



wards the head of the Law without cringing or subservieny. If in the course of events however any unforeseen collision should arise between the Bar, and the Journal of the Day, we can only hope that a Judge may preside on the Bench who will have sufficient command of temper and judgement to hold on the even tenor of his way, as in the present case *sans peur and sans reproche*.

April 9.—Our contemporary of the Times comments on the items from Herat which certainly have assumed a most extraordinary, chameleon kind of hue. One day Todd is flying from Herat while hosts of Persians have advanced and menace the Dooranee Empire and its supporters, the British are all on the qui vive for war, General Brooks is pushing in to Candahar, we speculate, we prepare, when lo and behold the next intelligence sends Major Todd quietly back to his old Quarters, and the alarm of Persians resolves itself into a demand of more Coin from the British from Yar Mahomed, under pain of personal consequences to Todd. There is something very unsatisfactory in all our relations with this place since the time of Eldred Pottinger. He defended it gallantly, and was the proper person to have dealt with the people he had assisted to defend, as they must have felt respect for his person and prowess. We have laid out £300,000 a fourth of which well spent would have gained the whole territory for Shah Shoojah, had such policy been necessary. Men in political situations seem to have a prescriptive right to waste money. How the Government of India will ever get out of the ruinous outlay of our progresses in Scinde and Afghanistan we know not, we gain territory for others and get out of pocket ourselves, and thus as Pat says "gain a loss." The worst part of the affair is that the whole of the expenses must come out of the pockets of our Indian subjects. We are extending our frontier (for it is *nonsense* to talk about *allies*) we are grasping at unsubstantial dreams of ambition, while our subjects are getting ground down and impoverished, and our state coffers emptied. Can any sound Politician, any sane and sensible man shew us what atom of benefit has been derived to us from our Afghanistan and Scinde forays? The Bugbear of Russian invasion mooted at first by the Politicals, has been at the bottom of all our movements in the North West, and certainly none more than the Politicals have profited by them, but we deny that India or our Indian subjects have gained ought. We have opened a new field for expence. Territory has been acquired, armies must be maintained to preserve those acquisitions, we have got a fierce and poor people to deal with who will keep us constantly employed to keep them under and when it will all end Heaven knows. Shah Shoojah can never stand alone, and we must back him up as we have set him up. Better far would it have been if we had subsidised old Dost Mahomed who did reign in the affections of the Affghans, and though we might have had less Earldoms, Baronies and Baronetcies, less Dog and Duck friperery. We should have clearer revenues and perhaps consciences, all we have gained are 2 or 3 glorious passages of arms, for the rest we see nothing but expence past progression and likely to be progressive to an indefinite term.

The *Madras Herald* of the 31st Ultimo, states that orders have been received to augment the Native Infantry, giving to each Regiment another Company, we have repeatedly filled our Columns with calls for an augmentation and pointed out the necessity for such being immediately granted, but all to no avail. The augmentation most required is that of Officers, there is not a Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment that can muster Eleven Effective European Officers and several not so many, the proper complement for each Corps is nineteen. We presume that when the Court issued the order for each Regiment to be officered to this extent, they did not intend that half should be called away by Staff and Political Appointments, if they did, why not have two Rolls,—*Effective, Non-Effective*,—and let it be understood by Commanding Officers that so many Officers altho' posted to the Corps are intended for other employ. Imagine 900 Native Troops officered by ten Europeans,—and each 90, detached at different stations in charge of Treasure Chests, or

employed as Escorts to Commissariat supplies. Is one European Officer sufficient to take charge of such a number of Men, in case as it has frequently done in Scinde, the string of Camels carrying the supplies, has reached upwards of a mile. With even three detachments to protect them, two Hundred and Seventy Men. Are three Officers capable of managing them or more properly speaking, number enough to command, instil that courage, and keep up that spirit of discipline which is so essentially necessary in all Corps, more particularly those on Field Service. Have not the late disasters in Afghanistan and Scinde in a great measure been occasioned by a want of Leaders? We mean nothing derogatory to the Native Army, they are a brave race, but require proper management which is only effected by their European Officers. During the Peninsular war, every Corps had its full complement of Officers, and many five and six Volunteers attached. How it is with our Troops needs only a reference to the Quarterly Army List. The present state of the Regiments in Scinde, with regard to the number of Officers actually doing duty with each, is a disgrace to the Masters to whom they belong. Are Countries to be conquered? Territories increased? Enemies subdued? And European blood allowed to be daily spilt and life sacrificed,—from a want of an ample number of Leaders? Surely there has been a sufficient sacrifice already to prove the necessity of an augmentation of this branch of the Service, without any greater number being added to the list. The loss of Officers since the Scinde campaign first commenced has been incredible, scarce a Regiment, but what has lost three or four,—and have these been replaced in all instances, we ask? NO! Have the Regiments now in Scinde and on Field Service, half their number of Officers present? Are not many of the detachments on duty at the outstations commanded by Native Officers, with not even an Ensign within miles of them? Are the Home Authorities aware of this? If they are, they deserve to lose every inch of Territory that the bravery of their Troops has won for them, and every pice of Revenue that they expect will accrue, from their newly acquired sources.

April 12.—The latest news from Scinde, is much the same as has been notified before. We have seen letters to the 23rd March from which it appears that General Brooks and Brigadier Valiant with Her Majesty's 40th, the 21st Native Infantry and the 4th Troop Horse Artillery were to enter the Bolan Pass on the 25th ultimo, and to make seven marches to Quetta.—Brigadier England with a wing of the 41st the 25th Native Infantry and the 1st Troop Horse Artillery were to follow on the 1st of April, the Cavalry and the party of Skinner's Horse on the 10th. The Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell, had recovered from his accident, and had left Dadur for Quetta, on the 22nd March, after having settled with several of the Kujuck Chiefs in a manner which they seemed perfectly satisfied with,—they were to be permitted to retain their Estates, having sacredly promised, for the future to pay the annual tribute regularly. The Fort of Kujuck was not again to be given up, a report was in circulation that the Troops would eventually move on to Herat, as soon as Camels sufficient could be procured to convey the Commissariat supplies.—Our Correspondent hints that if the Authorities wait till then and they cannot well move without them, "the time will never come" not a hundred Camels were to be brought at present, and it would require some thousands to accomplish any the Troops.

April 14.—The announcement of a new per cent Loan by the Government of India is an expressive sign of the times. At scarcely any previous period of our sway in India has our Government been called on for such immense financial exertions as at present. With two great wars in hand in Scinde and China, we have the probability of a third with the Seikhs and for all these money must be found, the *Englishman* says "a scarcity of money for Commercial purposes must necessarily result from this new Loan. As a consequence the Union Bank Directors have resolved to raise their discounts one per cent, and on De-

posits half per cent and also to advance the interest on paid deposits "from 4 to 5 per cent." We confess that we cannot understand if our conquests be pushed much further from whence money is to come for the expence of such tremendous armaments. The expences of Scinde and Afghanistan are appalling and we fancy the China expedition is likely to be even more costly, and for all this outlay what returns have we received? The money which has been spent in the North-west and in China finds not its way back in any shape to our own states, and India is daily and hourly becoming impoverished, her people ground down with taxes and her blood and treasure drained to support vast schemes of foreign conquest in which her sons have no stake. To the war in China there seems to be some prospect of a termination which will secure important results to Trade and Commerce, besides reparation for loss of honour and repayment for British property violently seized; but the most favorable view of the affairs in Scinde Cutch, Gundava and Afghanistan only shew the chance of keeping up a vast standing army at an incredible outlay for an indefinite time to support an intrusive Monarch, to whom time will not reconcile his half wild and lawless subjects, and whom no measures but those of absolute armed interference will ever maintain on his Throne. Bitterly shall we rue the day when a nest of unpledged diplomats led us to land an army on the Banks of the Indus. A Chorus of Politicals sang "not the Campbells" but

"The Russians are coming." The strain was caught up by the Council Table of Calcutta.—The great Earl fulminated a Manifesto, the corps d'armée of the Indus were formed, as Major Sturgeon says, "the Drums beat in front, the dogs barked in the rear, the fifers played on they went (instead from of Baling to Acton from, Actonto Uxbridge)" from Hyderabad to Candahar, from Candahar to Ghuzni from Ghuzni, to Cabul. That great Guy Fawkes Shah Shoojah was installed, Dog and Duck ribbons were distributed, My Lord got an Earldom Sir John got a Barony, Mac and Pots Baronetcies and poor John Company got his pockets picked, having however previously liberally helped himself from the bags of others. Seriously speaking we see no bound to the ruinous field of expence on which we have entered and no honorable method of retracing our steps, our commiseration is chiefly directed to those who will really suffer the already over-burthened tenants of the soil. They (as in England) have no representatives to license the appropriation of their money, they must suffer and in silence. The system of Policy which has erected another Kingdom outside of ours to protect our frontier in case of Russian invasion, which said Kingdom we are obliged to uphold (an imperium in imperio) and sustain with money and arms is about as clumsy a bit of botching as we have had the honor of inspecting. It would have been quite time enough to have opposed the Bear when he did come to our door, and as for the vaunted Commercial wealth which was to pour down on us from the waters of the Indus like a second Pactolus, we fancy we have distributed a great deal more coin on its banks than ever we shall gain by the Trade on the stream. However we are now in for it and have little doubt that this will not be the last 5 per cent loan which will be raised to support an intrusive Monarch and a weak and tottering cause.

