: Prize, Tickets. 1 Prize of 2000, 100 ditto, 50 ditto, 25 ditto, 12 ditto, 6 ditto, 3 ditto, 2 ditto, 10 ditto of 1 Ticket each, 20 ditto of 1/2 ditto, 40 ditto of 1/4 ditto, 80 ditto of 1/8 ditto, 160 ditto of 1/16 ditto, 320 ditto of 1/32 ditto, 1392 ditto of 1/16 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme. Total, 380 Tickets.

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

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks. 4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever. 5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be permitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

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

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

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes. 10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

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

NOTICE. THE undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOCH and Co.'s Auction Room on Thursday next the 25th day of August precisely at 10 o'clock, where the presence of the Subscribers is solicited. C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE AND CO'S 3RD LOTTERY OF 1842.

On 55 Undrawn Renewed Reserved Tickets for the last 10th or last days drawing of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, to consist of 1937 chances at Company's Rupees 15 per chance, Half 8 Rupees, and the balance 8 Rupees on the receipt of Prize: A NOVEL SCHEME.

Table with columns: Prize, Tickets. 1 Prize of 6000, 1 Do. of 3000, 1 Do. of 1500, 2 Do. of 1000, 4 Do. of 500, 8 Do. of 250, 16 Do. of 125, 48 Do. of 62.5, 256 Do. of 31.25, 1600 Do. of 1.625.

1937 Prizes. 55 Whole Tickets. C.'s Rs. 27500 CONDITIONS. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of C's Rs. 15 at once, only 7 Rupees as an advance, but the balance will be remitted on obtaining their respective prizes, and the prizes will be distributed either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount of C's Rs. 15 at once. Early applications for chances to be made to the Projectors with remittances or to their office No. 15, Mangoe Lane. C. SHIBNARAUN GHOSE & CO. PROJECTORS. CALLY COOMER ROY, TRUSTEE.

TO BE LET. TWO storied house, facing on the rampart, opposite to Eduljee Cursjee Sons and Co. For particulars apply to Manockjee Linjee Esq. at his office in the Fort. Bombay, 5th July, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS. BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 30th June 1842. No. 447. The following order is confirmed. An order by Major H. Hancock, dated Bombay the 13th June 1842, appointing Eosin Dey, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 18th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lt. Captain Remy on duty, or until further orders.

No. 448. The following order is confirmed. An order by Major Craiklow, dated Malabar the 13th June 1842, appointing Lieutenant Heale, to act as Interpreter to the 22d Regt. N. I. from the date until further orders, vice Boye nominated to the Deccan Survey. No. 449. The following order is confirmed. An order by Lieut. Col. J. Sherreff, dated Asserghur, the 15th June 1842 appointing Lieut. Champion, to act as Interpreter to the 24th Regt. N. I. at that Station. No. 450. The following transfer is ordered. Assistant Apothecary T. Daly to be transferred to the Military Department, and Acting Assiat. Apothecary J. Lawrence, to be placed at the disposal of the Supt. of the India Office. No. 451. The following promotions and alterations are made: 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry. Date of Rank. Captain G. Boyd to be Major, Lieutenant R. H. Mac-Kintosh to be Captain, and Eosin H. L. C. Myles to be Lieutenant, in succession to Holt. Holt retired, 6th April 1842. 20th Regt. N. I. Adjustment of Rank. Captain J. R. Kelly and Lieutenant, E. Campbell to take Rank, in succession to Ash, deceased. 15th April 1842. Lieutenant E. Baynes to be Captain and Ensign R. J. Edgerly to be Lieutenant, in succession to Halliwin, invalided, 23-d April 1842. This undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name and posted to the 20th Regt. N. I. vice Edgerly promoted. Boughey Burgess, Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 30th May 1842, in the Army 15th March 1842. No. 452. Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville, 1st Class Commissariat Agent, is allowed to proceed to Poona, on private affairs with leave of absence from the 1st July to the 1st August. No. 453. Major P. Stinson of the 18th Regt. Madras, is allowed to remain at Vizagapatnam for a period of months on private affairs, with permission to visit Madras. Bombay Castle, 1st July, 1842. No. 454. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, with ref.

order to Boondelkhand is even less apparent in the removal of an old Officer like Mr. Fraser, than in the selection of one so qualified to repair his errors, as Major Sheeman.

Of Mr. Fraser's proceedings in Boondelkhand we have already spoken fully and freely and may probably add something more of them hereafter, but a glance at the state in which that District has been for the last three years, must satisfy us of the justice and expediency of his removal. As it is the very report of this step had begun to tell upon the Boondelkhand, who are fast dispersing, we have no doubt, re-appear no more in arms against the Government that protects them. The following extracts from Banda letters give the latest news of the insurrection, which in that neighbourhood, is subsiding. They confirm the death of Bukht Singh of Chirong, who according to good previous accounts, fell in the engagement in which Captain Moore was wounded. His death would of itself be a serious blow to the cause of the Insurgents of whom he was a pillar.

"Since my last, the Boondelkhand have been hovering about the district and, it is said, muster 3 or 4 thousand strong, and have a thousand horsemen. A few days ago, it was reported here, that they had attacked Jetalpore and sacked it. The inhabitants of Jalown and Corce were also in a state of great fear and were gradually emigrating. About a week ago, the Insurgents set fire to Punwaree and Ossipore, places a little beyond Rout, and an unwarlike native Deputy Collector, who was at Punwaree, had his tents cut down with swords, plundered and set fire to Punwaree, where they faced these marauders and had some hours' warm work. The rebels took their heels, but were pursued by the troops and a little beyond Punwaree, the Chief of the gang, Rajah Bukht Singh of Chirong, was killed. A loss has been sustained on both sides, though I cannot give the details. In this action, the Officer who commanded the Cavalry, was severely wounded.

15th June.—A *Shooter Sincere* has just come in from Rout, with the intelligence that the Insurgents have all disappeared.

AGRA.—The Rains have continued most favourable since our last, not a day passing without a shower. We are, however, sorry to hear that the surrounding Districts have not been equally fortunate and that within eight miles of Agra, particularly to the westward there has been little rain. The full Moon may probably extend it.

JUNE 25.

We have no news of any interest from Jullalabad, there had been a slight Earthquake on the 6th instant, which was followed by a reduction in the temperature, which had produced a favourable change in the condition of the Troops. The Officers were reconciling themselves to their Burrows sustained by the hope of some change, either a march upon Cabool or a flight or even the arrival of a consignment of the Liquid gold of Alsopp and Bass. The result of the General's application to remain beyond the Khyber for the present had not been received, but all were satisfied that they would not return.

In our last Jullalabad Correspondent alluded to a report that the female Prisoners held by the Affghans, had been released and were expected to arrive in Camp as soon as they could procure guides. A communication just received from Kurnal alludes to the same report so that there is a faint hope of it not being altogether so improbable as it seems. A less favourable report is that the Sikh soldiers have plundered the Baggage of our Troops left behind at Peshawar, but for the correctness of it we in no way vouch. That they have the full desire to add robbery to the cowardly insults they so liberally pass upon us we entertain no doubt, but the severe and salutary restraint imposed upon them by General Aytaville, inclines us to the Baggage as still safe.

AGRA.—The station report is that the two Regiments, Her Majesty's 33rd and the 9th Native Infantry, which are to march on the 15th of October, from Agra commence their march on the 1st of October. This indicates an early assemblage of the Army.