By the Calcutta Papers of the 2nd and 3rd of April, we have received a more detailed account of the operations against the Bogue Forts brought by the *Water Witch*. These renowned Fortifications have fallen to the British without a casualty of either arm of the Force and the river up to Canton is now open to a warlike advance. The Emperor seems determined on hostilities and has refused to ratify Keshen's Treaty with our Plenipotentiary, nor can we wonder at his determination. He has been told that a great hostile Force has approached the shores of his Empire, he has heard of big worded Proclamations which have been followed up by no corresponding acts, while the occupation of an Island on the "outside waters" has been too insignificant to disturb the Imperial repose. His Majesty has seen none of the hor-

rors of War and probably wrapped up in an overwhelming idea of his own power and greatness despises his Barbarian Enemies and having never experienced reverses, fancies that he has but to issue his fiat to cause the immediate destruction of his foes. The unfortunate vacillating policy and mistaken course of mercy pursued by the Elliotts, will prove yet a fertile source of misery and human suffering to the Chinese. War to be at all merciful should be carried on with vigour and promptitude, and severe examples bring the evil to an end sooner than feeble murderous half measures. Had part of the expedition taken the Bogue Forts at once and seized on Canton while the other went round and advanced on Peking, we should long ago have had every article settled to our wishes, the Tea Trade would again have been open and we should have been relieved from our present Commercial pressure. All that should have been done remains now to be effected with insufficient Forces, and we hear a cry of "Instant reinforcements for China." Where are Troops to come from? particularly as Europeans are wanted, it being of secondary importance to send Native Regiments and Her Majesty's Forces already there are reduced to mere skeleton Regiments, as an instance of which it is stated in the Newspapers that the Camerounians had only ninety men fit for duty. The Press at home are taking up the subject warily and call it a Ministerial Walcheren, and we should not at all be surprized to see a successor to Elliot arrive from Europe by the next Packet armed with extraordinary Powers, nor should we be astonished if it was the gallant Sir Charles Napier as he has been indicated at home in the Papers. We should hail his arrival with unfeigned pleasure and should then really look for a satisfactory settlement of affairs. If a war with the United States does break out as is apprehended at home on the affair of the arrest of McLeod, we shall require a double force in China, as there cannot be a doubt but the Yankees will help the Celestials, and if they do they can send Vessels of War across the Pacific in a very short time, while a few hundreds of good soldiers and particularly Artillerymen mingled among the Fokies might give us infinite trouble before we could subdue them. There has appeared already a great desire among the subjects of the United States in the Chinese Territories, throughout our quarrel with the Chinese to avail themselves of our troubles, and if they find Uncle Sam and John Bull at loggerheads we have no doubt open aid and assistance will be immediately proffered and accepted. Should a War really break out how will the Whig Government have cause to curse their stupidity in sacrificing themselves and the Nation to the Minto Family! Had they sent a man of energy, the China Question would long ago have been set at rest, whereas an alliance however strange it may sound of Chinese and Yankees may protract our warfare, and cause further expenditure of millions of the Public Treasure and hundreds of valuable lives. We trust on every account that the war with the United States may be averted it is too much like a Civil war. They are of one common stock with us and use one common language, but if a War does ensue we predict that some of its most disagreeable and vexatious effects will shew themselves in China. We can only hope that a severe blow may be struck by Sir Gordon Bremer immediately, and that it may lead to instant pacification; if it be we may yet settle the Brother of the Sun and Moon before Jonathan can come forward in the character of "a help," and in that case we calculate we may be ready to give him a tartation licking if he attempts to hinder a pacification, or they again to raise up the Dandies of the vanquished Fokies.

#### PROCLAMATION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT  
The Hon'ble JOHN ANDREW Esq., appointed by the Hon'ble Board of Directors, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Fourth Member of this Government, under the usual Salute from the garrison.  
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, 14th April 1841.

April 19.—We have been informed that the Hon'ble the Governor and Family plotted to England by the

Overland Route on the 27th Instant and embark for Suez in the *Auckland* Steam Frigate. The Government will devote on the Honorable Mr. Anderson. We have not heard what has lead to this sudden resolution, but we believe ill health and the conscientious advice of Sir James's Medical attendants. We feel certain that his departure will be a source of regret to all classes of the community European and Native, and more particularly as it is caused by sickness which the cares and toils of Government have no doubt aggravated. We are sure His Excellency will carry with him the good wishes of all parties, and we are quite certain that if his health permits, he will again in England as he did before he came to govern us, watch over the interests of this Presidency in the Councils of the Home Government, and feel if possible an additional wish to forward its interests from the conviction that he bears with him the good will of those whom he has governed with equity and ability.

By the "Emily" Schooner, we have received the following interesting intelligence from Bushire:—

Bushire, 1st April 1841.

"I am happy to inform you that the negotiations which have been pending during the last month, have at length been brought to issue. Dispatches have been received at Bushire from Tehran, stating that Dr. Riach had been ordered to the frontiers of Gorian to stop the advance of the Persian army, who were on their march to Herat, the Shah of Persia having issued orders for the withdrawal of his Troops, in consequence of the English government having consented to give up and evacuate Karrack. The Residency was to be immediately removed again to Bushire, and the Resident was on his arrival there to meet certain authorities for the pacific settlement of the Persian Question, the Shah of Persia had openly expressed a wish to renew a friendly intercourse with the British Government, and amicably settle the matters of the late dispute. Goria is in future to be governed by Shah Kamran. Our correspondent adds that just at present the country is in a most distracted state, the Petty Chiefs, waging War with each other, but says that on the removal of the advance Army, the country will be quieted."

The above is copied from an Armenian letter, and we have every reason to believe in its correctness. The only thing that staggers us in our belief, is that part of the letter which states that Karrack is to be evacuated after all the sums of money and valuable lives which it has cost to maintain it. For our own parts we should be glad to see it abandoned as we do not see its present utility. As a demonstration while the Shah of Persia was linking himself with our enemies, it was all very well, but if His Majesty is inclined to peaceful measures and makes the abandonment of Karrack a sine qua non, we do not see why we should continue to irritate him unnecessarily, while there can be little doubt that the Garrison of Karrack could at the present juncture be much more beneficially employed for the interests of the State.

It would appear from this letter that a Persian Army had in reality marched for Herat so that the rumours we have heard from Afghanistan had foundation. Gorian as stated in the papers is to be governed by Kamran. The distracted state of the country is also alluded to, and though no mention is made of the long talked of attempt at a revolution, yet we are left to infer that a general anarchy prevails. We are quite sure that our Troops will be highly pleased to get rid of such an unhealthily disagreeable station as Karrack, and we congratulate them even on the probability of such luck, and devoutly hope for their sake that it may prove correct. The only doubt which seems to hang on the subject is that of the expediency of their removal from their present station, even if such a report is made, however it may still be true as your politicals always envelop their proceedings in a veil of mystery.

We have received letters from Karrack by the *Emily* to the 12th of March at which time the H. C. Sloop of War *Coote* with the Commodore, and other ships had returned from a Political trip down the Coast. He had fired into some of the Arab Piratical Forts

and done them much damage. The Reverend F. Spring and Lady had proceeded in the little *Emily* to Bagdad for the benefit of their health. Captain Elder of 1st Bombay European Regiment and Dr. Mackenzie Residency Surgeon had taken their departure for England via Bagdad on sick Certificate, only Two Medical Officers remained for duty and by some chance or other Medicine was very scarce and a fresh supply much needed. The 16th Regiment N. I. have about 60 men in Hospital but no bad cases, the 1st Bombay European Regiment had only 8 men in Hospital. However the Soldiers Wives and Children were very unhealthy and kept the Surgeon fully employed. The weather was becoming oppressively hot. The Detachment of the 1st Europeans which left Bombay in September 1833, 325 strong, has now only 182 remaining of the number, and great hopes are entertained of a relief before the next hot weather. Lieutenant Woodhouse had gone on leave to Bagdad and Ensign Evans to Bussora. Three Officers on the Sick List. The Field Engineer very hard at work building a Commissariat Godown near the Fort. The following appointments have been made—Captain Lechmere to have charge of the Treasure Chest vice Elder proceeded to Europe; Lieutenant Jopp to be Assistant to the Resident and Dr. Behan to be Staff and Residency Surgeon. No Vegetables to be had in the Gulf this year except what come from Bombay. A few Potatoes however had been planted and are now in blossom. The Resident is much the same as ever. Mr. Dunlop, Colonel Schuler and Captain Reid Bengal Cavalry were at Karrack, they are to proceed to Bombay in the *Emily*. Some French Gentlemen have been here but the Colonel requested them to leave as soon as convenient, it is believed they are also to go to Bombay in the *Emily*. No News of any moment from Persia at least the people at Karrack know nothing.

By the *Englishman* of the 7th of April we get the latest news from Chusan, which is derived from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 18th of March:—Chusan was evacuated on the 22nd of February and then and not until then were Captain Austrather and his fellow Captives liberated by the Chinese. Five 500 Bayonets have been sent from China when the war is about to break out in reality, and Captain Elliot has at the most critical juncture deprived himself of Forces, whose aid he will soon require if we are not wofully deceived. What can be said for a Political Envoy who having had months of experience of the hollowness and duplicity of the people with whom he is dealing, and yet on the ground of a Treaty signed only by a Commissioner and unratified by the Imperial consent, can at once jump at the conclusion that he has arranged an advantageous Peace and order the provisions of the Treaty to be executed, before he knows that it has received the sanction of chief authority of the Enemy? But his infatuation does not end here. He is not content with ordering the evacuation of Chusan, but he must send the Troops back to India, could he not have ordered them to touch at Macao in case of an alteration of circumstances, for by his own proclamations Elliot himself cautioned British subjects from proceeding hastily to Canton, and thereby showed that he must have felt some mistrust in his own mind as to the real intentions of the Chinese? But mark the proceedings at Chusan and there cannot be a doubt that the Chinese authorities have represented to the Emperor that they have gained a signal victory, that they have driven the Barbarians from their coasts and out of extreme clemency given up the important Prisoners taken by their conduct and valour. Look at the parade of the restitution. The Prisoners marched down at the dead of night surrounded by armed Torchbearers and the road lined by ranks of Soldiers! As the Peace Treaty says "The preliminary act of compliance was to be on our side," and so ready to be so again, we give him no credit even for the actions at the Bogue Forts, with great opportunities he has hitherto done as little as man could do, and even that little has been forced on him by circumstances. It is probable if Admiral Elliot had remained that even that little glimmer of light would not have appeared on the murky landscape of China affairs. Sir Gordon Bremer must be well aware of the view that will be taken of the policy pursued at home, and when joined by Sir Hugh Gough

who it is said bears some special orders from the noble Earl at the head of affairs in India, we trust the two may have influence enough to stop the Envoy's mad appetite for negotiation. The Imperial Edicts proclaim an exterminating war against the English, and surely with such documents for reference, no mistaken philanthropy should prevent our convincing the Chinese that we have hitherto withheld the arm of Force though able to wield it with effect, and that mercy and not weakness has alone prevented our striking severe blows. That our Troops in China will require instant reinforcements there can be no doubt, and what shall be said to the infatuated man who sends Soldiers so Benial who are required at Canton, and thus drives the Government in a double and treble expence? It is a true and a sad saying "that England always loses by her Policy what she gains by her arms" and it was never more cruelly and clearly instanced than in the evacuation of Chusan. There can be no doubt but that the Emperor attributes every thing to our fears, and it will require a melancholy and bloody lesson to undeceive him. But we not only evacuate Chusan, but Hong Kong is also given back, after Elliot had amused himself with the farce of Proclamations of Sovereignty and told the People under what Laws they should be governed. Where will this madman stop? We really begin to think that he must take a little opium now and then like his friends the Fokies. We shall now look out with painful anxiety for more News from China, always apprehensive of evil tidings as we have seen every hope of settlement so delusive. It has been said in Elliot's defence that he is fettered by instructions from home, if he is, he should throw up his commission as envoy at once and declare it, and then the Ministry that sent him out such instructions ought at once to be dismissed for compromising the honor of their country. We are quite sure of one thing that a storm of public opinion is arising in men's minds at home, the tempest is already muttering audibly, and a few more instances of our proceedings in China will bring on the blast. We can only trust that we shall get a man of energy, wisdom, and decision sent forth with. The interests of thousands are at stake, and the greatest and most important trade in the world will be ruined for ever, if wise measures be not instantly adopted. The opinion of the Press of India has been freely expressed and we have no doubt it will find a responsive echo in the public Journals at home, and if the Melbourne Cabinet have any wish to retain place and power we would have them beware lest the reverse in China do not form a fulcrum on which their adversaries will hoist them out of the Treasury, while nothing would render even a Co-servative Ministry so palatable to all classes at home, as the renewal of the China Trade on a secure and firm basis. Such a measure would confer such popularity that all minor offences and differences of opinion would be forgotten. We would say therefore to the Whig-Ministry send us such a man as Lord Darnley or Charley Napier to China, tell them to settle matters satisfactorily their own way and to rely on their own discretion, and we would lay a wager that 6 months would see us paramount in China and the Emperor Kotowing before the representative of the little Queen of the Barbarian cold country.

The affairs of the Punjab are verging to a crisis and it is no longer safe for Europeans to remain in the Country, some distressing murders by the insurgent soldiery are detailed in the Agra Ukbar the particulars of which we have extracted. How long is this scene of anarchy and bloodshed to last? We trust that the strong arm of British Power will speedily be stretched forth, and that some order will be taken with the licentious Sikh Soldiers. A few weeks more must we think bring on a collision, and we are only happy to see by the movement of Troops that the Supreme Government are prepared for every contingency!

April 21.—On looking over the new Civil Absentee Regulations we cannot help expressing our surprise at one of its most important provisions which we consider vexatious and ridiculous, and which bears very hard on Civilians proceeding on Sick Certificate. The paragraph to which we allude is that which sets forth the limits within which they are allowed to move, for it is laid down that from the 36th Degree of Latitude to the 50th of South and from the 30th degree of Latitude to the 180th Degree" is a boundary in which a Civil Servant on Medical Certificate" is permitted to travel without losing the whole of his salary. Now this limitation is almost the whole of Asia. Minor part of Persia, and almost all the Islands in the Mediterranean with the exception of Cyprus. In a notice of the Civil Memorial which we published in a former Paper, we gave it as our opinion that time and not place should cause a loss of allowances, and we still think it the only rational method of arrangement. The Steam Communication with England now sets a passenger from Bombay down in England in 40 days, and even that period is likely to be lessened

by additional facilities. In London the best medical attendance in the world is procurable and a few months of Native air might well be thrown in as a valuable adjunct in getting rid of Tropical ailments, whereas if a man goes to Egypt, or Syria, or Persia where he is to find an able Physician, and even if he proceeds to the Mauritius, Cape or New South Wales, though the two latter are good climates, still they are not exactly calculated for patients suffering from the severe maladies engendered by a Tropical Sun, as somewhat too much of his beams still remain?

The great object of a Government, one would suppose would be to keep their Servants as efficient as possible and avoid the payment of high Salaries to absent individuals. By the present regulations a man gets two years leave, (we will say for instance to the Cape.) He draws a large portion of his Salary all the time, while he really does nothing for the money, but enjoys himself as much as he can. Now were he permitted to proceed to England at once, a year's Leave would be sufficient for any case not very obstinate, and if further absence became necessary the Company have their own Physician to report on the Invalids, and of course it would only be granted in extreme cases, while a deduction of Salary might go on for every additional Month they were absent from their Presidency. This regulation above referred to is particularly vexatious because it bears only on one branch of the Service, as Military Men are only restricted to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Steam has altered all our relations with Home and as circumstances have changed, so should new Regulations be framed to suit them. In the days of Indian and long Voyages restrictions of the sort might be tolerated, but they are opposed to the spirit of the present age. It is a sufficient misfortune to be sick and out of spirits without losing station and emolument also. We would advise the Civil Services of the three Presidencies to join together with a good will and represent the injustice and cruel nature of the Regulation we have quoted. They are now even worse off than before and are shut out from places they could formerly have visited with benefit to their health and amusement and instruction to their minds. It would be something even to get rid of the present measure and return to the old regulations, as they were less vexatious. Finally we think some advocate for the alteration we suggest should be found with the Court of Directors, and we feel assured if the matter were temperately urged to their notice that it would receive due consideration, founded as it is on common justice to their own Servants. We are quite sure that it would add to the efficiency of the Service, while it would take a load of expence off the shoulders of Government in the shape of salaries paid for years to parties at the Cape, Neigherries and New South Wales &c. who are doing nothing for their money while their time in the Service is going on, and the Company getting what have been euphoniously and truly termed Hard Bargains!

The farce of praying for a third Judge to the Supreme Court is being played in the shape of a Petition to the Queen in Council at the Exchange Rooms, and our Contemporary of the *Courier* has blown his penny trumpet to call in customers. What a craving for Justice there must be in the Mercantile Community of Bombay just now, what an appetite for equity! We have seldom seen a more ridiculous legal leaning. Time was when the advent of Lawyers put men in mind of the old story of the oyster and the shells, but now the Commercial world seem to think not only "that in the multitude of Counsellors" (but "Judges") there is wisdom and also safety, we have gone on for years with a Chief and Puisne Judge, and we would ask "has the Stream of Justice been obstructed, or its administration perilled? No! will the public of Bombay exclaim with truth! but now, and we will only put a case, if a potential Clique find that a certain great functionary is as stiff necked as Shadrach, Meshak and Abednego—and will not fall down before the Idol of gold, they heat the furnace of public opinion seven times hotter than ever, and try to oppress the independent spirit of truth, and make it fall at the feet of the base dross which rules the world. Grateful are we to find that there are some minds so constituted that neither clamours from without or factious opposition from its legitimate supporters can disturb the everlasting principles of justice and rectitude which are founded on a basis of integrity and moral courage. If another Judge be needed let him come in the name of all that is good and just, and we are confident that he will be received with open arms and hearts by his forensic Brethren, but let not the Petitioners be deceived and think that an increase of Judicial Authorities will either alter the Law, much more be "a legal check on the conduct of the Chief Justice" as the *Courier* is pleased to remark or that party will ever be able to coerce the Court. We have been wonderfully resigned under years of judicial privation, nor since the days of Lord Ellenborough's Tame Elephants have we seen the three

Chairs on the Bench filled. The Hindoos have imaged the God of Prosperity Ganesa as an Elephant, and we have no doubt that the gravity and sagacity as well as the noble port of that King of Animals disgraces not the Bench by comparison. However the Lordly animal we have seen on a recent occasion has shown the docility and magnanimity of his race. He has scorned to tread on those who lay beneath his feet, but allowed them to go scathless, when a natural and equal step would have crushed and exhibited them to the world, maimed and shorn of that glory which they now vaunt and flourish when beyond the reach of the power which has been only lenient when it could have been justly hurtful and terrible to the offenders. A petition to the Queen in Council is in course of circulation and will shortly be left for signature at the Exchange Rooms. Its object is humbly to entreat Her Majesty to appoint a third Judge to the Supreme Court of this Presidency. This is a measure which cannot fail to be generally supported. Under the present arrangement the Puisne Judge is almost a cypher, the opinion of the hi of Justice being paramount on all occasions. There is therefore no legal check on his conduct. In some cases moreover as in the instances of resignation or death, great inconvenience is felt both by the court and by suitors from there being no possibility of obtaining a second judicial opinion. These evils would be obviated were a full bench of one Chief and two Puisne Justices established."