Arrangements have been made for preserving the Bridge of Boats unbroken through the rains, which will be a great public convenience. To render it, however, properly so, the very reprehensible tax levelled upon the goods of the Army, at Peshawar, should be at once abolished. The proceeds of such a tax can be nothing compared to the annoyance, to which it exposes the people.

The rains appear to have now set regularly in, in the Provinces. At Agra they have for the present disappeared.

A report on the state of the Police has been called for by the Governor General from the different Magistrates of the Zillahs in these provinces. Lieutenant Ferguson, who receives a highly complimentary letter, written by Lord Ellenborough himself, for his gallantry on a late occasion, will, it is supposed, have the Command of the Bhopal Contingent, during the absence of Captain Landers, whose Regiment, the 9th Native Infantry, will shortly take the Field.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We have been prevented until now from noticing the letter (published a week ago) from our correspondent FANQUI, all-important as the subject is upon which he writes, and at the present moment calculated most particularly to command attention. That subject is the method by which native seamen are supplied to the Merchant vessels of this port—involving consequences of the most disastrous character. When the dreadful consequences are considered, which may and do result from this system, or rather utter want of system, there is little inclination for mirth, or the notion of sending a tailor or a dhobee aloft to reef a topsail in the name of seamanship, which should be scope for ridicule. It is a perfect exemplification to the affinity of the sublime to the ridiculous. A tailor at the mast head, in the midst of a hurricane, is perhaps as melancholy a combination of the sublime and the ridiculous, as can be imagined, or ever has been imagined. Smollett, who was a seaman, as well as a novelist, and whose imagination may be supposed as well as quickly apprehensive of the ridiculous, as that of any writer whatever, never ventured upon such an incident as a tailor at the masthead, reefing a topsail in the midst of a whirlwind. Truth is not only stronger than fiction, but more ridiculous than the imaginings of fancy. But there is something most revolting, even in the very sense of ridicule, which we experience in the contemplation of such a subject, and we consider seriously and calmly, let us take the proposal of our correspondent into deliberate consideration. Our correspondent FANQUI proposes a very simple remedy—or rather a very easy remedy. He suggests that an Office should be established for the registration of Native Seamen, on the certification of a party sufficiently competent to ascertain the necessary qualifications of the applicant for a berth. We think the suggestion of our correspondent is highly, nay, impervatively, deserving of the attention of the ship-owners of the community, as well as the community itself. The expense of such an establishment would be a mere trifle when divided among the united body of ship owners, who, one and all, are most deeply, if not equally, interested in the object of such an establishment. The every ship-owner should subscribe in the proportion of the tonnage which he has on foot. The burden would be found very trifling; in short it would be found as nothing,—when divided among so many,—and we may suggest that the body of underwriters, or insurers, are equally interested with owners in promoting that very important object. *Englishman*, June 21.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Mor*, Methow, from China 12th May.—*Englishman*, June 25.

We understand that the remnant of Shah Shoojah's force will soon be ordered to be incorporated with the

Bengal Army; but we do not know how the ranks of its native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be arranged.—*Ibid*.

We have at last the pleasure to inform our medical friends that the boon has really passed to them,—pretty much as has for some time been bruited, but as we now give it out they may look upon it as a *thing done*. The post of Superintending Surgeon is in future to be considered purely as a staff appointment, and accordingly to be a matter of selection,—merit, of course, to be the rule, and interest but the exception. The pension is not to be regulated by periods of service, as thus:—

Years' service.	£.	s.	d.
Twenty years' service.	191	0	0
Twenty-eight ditto.	300	0	0
Thirty ditto.	365	0	0
Thirty five ditto.	500	0	0
Thirty eight ditto.	700	0	0

The existing regulations are to be disturbed, as far as incumbents are concerned, whether Superintending Surgeons or Members of the Board; and the present designations of the Members are to be changed respectively from 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Member, to Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector General of Hospitals; and Surgeons of thirty years standing are to be called "Senior Surgeons," but the title is not to be conferred until they have attained the rank we believe relative rank. We cordially congratulate the medical service on these great improvements, which we flatter ourselves we helped on a little—as far as blowing the bellows!—*Ibid*.

A letter from Rohileund gives us the following warning not to be too confident in the support which we may well apprehend that Mussulman population, for at heart they are our enemies, and are filled with rejoicing and hope, in consequence of the Afghanistans reverses. The "flying colours" operation now resolved on, will doubtless elevate their aspirations to a few degrees higher:—

"You deserve no news from this quarter, after having given us such a goodly account in these parts of the most correct information and the best means of judging of the temper, feelings and ability of the Mahomedans hereabouts, and that he declares that they are well disposed; and even if otherwise that without a leader they could do nothing. I was truly surprised to see this in your paper. Surely the ignorance of the last officials at Cabool should have guarded all India against placing such unbounded faith in the information of any one, especially in a high or responsible situation under Government. The Mahomedans throughout Rohileund hate us in a degree only second to that of the infernal Affghans, in whose welfare they can scarcely conceal their feelings, and I could give a hundred positive instances of this, did I think it would read them. The worst of our business lately has been the *Agra* Affair, about the treacherous conduct of Rampoorah (most decidedly against the feelings and wishes of the Nwab there) you may rely on it as quite true. Again, they require no very great man as a leader. There are hundreds of heads of tribes all of whom would rise to a man, upon what they considered a fitting opportunity, which they are actually thirsting after. A hint from their moolahs and the display of the green flag would rally round it every Mussulman. In March last the population made no scruple of declaring that the Feringhee raj was at an end, and some of them even went so far as to dispute with the Collector as to the payment of their revenue dues, saying that it was probable they should have to pay it again to another government! Our *fix* at Jullalabad has made these ruffians more sanguine than ever in the hope of our going overboard, and giving a color to the report they have given out that Akbar Khan has disbanded his army for the present, to gratify his men by allowing them to visit their families; but in the cold weather, when they say our troops will be weakened and unfit for action, he will return with an overwhelming force, assisted by every Mussulman as far as the gods of superstition can annihilate our military force and march straight for Delhi, and ultimately send us to our ships. This is current among the natives; and the Hindoos, who really identify themselves with us, are greatly alarmed, not knowing what to make of the halt of Pollock's army, and the dreadful causes assigned for it by the rascally Mussulmans, whose arrogance (excepting immediately under the eye of the great overlord) is a constant evil. In regard to what is here said of the local speculations among the people in Rohileund concerning the inactivity and apparent undecidedness of General Pollock's army, there can be no doubt that that, and the future plans of Akbar Khan, absurd as they may seem to our own countrymen, carry likelihood enough in the eyes of our native natives; and it may be premised that when the retreat commences, or even when the orders for it become generally known, the present malignant opinions of the Rohileund Mussulmans will be exceedingly strengthened, and well will it be for us, if similar opinions of our weakness of power or purpose do not prevail over the rest of India; for it will be in vain for us to try and make that world believe of us that we are completely baffled by our Afghan enemies. In respect to what our correspondent says about placing confidence in official accounts of the tranquility of a country, it is a very perplexing question, after the deplorable proofs which Cabool has furnished that those may be the worst informed, in that line, who ought to be the best so; but we must avoid the other extreme, and need not our credence in the future, by our estimate of the ability and character of the functionaries reporting. We certainly think that military men in political office are more likely to obtain a knowledge of the real feeling among a native population than what Civilians are. The latter are more hedged in than the former are by an amiah circle, within which are seen and heard nothing but the bows of subserviency and the words of adulation while beyond it may be complaints, and disaffection, and insurrectionary plots; and as there are exceptions to both sides of the rule, and as some Civilians may have a system of enquiring and judging for themselves more directly than through the medium of their native underlings, and as some military men may be indolent and credulous, and trust too much to the future, by our estimate of the state of general feeling, the safest way may be to collect all the intelligence we can, both official and private, and by comparing the two sorts bit upon the sound truth which in the great majority of cases will be found to lie between them. In the communication from which we have already quoted we are assured that it is a fact that scores of Mussulmans are now returning to the Bareilly district, who have escaped from Afghanistan where it is supposed they deserted, and that they come sneaking inland trying to avoid all notice—circumstances which render them obnoxious to great suspicion, and we therefore think they should be looked to. Were these fellows not conscious of having deserted (in hopes which the Affghans did not realise for them) they would be too glad to come and receive a pension, and would be too well controlled, and though it may now be difficult to convict them of desertion, yet something should be done to let them know they are suspected because of the covert manner in which they are stealing back to their families.—*Ibid*.