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 2d, Barque William Gillies, Thomas Clark, Master, from Liverpool 2d November. Passengers.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller and Servant. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, comg., from Mangalore. Passengers.—Major G. Deedes, one Sergeant and family. April 4th, Barque Acasta, John Ryle, Master, from China and Manila 23th January, Singapore 11th February. Do. 5th, Ship Bucephalus, A. Small, Master, from Greenock 2d December. April 8th, Ship Midas, P. Keir, Master, from Aden 2d March. April 10th Ship Jada, Rahimoon Mahomed Naoda, from Calcutta, on her passage 47 days.—Passengers 6 Natives. Do.—11th April, Ship Martha Ringway, J. T. Bisset, Master, from New Zealand 1st January. April 11th.—Grab Faz Kaebree, Futlay Alley Naodah, from Surat 7th April. Do. 12th.—The E. I. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander from Kurratchee. Passengers Asst. Surgeon Dartnell, 3d Lt. Dragons, 1st Corporal, 3 Privates, 1 Prisoner, H. M. 41st Regt. April 15th, Ship Caledonia, J. F. Burn, Master, from Calcutta. Passenger.—1 Parsee. Do. Ship Rothschild, V. Luckett, Master, from Liverpool 20th October. Passenger.—Edward Ayers. Do. Ship Wm. Sharples, W. H. Jones, Master, from Liverpool 6th December. Passengers—35 Natives. Do. Ship Lord Amherst, R. J. Hopkins, Master, from China left Macao Roads 13th Feb. Passengers.—Capt. Horton of H. H. 49th Mr. McMahon. April 15th, Ship Buckinghamshire, W. Moore, Master, from London left Gravesend 5th Dec. Passengers.—Mrs. Whitehill, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Kempthorne, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Crawford Mrs. Dysart, Mrs. Bouchier, Miss Parkinson, Miss Bouzen Miss Bird, Miss Penny, Capt. Prendergast, Capt. Purvis, Capt. Thatcher, J. Buchan Esq. Lieut. Kempthorne I. N., Ardasser Cursetjee Esq. Messrs. Hessman, Day, Lock, and Anderson, Cadet J. Mrs. Rickard, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Charlton, Miss Rickard, Messrs. Inglis Rickard, Johnston, Thomson and Ohisholm Engineers, 6 Female Servants 4 Male Do. 1 Invalid and family. Do.—15th, Barque Emily, J. G. Hillman, Master, from Point de Galle 17th March. Do. 16th, The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart Esq. Comr., from Colombo 7th and Cochin 11th April. Passengers.—The Right Honourable James A. Stewart Mackenzie, Miss Louisa Mackenzie, Miss Price, E. H. Schone Esq., Servants Mrs. Grant, John Carr. Do. The E. I. C. Schooner Emily, H. Blowers, in charge from Bushire 1st April. Passengers.—Honble Mr. Dunlop, Col. Schuler & Capt. Reid Bengal Cavalry, and 4 attendants, Mr. Apothecary McLean, 3 Artificers and 1 Govt. Servant. Do. 17th, Brig Amity, J. J. Warner, Master, from Zanzibar 8th Feb. Passenger.—Mr. J. William. April 20th, Barque Adelaide, J. Correya, Master, from Siam 8th February, Singapore 23d Do. and Cochin 30th March. Passengers.—Hajee Muhammed Tuckey Naodah 6 Native Writers and followers. Do. America Barque Cavalier, J. G. Walters Master, from Zanzibar 17th Feb. Passenger. W. C. Waters. April 21st, Ship Donna Pascoa, J. Hullock, Master, from London 22d October. Passengers.—Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Balfourbridge, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Romington, Miss Beatin, Major Waterfield, Capt. Jacob, Lieut. Balfourbridge, Lieut. Tate, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. A. Allen, Mr. Travers, C. S. Messrs. Glose, Hallwell Scriven, Bourchier, Porandei Winfield Cadets, 140 Privates, 7 Women and 7 Children. Do. 22d. The E. I. C. Cutter Nerbudda, Husson Coonjee Syrang, from Surat 20th Inst. Passenger.—Mr. K. Boyce. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, comg., from Kurrachie. Passengers. Major Smees 5th Regt N. I. Dr. Atkins, Mr. Smees and Child, Mrs. Donnelly and Master Doinely and 8 Servants. April 24th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. J. Roberts, in charge from Kurratchie 19th April.

Do. Ship Alexander Baring, H. Hale, Master, from London, 12th December. Passengers.—Mrs. Hogsflesh and 3 Children. Do. 25th, Ship Harriet Scott, P. Brynon, Master, from Singapore 28th Feb. Passengers.—Mrs. Brynon. April 29th, Swedish Ship Calcutta, C. H. Mollien, Master, from Stockholm 27th Oct. SAILLED. April 3rd Barque Asia, J. H. Fawcett, Master, to Hong Kong. Passengers.—Major Tomlinson, Lieut. Haly, Martin and Bernard, Ensigns Burrell and Woodwright, Asst. Surgeon H. Moore, 2 Sergeants, 320 Privates, 18 Women, 7 Children and 14 Natives. Do. 4th, Portuguese Barque Simplecia, J. L. de Almeida, Master, to Macao. Do. The E. I. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, W. Lowe Esq. Com., to Kurratchee. Do. 5th, Ship Reliance, Thomas S. Hall, Master, to Liverpool. Passengers.—Lieut. Jackson, Saunders and Monin. Do. 6th, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Lieut. R. Etheridge, Com., to Kurrack. Do. 7th, Barque Coringa Packet, W. Gibson, Master, to Cannanore, Colombo and Madras. Passengers.—Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Voyal, Mr. Stevenson and 3 Natives. April 9th, Barque Jehangir, H. Handley, Master, to Cannanore, Tellicherry, Alleppey and Calcutta. Passengers.—C. S. Ferrieh Esq. Miss Ferrieh and 4 Servants. April 10th—Ship British Merchant, R. Bowie, Master, to Liverpool. Do. 11th—Barque Sophia, J. Johnston, Master, to Singapore. Passengers 16 Arabs. Do. 13th.—Barque Chieftain, H. Payne, Master, to Liverpool. Do. The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Indus Mr. J. Roberts, to Kurratchee. Do. 13th.—The E. I. C. Steamer Enterprise, C. H. West, Esq. Com. mander to Calcutta. Do. Ship Lancaster, J. Jefferson, Master to Liverpool. Passengers: Mrs. Pollexfen, child and Native Servant, Mr. Toller, 3 Children and European Female Servant. Mr. McDonald, Mr. R. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fitzgerald April 14th, Schooner Wild Irish Gr, A. Gerald, Master, to China. April 15th, Ship Victoria, Abdul Cauder, Naodah to Singapore and Siam. Passengers.—4 Natives. Do. Barque Olive Branch, W. S. Lindsay, Master, to Liverpool. Do. Champion, John Cochrane, Master, to Liverpool. April 19th, Barque Hope, John Kerr, Master, to Greenock. April 20th, Brig Corsair, E. M. Fraser, Master, to China. Do. Barque Col. Newal, A. Grant, Master to Coast and Calcutta. Passengers.—J. Wells Esq. E. Whittington Esq. C. Luscombe Esq. G. Mellioff and 6 Natives. Do. 22d, Ship Carnatic, C. Cunningham, Master, to Greenock. Do. Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart Esq. Com. to Colombo. Passengers.—Miss Bird, M. Worms Esq. April 25th, Barque John Wm. Dare, J. Shepherd, Master, to Colombo and Madras. Passengers.—J. D. Campbell, Esq. and Lady, Mrs. Sheppard and Child, C. Cole Esq. Messrs. L. and J. Arnaud. April 27th, E. I. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, Wm. Lowe, Esq. Com., to Red Sea. Do. 28th, Brig Rossana, A. Keith, Master, to London. Do. Midas, P. Keir, ditto to ditto. Do. French Brig La Deux Clemontine, H. Oliver, Master, to Bordeaux. Passenger.—1 Native of Pondicherry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Byculla Church, on the 14th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Major Cowper, of H. M. 18th Royal Irish to Annette, Eldest Daughter of W. Hodgson Esq. of Houghton House in the County of Cumberland. BIRTHS.—At Deesa, on the 27th March, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel D. Cunningham, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry of a Daughter. At Colabah on the morning of the 19th instant, the lady of Commander William Lowe, commanding the H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, of a Daughter. At Mazagan, on the 2d Inst. Mrs. George Smith, of a Son. At Rutnagore on the 17th April 1841, the wife of Mr. Eagerio J. A. Cabral Clerk in the Collector's Office of a daughter. DEATH.—In the Fort, on the 3rd April, Richard King, the infant, Son of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, aged 9 Months. At Hyderabad, on the 20th of March last after an illness of a few days Aga Mir Mahomed Hassan Shoostary a respectable Mahomedan whose Gentlemen like conduct had endeared him to a large circle of friends, his loss will be long and seriously felt and most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 25th March, by Special License, at the Old Church by the Venerable the Archbishop, Captain H. Carew, Paymaster Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to Rebecca Elizabeth, relict of the late Reverend T. Reichard. At Furrusedpoor, on the 30th March, by Special License, Thomas Thompson, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant of 34th Regiment, Chicacole Madras Light Infantry, to Je. Jy Frances, eldest daughter of the late Charles Henry Clay, Esq. At Moradabad, on the 19th March, Mr. Thomas Henry Phillon to Adelaide Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. J. T. Brown, Head Clerk Bareilly Commissioner's Office. At Allahabad, on the 20th March, at Trinity Church, by the Reverend J. C. Proby, Thomas John Saunders, Esq. to Sophia Amelia, daughter of William Bristow Esq. At Cawnpore, on the 23d March, by the Reverend J. J. Carshore, Mr. Henry Milohm, Assistant to Messrs. Greenway and Co. to Miss Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the late William Bruce Esq. Bengal Civil Service. At Christ Church, Bareilly, on the 5th April, by the Rev. J. Rudd, A. B., Lieut. Glasford, Engineers, to Agnes Hart, second daughter of

In late A. Walker, Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Simla, on the 27th March, by special license, by the Rev. A. E. Spry, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Stafford, Vicar, Overbury, Worcestershire, to Henry G. C. Plyden, Esq. 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, and of H. H. the Nizam's Service.