THE STREAM VESSELS LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND *Godwin*, will, as will be remembered, foundered in the late heavy gale. By great exertions, however, the *Lord William Bentinck* has been raised from the spot where she sank, and is now moored off the Kidderpore dock. The damages which she has received are very extensive, but happily they are chiefly confined to the hull. Her machinery has not suffered such a general injury, but that will admit of being immediately repaired. At the time the vessel sank, she had upwards of two acres of treasure on board, but this is now happily recovered.

The *Godwin* foundered in 5 fathoms water, and has not yet been raised, although it is to be hoped, that this will be accomplished in the course of a few days. The *Godwin* was a new vessel, and at the time the accident occurred, was fitted with engines. She was then provided with her boilers, cylinder, condenser, pipes, &c. but not with her centre and side shafts.—*Harbuar*, June 20.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK STRAMER.—The report which we published yesterday, of the raising of the *Lord William Bentinck*, teamed with two acres of rupees on board, and which was sent to us by a party, who casually reports for us, we find now to be wholly untrue. The vessel had not a rupee on board, when she foundered, nor has she yet been raised. The *Soorma*, flut, has been recovered from the waters.—*Ibid*, June 21.

We understand that H. M.'s 50th Regiment at Chinsurah, have received orders to move by water to Cawnpore, as soon as ever boats can be provided for them. The depots of the Queen's Regiments at Berhampore are also to move up immediately, to join the Headquarters of their respective regiments.—*Ibid*, June 22.

We understand that a subscription is about to be raised by the officers of H. M. service in India, under the auspices of the Commander in Chief, to erect a monument to the memory of Col. Dennis, in St. John's in the New Cathedral, unless his friends at the other end of the river, situated where his family resides at home.—*Ibid*.

We strenuously advise all our friends in Afghanistan, to be very careful about what they write to their anxious relatives in England, as their letters run a very fair chance of finding their way into the London and Provincial Journals, with the names of the writers attached to them. This kind of publicity may often be neither very pleasant, nor very convenient, in cases where a writer lets his imagination run away with him, or indulges in a little hearty abuse of the political, or his commanding officer. A letter-writer in this country, when he has any interesting intelligence to communicate in his epistles to a brother exile, generally writes with a good deal of caution, for he knows that there is a very fair chance of the contents of his letter, though they may not, perhaps, actually find their way to the press, being pretty widely circulated by the recipient; but when he "writes home," he has no such fears; he says whatever is uppermost in his mind sometimes, perhaps, writes in a strain calculated to astonish the Browns'—or his country cousins. We would, therefore, beg our readers on their guard. What they write to their friends at home, has just as good a chance of "finding its way in to the papers," as what they write to their friends in India, with this additional advantage, that when their letters appear in the English papers, they appear with the names of the writers attached to them, not a single expression softened down, or a single syllable of any kind altered. We have been accustomed to see considerable stress laid, upon the contents of "private letters," in the London papers, especially in the city articles, as though it were unacknowledged fact, that the private letters were more accurate than the public journals; but we must say, that by far the greater number of private letters, which we have seen quoted in the English papers, were not only untrue, but very untrue. Indian papers, in point of accuracy, and that some of them contain mis-statements, either very silly or very discreditable.—*Ibid*.

MADRAS.

If Tuesday had been April Fool-day, it is impossible that there could have been more dupes made than by the notice which appeared in our columns, of the intended display and experiments of the rockets and the new life boat, for rescuing lives from ship-wrecks. The Beach officials &c. were, it is true, at their station—but that was all.

Before the hour appointed for the exhibition, hundreds who were their own masters and could attend, were seen at the spot, waiting to have their curiosity gratified. Officers from the direction of Vepery, and Medical Officers from the General Hospital, were observed galloping to the supposed scene of action, whilst the pedestrians moving to the same place, far exceeded in number, any other crowd we have seen assembled on former occasions, for the exhibition. We were sorely disappointed, when, after waiting till nearly dusk, they learned that owing to the Military Band not being prepared, the novel spectacle was postponed until that day week. To many, this circumstance would be of little consequence; not so, however, to those who had been engaged, and were not able to attend at the next announced period.

The arrangements of the Master Attendant were excellent. A Catamaran rigged like a Vessel was placed in the distance, over which the life line was to be fired; and the life boat was in attendance, manned by a crew of stout and hardy boatmen, ready to perform any service that might be required. The unhappy loss of life, and property, by the recent hurricane at Calcutta, no doubt suggested to the authorities here, the necessity of being prepared for any event of the kind that may occur at Madras. We shall therefore be glad to see frequent experiments made by the new life boat and rocket apparatus, and those who have the control and management of the experiments performed will do well to send to the Press for publication, as we think ought to have been done with regard to those recently made at the Mount.—*Athenaeum*, June 23.

ARROT.—June 20.—On the 15th instant, Major General Gibson, commanding the Centre Division, arrived here on a tour of inspection, and on the following morning inspected the 7th Cavalry in the horse lines. The men, saddlery, and horses, underwent a minute examination; the barracks, stores, and sick lines being afterwards visited. Books of departments and troops were examined in the course of the day. On the 17th the Regiment passed in parade dress, and was inspected by troops. In the evening the General returned to Vellore.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred on the 16th. A sepoy of the 7th Cavalry, while on sentry over the Commissariat Godown, (the General with several Officers had but just previously passed the man, receiving his salute and suddenly dying on his feet, and being taken up, and found to be quite dead. The man had been in the Regiment about twenty years.

BANGALORE June, 20.—In our hurry to send off the account of the interesting ceremony of the presentation of the colours to the 2nd European Light Infantry which took place here on Saturday morning last, we omitted mentioning that the Regiment paraded that day for the first time in their new clothing and chacoos, which looked remarkably well. Great attention seems to have been paid to the fitting of the coats, and the whole appearance of the Regiment was most creditable, smart, and soldier like. The Band also got a very suitable and becoming dress, setting off at a very good advantage.

We are happy further to be able now to furnish an outline of the animated and suitable address and the solemn, impressive, and beautiful prayer delivered by our respected Chaplain on this interesting occasion. The square having been formed as previously described, and the colours placed crossing each other on the great drum, the Reverend Minister of the Gospel, the Rev. G. Trevor S. C. L. (Chaplain to the Honourable Company) who was attired in full canonicals, came forward, and addressing the troops by the title of "Fellow Soldiers" said: They might be surprised to hear themselves so addressed by one who did not belong to the army, but he was there in virtue of another kind of commission, and in the service in which they were all enlisted at their baptism, the banner of which was the banner of the cross, and the great captain of which was the Lord Jesus Christ. He would have been happy of any proper opportunity to testify his good wishes to the Regiment, but he had that day the still greater pleasure peculiar to his office of imploring the divine blessing upon the colours, which were about to be confided to their charge.

They would receive them from their respected General as an emblem of the national honour and their own; but it was his office to consecrate them by prayer and thanksgiving, that they might be memorials also of the King of Kings, his power and goodness. There was no nation on earth that could better invoke the divine protection than their own, for whatever might be the practice of others, their armies are maintained for the preservation of the vast empire committed to them by providence, not for the invasion of others. He alluded to the anniversary upon which they were assembled, as indicating the value of the divine aid, since by the great victory granted to their arms at Waterloo the peace and independence of their beloved country had been so long preserved. No part of the empire however presented more striking instances of that nature than the country in which it was their lot to serve; of this country they might well adopt the words of the Scripture.

"We got not the land in possession with our own sword neither did we own it from some us," but God's right hand and his arm and the light of his countenance, because he had a favour upon us.

He regarded the present occasion, as one of peculiar interest to the Honourable East India Company and that Regiment in particular. They were one of the only two Regiments in their army for whom that sacred ceremony could be performed. Their fellow soldiers of the native army were equally with themselves trusted and honoured as British soldiers, but they did not know what it was to be soldiers of Christ. They guarded their colours with every feeling of loyalty and affection, but this Regiment might add feeling of a more sacred character. Their colours were presented to them not only in the name of their earthly Sovereign, but in the immediate presence of the Lord of Hosts. They were connected with earnest prayer and praises to be memorials for ever of their duty both to God and man; and he trusted that nitner officer nor soldier would ever behold them without being reminded of the words of their Divine Lord—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." The Reverend Gentleman then requested all present to join in prayer for that blessing, which is so useful to all they undertake. Then uncovering his head (which example was followed by the General, the Staff, and spectators) he proceeded to offer the prayer of consecration.

The prayer commenced with thanksgiving for the many blessings experienced by the British Empire, amongst which were specially mentioned our acquisitions in India, and the glorious victory of Waterloo. It implored the continuance of the divine favour to the whole nation, to the Queen and all the Royal family, the East India Company, the Duke of Wellington, and all our Generals and Armies.

It prayed for the happy time when nation should not life up sword against nation nor learn war any more. It then invoked the special favour of God upon the Regiment now beginning its career, that it would be its safe guard in the field, and on the march, and preserve it from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestence that walketh in darkness.

"Sanctify (the Chaplain continued putting his hands on the colours) these colours with thy heavenly benediction, that they being always displayed in the cause of justice and truth, may always be carried forth to victory."

The prayer went on to breathe that every enemy might fly before them, and that they might never be disgraced by disaffection or sedition, but always be carried in the faith and fear of God, in obedience to lawful authority, and in brotherly concord and good will. It concluded by imploring the out pouring of the Holy Spirit on all present, that they might be faithful to the banner of the cross, and in the glorious victory of Waterloo. It implored the Devil, continue to their lives end good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

The Lord's Prayer followed: after which the Chaplain raising his hands, and turning to all sides of the square, solemnly blessed the Regiment, committing them to the care and protection of Almighty God which was responded to by a Amen.

None of the present will readily forget this solemn and impressive ceremony, as it was conducted in a most correct and becoming manner, and made a most pleasing and at the same time most affecting impression. *Ibid*.

A meeting of the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Madras took place on Wednesday (St. John the Baptist's Day) at the Masonic temple on the Beach, at which His Lordship the Governor, the Provincial Grand Master, presided. The meeting was, we understand, held for the purpose of disposing of the current business of the Craft, and also to make arrangements for relieving His Lordship of the duties of Provincial Grand Master during his vacation. The Governor, in his Lordship's absence, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, J. C. Morris, Esq. will, it is presumed be appointed to act for his Lordship, pending a reference to England; and there is, we believe, a very general feeling among the Brethren in favour of confirming Mr. Morris in a capacity in which he has often acted with honor to himself and advantage to the Masonic body. The Provincial Grand Lodge has within the last year, lost several valuable members, either by death or return to Europe—vacancies which would probably be filled up at this meeting. This being perhaps the last occasion of the kind on which Lord Elphinstone would preside, it was believed the Brethren would not lose an opportunity so fitting of strongly testifying their feelings of esteem and attachment to this nobleman, who for a period of three years has most ably and liberally filled the office of Provincial Grand Master. The Lodges "Social Friendship" and "Armenia" were in attendance on the occasion.

A rumour has reached us, that this meeting may lead to some further and more public demonstration of respect toward his Lordship, on the part of the Masonic Body, previous to his leaving the Presidency. His departure is expected to take place in a few days, as he shortly purposes we believe, visiting the Neigherries, and returning to Europe from the Western Coast on the arrival of his successor. The delightful recollection of the Masonic Ball in December, which must be entertained by all who were present, would lead to the inference that something of the kind is in contemplation.—*Spectator*, June 25.

CEYLON.

Press of other matter has prevented us from discussing the proceedings of the Supreme Court in regard to the admission of Mr. Gibson as Deputy Queen's Advocate. The real question involved, as it appears to us, is whether His Excellency's appointment and the judicial administration of the oaths of office authorise him to plead in law Courts, and thus infringe the rights and privileges of those gentlemen who have been educated for the legal profession and have been only admitted to practice after examination. If the warrant should have such an effect, we think the members of the bar have a good right to complain, and have only done their duty in offering their decided opposition to such a measure, because we think that it would be a misfortune to the profession, and to the public, if an individual could be made an Advocate or a Proctor by mere warrant of the Governor: but we are unable to offer an opinion on the effect of His Excellency's warrant, and shall therefore wait to learn the discussion which is to come on in the Supreme Court to-morrow.—*Herald*, June 14.

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS, MAY, 3.

Continental Europe, garbled.—Declining.
Cotton, Bengal, Bands 9, 0 a 9.5.
Jalone 9.0 a 9.5.
Madras, ordy, to fine 10 a 10.8.
Stock, including all at Whampoa.

Bombay 28,000. The finer qualities are now in good demand, Bengal 3,000, but the demand for the lower qualities is Madras 1,000 very dull.

Bales 42,000

Cotton Goods. British. Stocks, including all at Whampoa pieces 400,000 A demand sprung up a week or two ago on account of many of the teams going home; & news from the north—the destruction of the trade is worse than ever. Good assortment, No. 18 a 40 good assortment) Sp. Dra. 27 per peal. Saleable at this low price.—Stock: bales 6,000. Chintzes 2 a 3) slight improvement.
Linen Goods. Good assortment. Dns 6.50. Colours suitable for clothing, only quite unsaleable, the stock of such is heavy. Scarlet, Sp. Dra. 9 Yellow, Sp. Dra. 9 Green, Sp. Dra. 9 Purple, Sp. Dra. 6 Brown, Sp. Dra. 7. Other colours, Sp. Dra. 4.
Iron. Declining.
Lead. 12 in rather better demand.
Opium. This is the only article of import that can be sold for cash.