At Allahabad, on the 19th March at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. C. Proby, Thomas John Saunders, Esq. to Sophia Amelia, daughter of William Briggs, Esq.

At Saugor on the morning of the 2d of March the lady or J. H. McMahan, Esq. 50th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Agra, on the 16th March, the lady of E. O. Wells, Esq. of a son.

At Malacca, on the 24th Jan., the lady of T. Oxley, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Manila, on the 3d Jan., the lady of Adolph Barrett, Esq. Council General of France in the Philippine Islands and Indo-China, of a son and heir.

At Singapore, on the 25th Jan., the lady of Dr. Wm. Montgomerie, of a son.

At Singapore, on the 1st Feb., Mrs. Wm. Roddy, of a daughter.

At Poosah, on the 7th March, the lady of Captain Apperley, 4th Light Cavalry, of a son.

At Meerut, on the 8th March, the lady of E. J. Pratt, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a son.

At Meerut, on the 8th March, Mrs. M. T. Aratoon, of a daughter.

At Ferozpoor, on the 11th March, the lady of Captain Barney, 18th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Meerpoor, on the 14th March, the lady of John Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

At Kurana, on the 15th of January last, Mrs. Captain D. Shaw, of the 54th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th March, the lady of James McRae, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Monghyr, on the 20th March, the wife of J. P. Dossa, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 1st April, the lady of Johannes Ayndell, Esq., of two sons.

At Calcutta, on the 3d April, the lady of R. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 4th April, Mrs. Charles Scott, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th April, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th March, the lady of Assistant Surgeon James McRae, Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Futtighur, on the morning of the 19th March, the wife of Mr. John Edward Macklin, of a son.

At Mussorie, on the 25th March, the lady of Lieutenant Salmon, Artillery, of a son.

At Chunar Ghur, on the 6th April, the lady of Capt R. Wroughton, 6th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 16th March, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Mussorie, on the 25th March, the lady of Lieut. Salmon, Artillery, of a son.

At the Garden Reach, on the 12th April, at the house of her father, T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., the lady of Bransby H. Cooper, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, still-born.

At Lucknow, on the 1st April, the lady of C. Finch, Esq., M. D., Surgeon 57th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In Chowringhee, on the 23d of March, Amelia Maria, the infant daughter of William Martin, Esq., aged one year and four months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d March, M. J. Malchus, Esq., aged 47 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 24th March, Master Edmund George Baptist, son of Mr. A. Baptist, junior, aged 4 months and 8 days.

At Dum-Dum, on the 19th March, Samuel Edwin, the infant son of Sergeant Major Bickerton, of the 18th N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th March, Mr. Thomas William Henry Hay, aged 53 years, 3 months and 13 days.

At Lilybloem, (Cape,) on the morning of the 7th January, Julia Maria Cameron, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, E. I. S. aged 15 months and 13 days.

At Meerut, on the morning of the 13th March, Edward Aislabie, son of E. J. Pratt, Esq., 16th Lancers, aged 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the 26th March, John Edwards, Esq., Merchant, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 26th March, Mr. Joseph DeRosario, Assistant to Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall and Co., aged 39 years and 7 months.

At Monghyr, on the 21st March, the infant daughter of J. P. Dossa, Esq., of the convulsions.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 1st April, Mr. James Penny, of the barque Berman, (captain J. Cleland,) aged 30 years.

At Futtighur, on the 24th March, Mr. R. Anderson, senior, aged 71 years. He was esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and his loss is deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Howrah, on the 10th April, Captain R. E. Smellie, of the ship Christopher Rawson, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. James Bowers, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Maria Caroga, aged 66 years.

At Chaudernagore, on Sunday, the 11th April, of cholera, Archibald Lacroix, Esq., aged 24 years, much esteemed and regretted by his friends.

At Landow, on the 30th March, Captain Joseph Hendy Smith, 62d N. I., in his forty second year.

At Allahabad, on the 6th April, Richard James, the infant son of H. M. Elliot, Esq., C. S., aged 3 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Dawson's Hotel, Neighbouries, on the 26th March, the wife of Mr. H. B. Dawson of a son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Saturday the 27th March the wife of Mr. Charles Shortt, of a daughter.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d instant, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain James Briggs, of a son.

At Sydapet, on the 25th instant, the lady of A. J. Johnes, Esq., of a son, which survived only 12 hours.

At Yellaw, on the 31st March, the lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq., of a son.

At Ootacamund, Neighbouries, on Wednesday the 31st March, the lady of Captain B. Roberts, 49th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 3d April, the lady of Assistant Surgeon G. F. H. Estall, of a daughter.

BIRTHS.—At Samulcottah, the lady of J. P. Maule, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 7th April, the lady of Captain J. E. Glynn, Fort Adjutant, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the morning of the 10th April, the wife of Mr. J. L. Rudd, of a still-born daughter.

On the 10th April, at Combaconum, the lady of T. M. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the morning of the 31st March, the lady of Brigadier Home, C. B., of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 7th of April, the lady of Wm. E. P. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Tuesday the 30th of March, the wife of Senior Asst. Apothecary A. Goulbin, of the 4th or Gollandaze Bat. Artillery, of a daughter.

At Perembore, on the morning of the 3d April, Mrs. D. McLintyre, Junior, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 7th April, the lady of Henry Chamier, Esq., of a daughter.

At Malacca, on Friday the 5th February, Mrs. R. W. Stonehewer, of a son.

At Negapatam, on the morning of the 4th instant, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, of a son.

At Chintadrapettah, on Wednesday the 24th March, Mrs. H. Swayne, of a son.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th April, 1841, in Camp at Jaulnah, the lady of Claude Roberts, Esq. Madras Army, of a son.

At Cuddalore, on the 8th April, the lady of Lieutenant Leggett, Commanding Depot, of a son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Good Friday, the 9th April, 7 o'clock in the morning, the wife of Mr. Charles Mainwaring of the Artillery Depot of a daughter.

At Chittoor, on the 29th March, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 8th April the lady of Surgeon Graham, 2nd Regt. M. N. I. of a son still-born.

At Vepery, on the 7th of April, the lady of Wm. E. P. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Tuesday the 30th of March, the wife of Senior Asst. Apothecary A. Goulbin, of the 4th or Gollandaze Battalion Artillery, of a daughter.

At Chittoor, on the 29th March, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 8th April the lady of Surgeon Graham, 2nd Regt. M. N. I. of a son still-born.

At Vepery, on the 7th of April, the lady of Wm. E. P. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Tuesday the 30th of March, the wife of Senior Asst. Apothecary A. Goulbin, of the 4th or Gollandaze Battalion Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Malacca, on Saturday the 13th February, after a few hours illness, Richard Thomas, son of Mr. Sub Overseer R. W. Stonehewer, of the Madras Commissariat Department, aged 5 years 3 months and 10 days.

At Malacca, on Thursday the 25th February, after a few days illness, Assistant Surgeon William Sheddin, of the 8th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st March, Mary Jane, the daughter of Captain T. McGough, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

On the 1st April, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Usman, relict of the late Anthony Johannes Usman, Esq.

At the Mysore Residency, Yellaw, on Monday the 5th April 1841, after a short illness of 3 days, William Henry, the beloved son of Mr. H. Van Ingen, aged 7 years and 26 days, deeply lamented by his afflicted Parents and a large circle of Brothers, Sisters and friends.

On Sunday the 11th April, at the Residency of Mr. Joseph Burghall, Mr. John Francis Pinard, aged 47 years, much regretted by his relations and friends.

At Malacca, on Thursday the 25th February, after a few days illness, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Sheddin, of the 8th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st March, Mary Jane, the daughter of Captain T. McGough, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

At Black Town, on the 9th April, Thomas William Reuben, the infant son of Mr. Reuben Tigg, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

Near Toonkoor, on the 19th March, Maria, relict of the late Rev. R. Smyth, A. M. Chaplain on this Establishment, in her 69th year, deeply lamented.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 21st March, Mary, the wife of Kirkhana Serjeant Henry Whitwell, aged 38 years, leaving a disconsolate Husband and 3 Children.

At Vishnoochuckram, on the 21st March, Lieut. Albert Studdy, 27th Regt. M. N. I.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of W. D. Shaw, Esq. Calcutta.

At Madras, on the 31st March, Mr. Benardino Mendes, aged 62 years and 5 months.

At John Pereira's, "Palsy," Raza Shortt, widow of the late Conductor John Shortt, aged 35 years.

In Fort St. George, on the 28th March, at the Father's residence, Staff Key Serjeant J. Corn Mrs. Susannah Martin, the wife of Conductor J. Martin, aged 37 years and 8 months.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

PUNJAB.

AGRA UKHBAH, APRIL 8.