The market is not improving. It may be generally remarked that if it wished to barter Lead, Cloth for fine Teas an enormous price demanded for the latter, because cash can be easily got at a good price for the low good teas remaining; but if low teas are received, which are unsaleable for cash, a barter transaction may be effected, the fairer teas, and the lower qualities, are sold to a Hong, and three months credit allowed, to guarantee given that the ship which imported them will not require her grand chop for six months to come, business may be done on credit, and the Hong will be enabled to get his return on the goods up the country, to get his return certain before he has to pay the duties, and perhaps a part before he has to pay for the goods.

Exports. Teas.—The market has been so long open that no teas remain of any quality approaching to good or middling; even good teas are hardly to be had. About 25 chops of Congo remain, mostly very common; some of them can be got at teas 1 to 22 for cash; the worst cannot yet be purchased under teas 20. Of *Teachung* 500 chests and 10,000 half chests remain, of which 200 chests and 20,000 half chests are of Hyson, 15,000 chests remain; teas 28 is the minimum.

Sir Base.—Not a single transaction has been recorded throughout the season. The stock consists of bales 1000, about 100 are on the road; nothing less than sp. dra. 450 is mentioned.

It seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Hong merchants of the destruction of Ningpo, the capture of Hangchow wants confirmation. An imperial edict has lately arrived relieving *Yushan* from the task of combining force, and recalling all the troops, belonging to other provinces, from Canton. The U. S. frigate *Constellation* is anchored in Whampoa reach; we are informed that Commodore Kearny demanded some redoubtable satisfaction, and resolution conferred by the citizens of the U. S., at the hands of the Chinese government, but that he took nothing by his motion. Boats are not allowed to leave the *Constellation* for some time after her arrival in the Canton river.

E. I. Directors bills have been selling freely at quotations for some time. James Brooman, captain Rimmer, will sail in all this week for Hamburg.

The Fort's cargo—despatched to London to day—is not included in the tea statement.

Business is doing well with teas for England. John Henry Gages, Chusan, Outside. Regular, Ann, Reliance, Niurod Whampoa.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Bullion.

On London 6 months sight from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8 1/2 p. dollars: 4. 9 offered. Government 30 days, 4s 9 1/2. On Calcutta do. 30 days 224 to 226 Co's Rs. per 100 Mexican dollars.

E. I. Director's bills at 20 days sight, 224 Rs. per Sp. 100. On Bombay private bills at 60 days sight, 220 Rs. do. do. On Madras private bills at the same sight 227 Rs. do. do. Sycee Silver, here 1 per cent premium over the rate of the small 2 per cent discount.

Old Head dollars in Canton 7 to 8 per cent premium. A 7 1/2 per cent discount for the same. A 7 1/2 per cent discount for cut money. Freight to London from Macao £5, from Whampoa £5, very scarce and difficult to be procured.

COMICAL STORY OF LORD BROUGHAM.—An eminent member of our bar (who was himself present) tells a capital story of a scene which occurred many years since at an assizes in Lancaster, where Brougham conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Lord (then Mr) Campbell that of the defendant. It was eleven o'clock on a night when Brougham had just risen to speak in evidence. He had been told that the counsel for the defendant, in account of the lateness of the hour, but defendant's counsel would not consent, dreading the display which Brougham would have made when fresh in the morning. Disappointed in procuring the adjournment of the case, he succeeded in obtaining leave to refresh himself for fifteen minutes, and when the presiding judge great with the court, Brougham, who was seated on the bar-box, squatted on the witness table, threw off his wig and cravat, and spun a sovereign over his head to the crier, telling him to bring two bottles of burgundy, a table spoon, and a wash-hand basin. The by standers watched his movements with great curiosity; they expected to see him perform his lavations, but to their great surprise when the wine was brought he changed the table bottle for Burgundy, into the wash-hand basin, and began to drink it with the table-spoon, as if he had a bowl of soup before him. In a very short time he had got through nearly half the contents of the basin; he then stopped, placed the basin near him, and when the judge and jury came back to court, commenced his speech, stopping at times for a couple of spoonsful of burgundy. After he had spoken for some hours, the Court requested him to stop; but no, he would have his revenge, and he went on till long after three o'clock the next morning, to which he kept Campbell in court. But this is only one of the innumerable freaks which we might record of him.—*Dublin Monthly Magazine*.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—During the early part of the month, the fashions will be watered, particularly on rainy days, and bonnets will be trimmed with dross, which when the sun shines upon them will have a very neat and graceful appearance.

The customary color for boots will be a very light brown; and coats of the same will be much seen on the road to the races. After the turn of Easter white trousers will be a good deal met with; and on Sundays they will be worn by the great majority of the people. In the winter they will be the same as last year, but considerably shorter in the leg, and much tighter. Straps will be a few inches longer than they were at Easter last, and there will be an extensive gap between the hem of the trouser and the top of the highlow, so as to show a good deal of the stocking. Yellow waistcoats ruled with black lines will be much seen for a few days, but will be about as much in fashion as the old-fashioned waistcoat.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The statistical work of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which has lately been published, contains the following comparative scale of capital punishments in different countries. It says, that in Spain they are as 1 to 122,000 inhabitants; in Sweden, 1 to 172,000; in Norway, from 1832 to 1834, 1 to 720,000; and from 1835 to 1837, none; in Ireland, 1 to 200,000; in England, 1 to 250,000; France, 1 to 447,000; Baden, 1 to 400,000; and, since 1814, only 1 to 1,230,000; in the German parts of Austria, 1 to 840,000; in Wurtemberg, 1 to 750,000; in the state of Pennsylvania, 1 to 820,000; in Bavaria, 1 to 2,000,000; in Prussia, 1 to 1,730,000; in Belgium, none since 1830.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD.—To give to each family in the United Kingdom two pounds of meat per week more than at present consumes, would require annually more than six hundred million pounds. That is about the weight of one million oxen, or of other animals in proportion; and this quantity, at 4d. per lb. only, would cost ten millions, and yield one million to the revenue. Will any one say that our population would lose out that much, in addition to what it now consumes, if attainable?—*The Struggle*.

On Wednesday last, a novel steeple-chase took place on the Leicester Cricket-ground, between a noted hunter, once the property of the Marquis of Waterford, and Cootes, the celebrated London pedestrian. The distance was six miles, in which space there were 100 leaps over hurdles 2 1/2 ft. high. Bone, Cootes and his fourfooted antagonist took all the leaps in fine style; but it was very clear from the first, that Cootes (although he appeared in excellent condition), and no chance. The hunter being frequently at a walking pace until Cootes came up, and then he went a-head again for a short breathing, when he would again wait for Cootes. The horse performed the distance in 24 minutes; Cootes in 45. There were upwards of 2,000 spectators.

Printed at the Courier Press by Sor abjee Doraibjee.

NOTIFICATION

SECRET DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, 11TH JUNE, 1842.
The Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copies of despatches from Major General Nott, commanding the British force at Candahar.

By order of the Governor General.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.
From Major General W. NOTT,
Commanding at Candahar,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Calcutta.

Candahar, 12th March, 1842.
Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, that during the month of February, considerable numbers of the rebel forces under the command of Prince Suftur Jung and other Afghan chiefs assembled in the vicinity of Candahar, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an attack upon the British troops. In the beginning of the present month, the enemy approached close to the city of Candahar, and the British force, I made the necessary arrangements for the safety of the city, and leaving a garrison of about 2,600 men in it, on the 7th instant, moved with the remainder of my force against the enemy. They retired as I advanced; they were driven first across the river Tarnuk, and then across the Urgundab. They would not allow our infantry to come in contact with them. On the 9th, we got near enough to open our guns upon them with great effect; they were soon broken and fled; my party of good cavalry saved them from being totally destroyed; they were dispersed in every direction.

During a march of five days, opposed to 12,000 of the enemy, who had upwards of 6,000 well mounted cavalry continually moving round our column, not a camel was taken or a particle of baggage lost. The troops marched without tents, both Officers and men, and the conduct of my artillery and infantry was excellent. I think this dispersion of the rebel force will have the best effect, as it will convince the inhabitants that the British cannot face us in the field with any chance of success. I am now doing all in my power to consolidate the villagers, and to induce them to return to the cultivation of their lands, and to live in peace under the assurance of my protection. During my absence, a strong detachment of the enemy made an attempt on the city, and succeeded in burning one of the gates, but they were repulsed with great loss by the gallantry of the troops in garrison, under the command of Major Lane of the 2d Regt. N. I., whose report shall be forwarded for the information of Government by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
Comdg. at Candahar.

From Major General NOTT,
Commanding at Candahar,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Calcutta.

Candahar, 20th March, 1842.
Sir,—With reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address under date the 12th instant, I have now the honor of forwarding to you Major Lane's report of an attack made on one of the city gates of Candahar, which was most gallantly repulsed by the Bengal sepoy, small details from M.'s 40th Regiment and from the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
Comdg. at Candahar.

From Major C. R. W. LANE,
Comdg. Candahar Garrison,
To Captain SCOTT,
Major of Brigade.

Candahar, 19th March 1842.
Sir,—From the information of Major General NOTT, commanding, I have the honor to report the following particulars of an attack made upon Candahar on the night of the 10th instant. During the forenoon of the above date, large bodies of the enemy, horse and foot, were observed assembling from all quarters, taking up a position near and the adjoining villages; and in the course of the day their numbers rapidly increased, parties from the main body moving round and establishing themselves in front of the Shikarpore gate. As their object was evidently to attack the garrison, the Political Agent directed the inhabitants to shut their shops and remain within their houses, and precautions were taken to secure the gates by piling bags of grain inside.

About 5 o'clock p. m. a desperate attack was made upon the Herat gate, and owing to the darkness of the night some combustibles were placed near it and ignited unperceived, and in a few minutes the gate was in flames. I immediately ordered a party of 100 rank and file from the 2nd regiment, and a company from the Shah's 1st infantry to support the guard at the gate, and two guns were also placed in position commanding the entrance. Dense masses of the enemy had now collected at this point keeping up an incessant and heavy fire, which was returned with great effect from the ram arts, but so reckless and daring were the assailants that notwithstanding the fearful havoc among them, eight or ten men actually forced their way, by tearing down the burning fragments of the gate, and scrambling over the bags of grain; they were instantly shot, and their fate together with the galling fire from the walls dismayed the attacking party, who retired about midnight after four hours resolute fighting.

Another attack took place at the Shikarpore gate about 9 p. m., and a similar attempt was made to fire it, which, however, failed, and the assailants were driven back; a small party also approached the Cabool gate, but the garrison being every where on the alert, the enemy to come about 1 o'clock a. m. of the 11th, and when the day broke not a soul was visible.

The guards over the several gates were so completely sheltered, that not a single casualty occurred, whilst the well-directed and destructive fire which maintained for nearly four hours must have done great execution. Upwards of 50 dead bodies were found in and near the Herat gate, and from the determined assault of the enemy who came close up to the walls, their loss must have been immense; report estimates it at 1,000 killed and wounded, and I am informed by Major Rawlinson, Political Agent, that Prince Suftur Jung, Meerza Ahmed, and other Sirdars were present encouraging the assailants. A considerable quantity of grain was unavoidably destroyed at the Herat gate, but as it presented strong barrier, it was the sacrifice will be considered unimportant. This gate has been built up, and the others have been temporarily barricaded with grain bags.

Before concluding my report, I would beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me on this occasion by Major Rawlinson, Political Agent, and Captain Ripley, Fort Adjutant. The exertions of every Officer and Soldier in garrison were unremitting, and it affords me infinite pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable conduct of all parties during the attack.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. W. LANE, Major,
Comdg. Candahar Garrison.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) T. H. SCOTT, Captain,
Offy. Major of Brigade.

From Major General W. NOTT,
Commanding at Candahar,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Calcutta.

Candahar, 23rd March, 1842.
Sir,—Having deemed it desirable to detach a brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, for the double purpose of foraging, and giving protection to the numerous villages along the left bank of the Urgundab river against the marauding system adopted by the rebel army, commanded by Prince Suftur Jung and other Afghan chiefs, I have now the honor to forward to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, a report from the officer of an attack made on his detachment, and of the complete defeat of the enemy. I have ascertained that their loss was great, and that several of their chiefs were killed and wounded, while our loss was comparatively trifling.

On my arrival on the field I was pleased with the judicious arrangements made by Lieutenant Colonel Wymer; and the cool and determined manner in which he opposed the enemy and protected his convoy did credit to our arms, and I beg leave to bring him under the favorable notice of Government. The enemy were finally driven across the Urgundab in the greatest confusion and with very considerable loss. The artillery and infantry distinguished themselves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
Comdg. at Candahar.

From Lieut. Col. G. P. WYMER,
Commanding Detachment,
To Captain SCOTT,
Major of Brigade.

Candahar,
Camp, Baba Wullee, 27th March 1842.
Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of Major General Nott, Commanding at Candahar, that in obedience to his instructions, I marched from that place with the force noted in the margin on the morning of the 25th instant, with the intention of foraging for the cavalry and cattle at the village of Seikchulash; but on receiving a report from Captain Dallas, that the country thereabouts had recently been foraged over,

and the water turned off by the enemy, he suggested the advantage to be derived by a move upon Baba Wullee, which was adopted. On reaching that place I sighted the rebel camp on the opposite side of the Urgundab, distant about four miles, and large bodies of cavalry grazing their horses between it and the river. I continued my march to the spot selected for my encampment, and shortly after reaching it at 4 past 10, or 11, a large body of the enemy's cavalry was observed forming and occupying the pass in my rear; on which I reinforced the rear guard with two guns and a wing of the 38th N. I., placing the convoy under the hills in the rear and protecting its front and flanks with the force at my disposal, which had hardly been effected, when finding the force above-mentioned fast increasing, I deemed it highly necessary to move back for their dispersion taking with me two horse-artillery guns under Lieutenant Turner, the 38th Regiment and a party of Skinner's horse under Lieutenant Travers, detaching two companies 38th Regiment to drive the enemy from the tops of some low hills they had crowned with horses on my left, which was speedily done, and the well directed fire from Lieutenant Turner's guns soon drove in the body of the enemy collected on the pass, commanded, I am told, by Saloo Khan and Taj Niahom'd, who moved round to join the party then threatening the right flank of the convoy. On this I retraced my steps and rejoined the convoy, which had been left under Lieutenant Colonel McLaren's charge during my absence, and who had dislodged a third body of the enemy from the enclosed gardens and village in his front with a part of the 16th Regiment. On my reaching the convoy I directed Captain Avacan, Commanding the Shah's 2nd Regiment, to move his corps supported by two guns and the half of Lesson's horse against the main body of the enemy, which had been left in the rear, which movement had been partly executed when the force under the Major General's personal command arrived to my support, at the time when the party of cavalry under Ensign Chamberlain received a partial check from an overpowering body of the enemy, and that officer was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Travers slightly, who acted in concert with him.