We have nothing this week but the usual chat from the Punjab. Under this head, in addition to the ordinary slaughter of the natives of the country, we have to recount the murder of two Europeans—viz. of Captain Ford, late Paymaster of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, and a Captain Faulker, one of those unfortunate adventurers who trusted to the influence of the British name, to protect them among a nation of savages. Capt. Ford was robbed before he was finally murdered by his considerate soldiery, who proved themselves familiar with this part of their profession, for even to the ring on Capt. F.'s finger nothing escaped them. Of Captain Faulker's murder no particulars have reached us, save that he also perished by the hands of his gallant soldiers. A third victim in the person of a Mr. Manton would have been offered up by these our faithful allies, but for the heroism of his wife, who threw herself before her husband, calling upon them to kill her before they killed him. So singular an act of devotion, singular anywhere, but extraordinarily so in the Punjab, naturally astonished the assassins and diverted them for a time from the act. But it is only for a time, the cry is abroad to exterminate all Europeans and the cowardly miscreants will let none escape them. They are however in no hurry, and may take their time about it. The British Government will not interfere with their bloody appetites, until indeed they will be forced to do so, which will not be however, until all the Europeans in the Punjab shall have been butchered, and the butchers in their unappetised appetite for more shall make a burst into our territories, a step, it is thought by many, to be not at all improbable. One of their brigades of Horse could without difficulty or opposition throw themselves into any of our posts on the frontier, and commit a very pretty massacre. Independently of the thorough disorganization into which the country has fallen the Sikh soldiery hate, as only cowards and bul-

lies can hate, the power that coops them within their proper limits, and in the excess of their vengeance, such an event as we have hinted at, may come to pass. Until it does, our Government will sit out quiet spectators of the tragedies now acted throughout the Punjab.

In addition to these two murders we have described, several Native Officers, and twenty men, who, by some who remained loyal to them, were killed at the same time and place as Mr. Faulker, who was at Moundee. Captain Ford was at Peshawar.

The Political news is, that Shere Singh has deprived the Sardars of their Military Commands, and has all the force immediately under his own command: a good use he makes of it as the preceding will show.

A French gentleman in the Sikh service, has sent us the following notice of the death of Captain Ford and Faulker. His account of the former differs from ours, as to the time between the robbery and death, which latter we have been distinctly assured, was caused by Maltreatment and violence. Our friends pathetic appeal to the English Government, will be read with sympathy, but it is made to no purpose: though an English Government might, we conceive, exert their influence to provide for the safety of the subjects of a brave nation, with whom we have been so long rivals and enemies.

Lahore, 28 éme Mars, 1841.

Capitaine Ford est mort a Peshawar, apres avoir été depouillé de tout par ses soldats. Le chagrin le rendit malade et on six semaines il mourut.

Le brave Capitaine Faulker a été assassiné et brulé par ses propres soldats, qu'il avait menés a la victoire, et l'un Manton, a été étouffé aussi, quand son épouse admirable se jeta devant les soldats et leur dit, "Tuez moi la première et vous tuez mon mari après!" Ces forces brigands hostiles, mais point—être et il mort méritent! Oh, le Gouvernement Anglais devrait demander vengeance, severe justice pour le sang de jeune et vraiment brave Faulker. Pauvre Amarade!

Since writing the above further intelligence has been received, announcing as might have been expected, the murder of Mr. Manton. His wife's devotion availed him but little among such monsters, who have, in all probability, doomed her to a worse fate than even death. It is with disgust we record such revolting cruelties.

By the same communication we learn the existence of a report, that Shere Singh had been poisoned! When will all this end?

General Lumley, though dispatched on special service, has, it is said, been allowed to remain in total darkness of what he is to do, or what is before him. But this is hardly credible.

The Fort of Chirong still holds out against Captain Beaton, who is encamped before it with a force consisting of five Field pieces, 1,000 bayonets, and 450 shares, a force sufficient to reduce all Bundelkhand. Though eager to reduce the place Captain B— is restrained by Mr. Fraser who will not allow it to be attempted until the siege guns arrive from Cawnpore. In the mean time the Chief of the place is gratifying his feelings by giving a full fling to his insolence. He has, as he threatened, stopped the dak and imprisoned the horsemen whom Mr. Fraser stationed on the roads for its protection. Captain Beaton's detachment are in the mean time obliged to endure the severe heat of the place, and the irritation of their own impatience at the Fabian-like strategy of the Commissioner. This Gentleman we understand meditates a regular Campaign in Bundelkhand next cold weather, for which the heavy guns now in progress from Cawnpore, are to be detailed there.

AGRA UKHBAH, 10TH APRIL.

A wing of the 52d N. I. under Captain Shuldham, a troop of the 8th Cavalry under Captain Barhor, and a detachment of Artillery with two 18-pounders and two mortars marched from Cawnpore on the 3rd; for Jhanvi, where they will proceed if necessary, to the Southward, to reduce Chirong and some other forts. It is however very probable, that on their approach becoming known to the refractory chief, they will "give in" so that our gallant friends will reap nothing by their move, but the pleasure of along and hot march.

Furruckabad, 26th March, 1841.—(From a correspondent.)—The Lieutenant Governor accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, and the President and Members of the Local Committee of Education visited the Government Furruckabad Institution this morning. The performances of the boys of the first class, who read a passage from the Roman History, and translated it into Hindostani was much admired. They also answered a few questions in Geography, and one of them demonstrated the 47th proposition of Euclid at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor.

17th April.—The Dost has just arrived, and is moored at the Hospital ghaut. He does not wish to be intruded upon by the ruler, and a special guard has in consequence been placed at the ghaut to prevent the people from inspecting his outward man. The better plan would have been for this fallen warrior to have adopted the custom of the women of the East and that would have effectually put a stop to all curiosity.

AGRA UKHBAH, MARCH 27.

A letter from Baugh in Lower Scindh, dated 4th March, states that Colonel Stacy had gone to the Nurh Moodu Pass to arrange a meeting between Mr. R. Bell and the young Khan of Khelat, with the view of the latter receiving from Mr. Bell assurances, that he should in no way be molested by the British. The distrust however, with which we are viewed by all in this part of the country, rendered this a matter difficult to accomplish, but the manner in which Colonel Stacy threw himself upon the confidence of the Khan and his people, did much to remove their distrust. The gallant Colonel proceeded into their camp, at the place above mentioned, attended with but one sepoy, and was received with every respect. The meeting it is expected will take place by the end of this month. The young Khan is described as a very intelligent boy, and possessing abilities which good training would turn to valuable ends. He is said to have a taste for improvement and innovation which would best of O'Connell himself.

We may soon expect to hear something of the Punjab, and what turn affairs will take in that quarter. General Lumley was expected to arrive at Meerut on the 25th, and Dost Moohumd on Monday the 29th. The gallant Ex-Chief takes boats at Gurmuktesur ghat, whence he proceeds to Calcutta, so that we may discern all hope of seeing him at Agra.

DELHI GAZETTE, APRIL 7.

The movements or rather the arrangements of General Lumley, are still very uncertain, and said to depend entirely upon the decision of Mrs. Clerk, who, on the first outbreak among the troops and any disturbance on our Frontier, or occurrence affecting our transit through the Punjab will call for aid, and it is then said, that whether the winds blow hot or cold, be it rain or sunshine, the precautionary force preparing by the General, will be put in motion for the protection of the country. The time appears to be fast approaching for that interference, put it off as we may, for accounts have been received at Loodianah, giving out that the soldiery or rabble are as uncontrolled as ever, having risen against their European Officers, two of whom Captains Ford and Fowles (or Fowls) have actually been murdered, and a French Cavalry Officer, Monsieur Monton, most severely maltreated. This state of things cannot last long, and it is not to be supposed, that although we may feel a certain degree of affection for Shere Sing, and firmly believe that he would, if he could, restrain his large and disorganised Army, that it will be allowed to continue to play the "fantastic tricks" it has commenced upon and the necessity of our aid must be mutually felt, asked for one side and granted on the other. It is very evident that the services of the European Officers are at a discount, and that they need no excuse now for leaving a service, where their lives are dependent upon the troops entrusted to their charge; General Ventura still lingers at Ferozpoor, he has been to Loodianah, rumour says, on a special visit to Mr. Clerk, but we do not think he will be desirous of rejoining a service, could he once remove all his family from the clutches of such barbarians, even with the greatest advantages offered him. The fate of the Punjab is sealed, internal dissension and misrule are fast bringing upon it the punishment of its cruelties and crimes, and it is fortunate that we are in its vicinity to take advantage, if we choose, of the goods now offered to our hands. Whilst preparations are being made, we must expect that there will be a lull, but we do think active movements cannot be far off; yet all is quiet at Kurana, while a move is not expected until after the rains, while it is thought that General Lumley will summer in the hills; the Courier alluding to the reports of the Motulal papers, that General Boyd was to take command of the force destined to sustain the monarch or his tottering throne, asks, if such be the case, where was the utility of General Lumley's run up the country? we can hardly opine that it was for the purpose of refreshing himself at Simlah, though, it may have had something to do with it.

Letters from Ferozpoor to the 3d Inst.; we regret to say confirm the murder of the two European officers in the Sikh service. The 60th N. I. proceeds to Peshawar instead of the 26th this is said to have arisen from a representation to the proper quarter, that the first named regiment claims with justice a priority of service, there may, however, be other reasons for the change. Captain Mellish 10th L. C. is placed under arrest and the Court Martial will take place as soon as the witnesses can be assembled. One of our correspondents whose letter we have taken the liberty of divesting of extraneous matter, alludes to the reports which, as elsewhere, abound in the Cantonnments. The following however, he says is the correct Gup:

We are all as quiet as lambs but grilling with heat. The Kafile under Captain Broadfoot has, at length, moved forward, and Shere Sing a Soldier horse and foot have accompanied it, the women were always at work and the officer in command with his 7-tongues and as many languages could not keep them quiet. The 26th N. I. are under orders to proceed with 35 lacs of treasure to Peshawar, it is expected they will leave on the 15th instant, General Lumley was at Kurana on the 28th of last month, he had not arrived at Loodianah on the 1st instant. Our deputy Commissary General is gone to Kurana, a pleasant trip I fancy, and is expected to return in a few days. It was reported in the Bazzars that Shere Sing had died, but this turned out untrue, but it is unfortunately too true that Captain Ford and another officer have come to an untimely end, having been murdered, butchered, by their own soldiers. Not a single regiment en-route to Ferozpoor at present. General Ventura, his daughter, and her Government, still remain in Camp near the city, no one knows the reason of his long sojourn; out some there are who incline to the opinion that he is acting as a kind of ambassador for Shere Sing; a few of his horses, bundles &c. are for sale also a common sized double poled tent, the price of which is fixed at 1200 Rupees! Major Blair assumed command of the 10th Cavalry on the 31st ultimo. Colonel Pope is leaving this for Simlah on sick certificate. Captain Lawrence, Political Assistant is preparing for a summer residence in the Hills. Capt. Cunningham will be in charge during his absence. The order for the 26th to Peshawar is countermanded and the 6th N. I. proceed with the treasure.

Our latest letter from Candahar is to the 13th ultimo, there is not much news in it, but we thank our correspondents for not forgetting us. Major Todd and suite were still there, not in the best possible spirits, and Kamian it is reported has made up his mind to pay Kandahar a visit, we agree with our correspondent in thinking he knows better than to do any thing of the kind, it will better suit the purpose of his wily minister to set the Ghilzies in rebellion, and in which he appears to be quite successful; a large force of Bombay native troops and some of H. M.'s are expected from Scinde. Yar Mahomed is doubtless practising great cruelties upon the Hindoo banker by extorted large sums, in this manner he is reported to have extracted five lacs from him, besides three from "the faithful." There have been some false rumours respecting the occupation of the passes by the Murrées, and the dawks from Dadur were consequently kept back, but they have again resumed their regularity. Our gallant fellows would be very glad to see the threatened advance, and only fear it will not take place. The late falls of rain have entirely recovered the corps, and there is every prospect of a plentiful harvest.

AT LOODIANAH, WE HEAR, THERE HAS BEEN no want of excitement, in a peaceful way, during the past fortnight; a succession of sports has been got up which has served to put the European soldiers in remembrance of their homes; horse races for the Officers, and Poney, bullock, hackery and camel races for the men of the Artillery, whilst a number of the old English, sports, which almost forgotten in Merrie England have now revived in India, greasy poles were there to be climbed, horse collars to be grinded through, sacks to be jumped, in pigs with greased tails to be run after, and various other diversions too numerous to mention, made the fair held on the 22d instant, go off with first rate joviality and merriment.

DELHI GAZETTE APRIL 14.

Very little has transpired in the way of news during the past week we have letters from Kandahar to the 19th ultimo but all is yet surmise as to what is to be done and Yar Mahomed's threatened visit still keeps the politicians on the qui vive. Reinforcement of Troops are expected, the 40th and 41st Queens are to march, go soon as the roads are fit for travelling, through the passes, but the rains have so cut up the tracks that the camels cannot get on, it was however expected that they would make an attempt about the 15th ultimo. Our correspondents opinions agree with those we have before expressed as to a deficiency of Artillery if any advance should be found necessary and many months must also elapse before a sufficiency of supplies could be laid in for a large force though the abundant crops are favorable to the formation of a commissariat.

The site of a Fort is immediately to be fixed on in the vicinity of Candahar, and all kinds of warlike preparations are in progress.

From Scinde the news is scanty enough; Colonel Stacy has left Mr. Bell's camp at Mangulka, Ghur near Bhag, to pay a second visit to the young Khan who, it is thought, will come in at Quetta and ultimately be placed on the gadda at Kelat, this is a surmise, in the propriety of which we do not altogether concur. We do not believe that any faith will be held with him and though the contemplated or talked of measure may have the effect of reducing the turbulent and irritated tribes to order for a short time, the hatred towards the Kafir will only be cooled (ill a convenient opportunity presents itself it is a difficult business altogether and if we are determined to have and hold the country or reduce it to the rule of Shah Soojah it must, from all appearances, be through a war of extermination. Gool Mahomed is in the vicinity of Mr. Bell's camp, he is described as a "most villainous looking rascal with a long red beard and a palsied head" in fact a prototype of his bloody deeds.

There is nothing new from the Punjab beyond accounts of dissension, and the confusion of property by Shere Sing, who by the bye, very narrowly escaped drowning while taking an excursion on the river, the boat in which the Maharajah was sitting having most unaccountably and accidentally foundered. We have collected this and other particulars of the court from the Loodianah Ukhbar.

The Maharajah accompanied by his Suite undertook an excursion on the river, but they had not been long from the land when the boat unaccountably foundered. The Maharajah, having been speedily extricated from the wreck swam to the shore, the rest of the party were also saved with the exception of Sirdar Umar Sing who, not having been seen after the accident, is supposed to have perished.

The Maharajah made a wish offering to his Gouro, in thankfulness for his escape; and all the Sardars presented congratulatory nuzzurs to His Highness on the occasion.

In the evening the Maharajah attended by Rajah Dheean Sing, inspected the troops.

A petition was received from Sirdar Lahna Sing, reporting his having taken possession of the Fort "Raja Shunsee" and removed the family of the Raja of Sundhan into an adjacent building, and confiscated all their property. The Maharajah immediately directed Moonshie Noor Mohumud to proceed to the spot, and take an inventory of the articles, after which it was determined, on the advice of Raja Dheean Singh, and Bhae Guormookh Sing, that all the Sundhan possession should be seized, and a Jagheer yielding 10,000 Rs. per annum granted for the support of the Sundhan family.

The Chief of Allowal presented the Maharajah with two boxes and two pieces of small cannon, the Maharajah was highly pleased with the latter and expressed a wish to have two others made after the same fashion.

There appears to be but little doubt of our interference, at no very distant period, in the Punjab, though it is now more than probable that almost every thing that can possibly be borne, will be put up with until September next, when the commissariat will be ready with supplies, and if it be then necessary to take the field, we are assured from a very authentic source, that the commander in chief will do so in person, certainly, there is a good cold weather campaign prospect and North, West and East will probably witness our progress before the year closes upon us. But where are our soldiers for all the work chalked out for us?

SUPREME COURT.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

On Monday last the Contempt Case was disposed of by the Honorable the Chief Justice. The Court was much crowded, and great anxiety seemed to be manifested by the audience.

In the affairs of the alleged contempt of Mr. Charles Binny Skinner, Mr. Cochrane moved that the Registrar be directed to draw up the order made in this matter on the 27th of March last, the Registrar having refused to do so.

An Affidavit by Charles Hardy Bainbridge, Solicitor, was read to the effect, that on the 27th of March last, he heard the order made, and that he had sent a precept to the Registrar to draw up the order accordingly, that the Registrar made a note to the effect that the Chief Justice had desired that the order might not be drawn up.

His Lordship then stated that the Registrar's memorandum was correct, and consistent with the facts. His Lordship shewed that on the authority of the King versus the Sheriffs of Middlesex, 1 Chitty's report, where a rule has been discharged in consequence of a mistake or misapprehension of facts, it may again be opened. In that case the Court held that a rule of Court relied upon, in opposition to opening the rule nisi, did not apply, as there had been a misapprehension of facts. "In the matter, now before the Court," continued his Lordship, "I never heard the Counsel for the parties declare that he would not allow his clients to make any apology, or any words to that effect. The Counsel declares that he did use such words, and intended them for the ear of the Judge. Thus there has been a misapprehension of fact by the Court, and I can entertain no doubt, that, under such circumstances, and in such a case, the Court is entitled, either to open the old rule, or make a new one."

Mr. Cochrane then handed in the following affidavits:—"In support of the party shewing cause, affidavits were filed to the following effect, in order to discharge the Rule:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged Contempt of Charles Binny Skinner, one of the Proprietors of the Bombay Times Newspaper and Journal of Commerce.

Charles Binny Skinner, Harry George Gordon, James C. J. Stewart, John Alexander Russell, Thomas Cardwell, Thomas Robert Richmond, all of Bombay; Brisbane Merchants, and William Mackie of the same place Surgeon, jointly and severally maketh oath and say that they were respectively present in Court on the twenty seventh day of March last, and did hear the Honorable Sir Henry Koper the Chief Justice of this Honorable Court deliver his judgment in the above matter, and that His Lordship in his said judgment (after having directed citations, or orders to issue to this Dependent and other Proprietors of the Bombay Times newspaper and Journal of Commerce requiring them to appear and shew cause on Tuesday the thirtieth day of the said month of March why an attachment should not issue against them) made use, to the best of these Dependents' recollection and belief, of the words and expressions following, that is to say:—"Even now if any of the gentlemen would express regret for the article it is not too late," and these Dependents Harry George Gordon, James C. J. Stewart, John Alexander Russell, Thomas Cardwell, Thomas Robert Richmond, and William Mackie for themselves jointly and severally do further make oath and say, that in reply thereto these Dependents' Counsel Mr. Cochrane observed that he could not advise his clients to make an apology, as the affidavits before the Court were sufficient, or words to that effect.

Thomas Edmond, Robert McKim, Peter Ewart, Robert Lindsey Leckie, Henry Cormack, William Graham and Elijah Webster, affidavits were read to the same effect as the others.

Mr. Cochrane then rose and spoke nearly as follows:—"My Lord, I appear with anxiety on another occasion, with anxiety, I say, for my own personal advantage, as far as I am able to approach the subject in the language of frankness and moderation, being quite assured, that in the opinion of the wise and prudent, I may safely conclude when I am placed on my defence.

When summoned before the Court, I attended at the building of the Judge; I did so from the respect, which is due by me to the head of the Court. In doing so, which was a mere act of courtesy, I am fearful I have betrayed the independence of the bar. I was catechized and interrogated before you: I was asked what I had been instructed by my client.

C. J.—Not so. I asked you to say or not.

Mr. C.—Such was my impression—let me proceed. Never was I placed in so painful a position: a terrible alternative

was proposed to me, "either admit your indiscretion as a Counsel, or I will send every one of your clients to the common Jail of Bombay": such fell strange upon my ear. I denied my indiscretion and retired: I consulted time and reflection: it was a painful struggle, and now after deliberation declare, that I will not stain the honored robe which has flowed around me, unscathed for many a year by submitting to the offered menace by betraying the dignity of my profession. Whatever event may occur, that I never will do, and never would my honored clients require it from me. I have been offered terms, admit your indiscretion, and I will let your clients go.