I enclose I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded on the occasion, and to express my entire approbation of the conduct of all officers and men engaged in the action.

I trust I may be permitted to bring to the Major General's notice the admirable practice of the artillery under Lieutenant Turner's guidance, every shot from which told with beautiful effect upon the dense masses of the enemy.

To Lieutenant Waterfield, Adjutant 38th Regiment, who acted as my personal staff on the occasion, I am much indebted for the very able manner in which he conducted the various duties assigned him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. P. WYMER, Lieut. Col.
Comdg. Detachment.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) F. H. SCOTT, Captain,
Offy. Major of Brigade.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, in the engagement with the Enemy, near Baba Wullee, 27th March, 1842.

Company	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Horse Artillery S. S. F.	0	0	0
10th Regiment Bengal N. I.	0	0	0
38th ditto ditto	0	0	0
2nd Regiment Bengal N. I.	0	0	0
Detachment 1st Irregular Bengal Cavalry	0	0	0
Total of each	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, forty-two (42) Officers and men, and 18 Horses.	0	0	0
Dying day with Detachment 1st Irregular Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Travers, 10th ditto, severely.	0	0	0
Dying day with Detachment Shah's 1st Cavalry, Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, 10th ditto, severely.	0	0	0
Examined.	0	0	0
(Signed) J. WATERFIELD, Lieut. Adj. Detachment Staff.	0	0	0
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Government of India, with the Governor General.	0	0	0

SECRET DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14th, 1842.
The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the Land Forces in China, as affording honorable testimony to the services of the Bengal Volunteers in that country.

By order of the Governor General.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.
(Copy)
No. 2044.

From Lieut. Genl. Sir HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B.,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Secret and Political Department,
Calcutta.

Head Quarters, Ningpo, March 20th, 1842.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1613, dated 1st November 1841, and to acquaint you, that I have authorized the Officer commanding at Hong-kong, to embark the two companies of the Bengal Volunteers for Calcutta, as soon as he can, in communication with the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, obtain proper transport accommodation.

2. I beg to assure you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that I have consented with much regret to part with the Volunteers, and had their state of health been such in August last, as to admit of my bringing them with me to the Northward, I should have confidently anticipated the same advantage from the services of Major Rice and his fine detachment, that I derived at Canton. 3. Previous to my departure from Hong-kong, and subsequently to the wreck of their transport in the Typhoon of July last, I placed the detachment in Fort Victoria, on the Cooless Peninsula, and flattered myself that from this time their general health began to amend; but, after my departure, consequent upon the determination of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, not to occupy the Peninsula, they were removed to Hong-kong, and sickness has unhappily continued amongst them to such degree, that many have died, and nothing perhaps but an immediate return to their native country, can save a large portion of the remainder.

4. Deeming it therefore expedient to let them go, I could not permit them to return without this renewed testimony on my part to their gallant services in the field, and to their uniformly good conduct in quarters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieut. General,
Commander in Chief, Madras,
and Comdg. Expedy. Land Force.
(True Copy.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

NOTIFICATION

SECRET DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, THE 15TH JUNE, 1842.
The Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to publish for general information the following despatch dated 13th March, from Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commanding the Expeditionary Force in China.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.
From Lieut. Genl. Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.,
Comdg. Expedy. Land Force,
China.
To the Right Honorable the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

LORD,
I have the gratification to inform your Lordship of the

Government of Maharashtra

val discomfiture, and precipitate retreat of that portion of Commissioner Yih-King's force, which had been sent forward to exterminate us, and I feel most thankful to say, with wonderfully small loss on our part.

My letter of the 11th will have informed your Lordship of the attacks on this city, and Chinhae, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail, and understanding that General Yu-poo-yun was advancing from Fung-hwa with from 6 to 7,000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 49th Regiments, and Madras Artillery, with 2 guns and 50 sappers, flanked by the *Seestris*, steamer, which moved up the river parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village Tseke about 7 miles from hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements; but I had the mortification to find on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night apparently moving on Shun Hing.

Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by Sir William Parker, who on his arrival from Ta-Shan, with the zeal for which he is so conspicuous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 200 men, and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tseke, where I was informed, that the Chinese were in considerable force under Generals Tang-Yung, Yang and Choo. It was reported that they had two entrenched camps on the Segao hills, about half a mile North of Tseke; that several guns had been placed on the walls, and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city, and that 7 miles North East of these encampments, another force of from 5, to 6,000 men, under Commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills Changkiapass.

The necessary arrangements having been made with Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, the troops named in the margin were all embarked by eight o'clock on the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers *Queen*, *Nemesis*, *Magdalen*, and *Queen*. Sir William Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making up about 900 bayonets. At 12 o'clock the force was landed about 4 miles from Tseke, from whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that Sir William Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements I received the most valuable assistance.

Upon our approaching Tseke and occupying a hill, which commands the Southern face of the walls, and the South gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and gongs they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me to believe that they (most unaccountably) did not propose to defend the city; and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the ramparts nearest to us were unoccupied, while the Segao hills at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments, appeared crowded with troops. Lieutenant Colonel having with him his usual promptitude brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the North gate, there re-unite my force, and carry the enemy's encampments.

I was led to this line of operation by the conclusion before mentioned that the Chinese did not mean to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the heights, as it would otherwise have been necessary (to provide for the possible case of the enemy's being in force within the walls) to make a detour out of range through the paddy fields, but my principal object was, to prevent the enemy from falling back on the city, when driven from the hills. In furtherance of these views, I directed the Naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras Rifles, if opposed, to escalate the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts and move long them to the North gate. The 49th Infantry were to move on the South gate, blow it open, and join the Naval brigade on the ramparts. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied the North gate, East of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of gong range, and threaten the North gate. Should the Naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve and were directed to move with and protect the guns.

A few minutes placed the Naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole promptly formed on the ramparts. The Royal Irish meanwhile dispersed the enemy and rapidly moved on the North gate: I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, closed to the South gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, the corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the Naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts. The whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the North gate.

The city of Tseke is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the North gate is on a low spur of one of these hills which terminates in an eminence with the walls. At the North Western extremity of the high hills, between the branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Segao or Siguen hills on which were the encampments; both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by a battis. These camps which as well as the summits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy fields with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty as the hills on our right commanded their left, while their left commanded their right and I made my dispositions accordingly. The 18th with a Rifle Company 36th N. V. were ordered to move up a ravine and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The Naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls, and occupy two rather large buildings in front of the right encampment making a lodgement under cover ready to rush forward, when the 18th should reach the summit and turn the enemy's left. With the 49th I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with the three columns pushing the 18th down in rear, while the Naval brigade should cut off all communication with the city. So rapid were our movements that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, who dashed his guns into the canal and entered the city by a water gate. This gun was only brought up and did good execution under the direction of Captain Moore, of the Madras Artillery, who with his party merits great praise for the extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy field and across canals.

The steepness of the mountain gorge, by which the Royal Irish and Rifles ascended notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time than I anticipated; and finding that the Naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by this delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded, with the 49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill, overcoming all opposition, and crowned its height within a few minutes, driving every thing before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the Marine brigade led by their gallant chief (I am persuaded Sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration) who was ably supported by Captain Bouchier commanding the Naval brigade; Captain Richards of H. M. Ship *Corwallis*, and Captain Watson of H. M. Ship *modeste*, commanding the Seamen Battalion. The whole brigade soon reached the summit carrying the enemy's works. At the moment when the Admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General to push forward with the Grenadiers of the 49th supported by a Battalion company to cut off their retreat. The carriage at the foot of this hill was extraordinarily great; the 49th in rear and the Naval brigade in front almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy (I cannot say his columns) as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and Rifles finding that they were too late to participate in the attack on the encampments, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat on the Changki pass, killing numbers; and one company under Lieutenant Bernard followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yuyuan. The 26th Cameronians, having left one company to protect the guns pressed forward in the plain, and joined in the pursuit. It was 8 o'clock before the force re-assembled when we occupied the enemy's encampment where men found ample bedding and comforts.

Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the captains of the Navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of Lieut. Charles E. Tennant, (1st Lieut.); Lieut. Geo. Elliot, (slightly wounded); Mr. Geo. H. Hodgson, mate (also slightly wounded) in a personal rencontre with a Chinese; Mr. Wm. Bowden, Volunteer 1st class, and Mr. Hy. D. C. Cunningham, secretary's clerk, all of H. M. Ship *Corwallis*; also Lieutenants Harriott, Royal Marines of H. M. Ship *Blonde*. The Admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation) the judicious and well directed fire of rockets by a party under Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, mate, both of H. M. Ship *Corwallis*. These officers accompanied Sir William Parker with the advance. Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly of the Royal Marine was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill.

I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss, under the protection of our guns, was perfectly small, but the enemy's troops stood well and distended the hills until in many instances our officers and men came into personal contact with them.

The conduct of the 49th came most under my personal observation, and I witnessed with great satisfaction the zealous exertions of Captain Reinhold (wounded); Lieutenant and Adjutant Browne; Lieutenants Ramsay and Mitchell of the Grenadiers company; Lieutenant Lane (whose left arm was amputated on the field) and Lieutenant Montgomery (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention with much approbation the conduct ofrevet captain Halfour of the Madras Artillery. I almost need it invidious to name these Officers when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty; but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it my duty to express my sense of approval.

The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate, as various accounts give it at from 7 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men; they were the elite of the Chinese army including 500 of the imperial body guard, remarkably fine men, the Kansuh troops from the frontiers of Turkistan, a strong and muscular race accustomed to border warfare and reputed by the Chinese invincible, and the Siamese troops, for whose arrival, Yih-King gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great, not less than a thousand were killed upon the field or in the pursuit and drowned in the canals; a great proportion of mandarins fell. These troops not having before met the English, apprehended, I presume, that we should give no quarter; and although the officers many men showed great fortitude, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three Mandarins, two from Kansuh, and one of the Imperial body guard. It was reported that the Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers were occupied in collecting guns, cinjals, and matchlocks left in camp or thrown away during the fight, and that I set fire to them when I set fire to the encampments, and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At day light in the morning I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the populace, which eagerly flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning, I found they had been completely emptied. From these and other causes I could not commence my march before half past twelve o'clock, when the column moved for the Changki pass, which I determined to carry in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest. After a rapid march of three hours we reached the base of the hill under this pass. The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed, almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep and the summits of the ridge were entrenched strongly. But here again as at Segao I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the Royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Cameronians, and 49th, supported by the Naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which led up direct to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur, I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns, and I regret to say, his treasure; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and as there was not sufficient cover for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large Joss house where the Mandarins resided. The column returned to Tseke which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants; but I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops, unless a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid the slain one individual that was not habited as a soldier, which, as the passivity were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to shew, the forbearance and discrimination of our men even in the heat of pursuit.

On the 17th I returned with the whole force to Ningpo with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent under Captain Strange, accompanied by Captain Pears, direct to Chinhae, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tseke, and to clear the country of any straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment rejoined me here on the 18th.

Permit me now to bring to your Lordship's favorable notice the several Officers commanding corps who were most zealous in executing and even in anticipating my wishes, viz., Captain Bouchier, commanding the Naval brigade; Lieut. Colonel Morris, commanding 49th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Pratt, commanding 26th Regiment; Major Tomlinson, commanding 18th Regiment; Captain Watson, R. N., commanding the Seamen; Captain Bouchier, commanding Royal Marines, and Captain Simon, commanding Rifles 36th Madras Native Infantry. From Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, commanding the Artillery, and Captain Pears, commanding Engineer, I received the most zealous support.

I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to Lieutenant Colonel Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, and Major Moore, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who accompanied me and acted as my personal Staff. Captain Whittingham, my Aid-de-Camp having been sent to convey my wishes to Sir William Parker, ascended the hill with His Excellency, who speaks most favorably of his exertions.

I cannot too strongly commend and approve of the zealous exertions of Doctor French, the Superintending Surgeon. I send this despatch by Lieutenant Montgomery, 49th, who, I am sorry to say, will not, from his wound, be fit for service for a considerable time: he is a most gallant Officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH GOUGH, Lieut. Genl.,
Comd. Exped. Land Force.

Head-Quarters, Ningpo, March 1842.
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

RETURN of Killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's entrenched Camps on the heights of Segao, 15th of March 1842.

REMARKS.	Returned to the Force	Returned to the Force	Returned to the Force	Returned to the Force	Returned to the Force
All these Cartridges are new Flints, made after the same model; 4 of them were planted opposite the <i>Madeste</i> and <i>Columbine</i> , and 6 of them taken in boats; the remainder at Tseke, and its vicinity.	12	0	0	0	0
Considerable numbers of Gijjals, Matchlocks, Swords, Rockets, Arrows, and Magazines of Powder and Shot destroyed.	3	0	0	0	0
Nine portable Pieces of a noble description were also captured, being brass tubes of 3-pounder calibre, weighing about 35-lbs., parallel with silk and bound round with catgut; they are quite new and do not appear ever to have been used.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	0	0	0	0

Head-Quarters, Ningpo, 17th March 1842.
49th Regiment.—3 Officers and 4 Rank and File wounded.
Royal Marines.—1 Sergeant and 1 Rank and File killed, 2 Officers and 10 Rank and File wounded.
Battalion of Seamen.—1 Seaman killed, 2 Officers and 1 Seaman wounded.
Total killed 3.—Total wounded 22.
NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.
49th Regiment.—Capt. T. S. Reynolds, severely.
" " Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, ditto.
" " Lieut. F. W. Lane, dangerously, left arm amputated on the field.
Royal Marines.—1st Lieut. Geo. Elliot, H. M. Ship *Corwallis*, slightly.
Ditto.—1st Lieut. A. J. B. Hambly, ditto, severely.
Royal Navy.—Mr. Geo. H. Hodgson, mate, ditto, slightly.
Ditto.—Mr. C. Keats Jackson, Mate, ditto, ditto.
(Signed) ARTHUR S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Colonel,
Depty. Adjt. General Exped. Land Force.

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