It is not I that have placed the Court in this terrible position: self defence has produced the affidavits which sweep away the very foundation on which the Court would fix its stand. If the Court be right in its fearful attack upon my character, the Gentlemen who have sworn must be guilty of perjury.

But since we are charged with intentional hostility to the Court, it is necessary that I should reproach such a charge. Neither client or Counsel entertained any such idea: from first to last our object has been to debate this sacred and solemn question, whether this Court has authority to stop the right of free discussion, and to establish a censorship over the public press. Such a principle sunk all minor differences, and joined all in one bold purpose. It would have stained that sacred object to have polluted it by the meanness of any contamination of personal opposition.

It has been stated that the affidavits were not brought to the notice of the Court: I have before affirmed that I myself stated them: plenty of affidavits have been tendered me: I thought it right only to defend myself against the charge levelled against me. I felt a wish to do no injustice—it would not be right. I thought it the less important a my affirmation was as good as another, and in addition to that it was your Lordship's duty to read the ground of so important a motion which was before you. It was an imperative duty on the Court to do so, when they were about to affect the liberty of the subject; some mistake appears to exist as to the position of my clients. It is considered that if the affidavits were read that would have stopped the discussion. That could not be, for our very Petition claims to be heard against the jurisdiction of the Court, and according to the practice as laid down in the Ecclesiastical commission we had a right to be heard thereon, prior to any discussion on the merits: that question therefore must have preceded all affidavits.

It was a preliminary question and was to be first decided; but even if the report in the Courier instead of being incorrect as shewn had been perfectly just, I was only telling you the honest truth, and showing you that there was no "mental reservation" but an independent assertion of a public right, maintained by my clients who have supported their advocate in this hour of peril. But let me admit, even though contradicted by the affidavits, that this was the indiscretion of the advocate; surely it would be misfortune enough for a client to fall in the way of an indiscreet advocate, without having the additional misfortune of being put into prison. Would it be that substantial justice, directed by the Charter, to visit on him the miserable incapacity of his Counsel. If indiscretion of Counsel were to give clients a title to a jail, the prisons in England would be replete with unfortunates. Will it be justice to put a numerous body of Gentlemen into jail because they have an indiscreet advocate.

So much for this now as to the order. It strikes me as very odd that a dead order should arise in judgement against me. I thought that according to 2 Chitty p. Phillips v. that it was for ever laid in the dust. In the case alluded to by your Lordship that was a mere mistake of Counsel, and can have no applicability to the circumstances of this case.

But says the Court, I did not want you to make any apology. Now 13 or 14 Gentlemen on oath say you did; where is the indiscretion on my part? what right has the Courts call it an unprovoked attack? Even if it stood as reported in the Courier, it was not my business to deceive the Court when I was arguing the rights of the public press. My clients come forward and say we will go so far and no farther. Are they to give up the rights of the public or to fight the public battle manfully out? For my part I affirm that my clients have endeavored to pursue the honorable and just line of conduct, asserting the rights and privileges of their countrymen; and was it expected that Merchants like these would betray them? Never. Wherever the British flag waves, under that banner which so often has brought assistance and succour to the afflicted and distressed, there the noble British Merchant is first and foremost ever found in defence of the rights of his fellow-men.

If this be a contempt of the advocate, let him suffer; but do not punish the clients. Instead of receiving thanks from the Court for my moderation on the former occasion, I am dragged up as a criminal before it to answer interrogatories; and because I will not follow the Court's dictation, I am threatened with the destruction of my clients. Did I not cautiously abstain from all comment on the ever-to-be-lamented judgement of the Court in the case of Forbes and Co. I only alluded to one single sentence. Had my object been malevolence, within the full scope of a Counsel's right, I could have stripped it from pillar to foundation stone; instead of this I passed over the whole, and checked my junior even in alluding to it. Instead of insulting, I might be taxed with betraying my clients—for the sake of peace.

Now, my Lord, I have to ask you this—if any man had counselled you never to embark in the dangerous path you are treading—if any man had implored you not to do so, would you—could you deem that man your enemy? look well upon me.

Does your Lordship think that nothing fell from you but what has found its way to your notes. What is it you have done—instead of being grateful to me for my moderation, as Chief Justice you have attempted to destroy me; my conduct is submitted to all; I am on my deliverance.

And now that I may not fail others, I declare most solemnly that my recollection agrees with that of the gentlemen who have sworn. You cannot know to what my observations applied, because in plain truth you tell us that you never heard them; and can you, against the oaths of gentlemen unconnected with this matter still maintain that my observations were gratuitous and unnecessary?

The magnanimous four, and the illustrious gentlemen of the bar were let go on their bare statements. Why will you not receive the affidavits of my clients. How can you proceed now when the very foundation on which the Court rested my indiscretion is swept away by the affidavits filed to day. You say you don't want an apology, we never intended to give you one, we were asserting a public right. This was their object. How far I have maintained the honor and independence of the Bar I leave to the public to determine; undoubtedly, to day I have been placed on my defence; but let me end this matter shortly at once—if you intend sending my clients to jail, send them there at once, let there be an end of it, do not bring gentlemen here like criminals from day to day to the terror of their wives and families and to the hindrance of their business. If they are guilty, punish them, but do not inflict punishment for the indiscretion of an Advocate. If I am guilty punish me, and let my clients go. Do not resuscitate dead orders to trouble the living. What would be said in England if a Chief Justice of the King's Bench, after a rule had been disposed of, were to summon an advocate like a criminal before him and tell him—unless you will admit me right and you wrong, I will instantly send every one of your clients to the common jail? Why each particular hair of the learned gentlemen's wigs would stand up like quills upon the fretful porcupine. No doubt that advocate would protest as I have done at a proceeding which in effect would destroy the usefulness and independence of my profession. Come forward at once, admit the original mistake—the delivering that ever-to-be-deplored judgement, such conduct will do you no dishonor. Listen to me, retreat ethy steps, thy deadliest enemy would cheer on the broken and fatal path thou art treading; This is not hostility but honest advice from one who, placed upon his defence here to day, has been acquitted by the oaths of more than a jury, and thinks himself entitled to a good deliverance.

C. J.—What do you say for the Courier. Mr. C.—I will put in the Affidavits. (Affidavits put in.) (Henry Fawcett & Leckie & Cormack's) Mr. C.—I have said all I wished; all rests on the Court's supposing my observation gratuitous and not in answer to a question. I have already stated the deep importance of this question, and given the reasons why my clients came forward to try a general right and not to vindicate individual hostility; my clients met the Court at once by repudiating the jurisdiction. That question we had a right to try whether the Court discharged the order or not on the merits. They have performed their duty to the public; their advocate has endeavored to maintain it also. I implore your Lordship to retrace your steps, quit this fatal path. Remember the voice of the warning that may have been given, will fall low and ominous on your ear.

SIR H. ROBEK, Chief Justice:—"In Court, on Tuesday the 30th of March, I carefully read to Mr. Cochrane, the note I made regarding this matter, on that occasion. That note is before the public in the newspapers. It thereby appears I then declared, that not one word had been said by me of an apology being requisite to accompany the disclaimers. That was the very expression, and Mr. Cochrane could have been under no mistake regarding it. I asked him if the note contained any thing; he objected to it as incorrect, and I certainly understood him to intimate that it did not. I had uniformly declared, that even if any gentleman were unable to disclaim having been intentionally or knowingly a party to the publication, a mere expression of regret should be deemed sufficient to exempt him from all annoyance. After my decision had been given, on the 27th of March, and after the rules had been discharged, one gentleman wished to address the Court, I was afraid he might say something to his detriment, and therefore suggested that he had better refrain from doing so. He did refrain accordingly, but thinking his feelings might have

been affected by my observation—"that I could not suppose gentlemen of their rank and station were capable of any evasion or mental reservation"—and that therefore he might have wished to shew that he had some knowledge of the publication. I was anxious to soothe his feelings, and reconcile him to remaining silent and therefore said to him "Even if you had avowed a culpable knowledge of the article, a mere expression of regret would protect you."

Such was the language I uniformly held with respect to such of the parties as might be unable to disclaim; but I also, throughout the proceedings, abstained from intimating that an apology should be required to accompany a disclaimer. It is highly probable that I did use the expression, mentioned in the affidavits, namely, "that if any of the gentlemen before the Court would even then express regret for the publication of the articles complained of, it was not then too late." It has been sworn that I did use such expression, and I therefore believe that I did so. But it appears from the affidavits that such expression was uttered after the rules nisi, for attachments, had been ordered to be issued, and before I had read the affidavits containing the disclaimers. On reading those affidavits, I at once discharged the rules, and until I read them, I fancied that any thing they contained by way of disclaimer must be very insufficient and unfit to be termed a disclaimer; for I could not otherwise account for their not having been forced upon my notice in the first instance. On looking at the disclaimers, I was astonished at finding them so full and satisfactory, and was indignant at their not having been forced upon my notice in the first instance. I expressed regret at the circumstance, and the Counsel did not then account for having withheld the information, by pleading the necessity of contesting the jurisdiction before hand. That plea I incline to think is an afterthought, subsequently resorted to.

"That I used the expression, "If any gentleman before the Court should even now express regret for the publication of the articles," it is not too late," or words to some such effect, (the affidavits vary in stating the exact expression,) is most probable, and being so sworn to, most true; but it cannot fairly be thence inferred, that I required apologies to accompany the disclaimers. The time at which the expression was uttered; according to the affidavits, is inconsistent with such an inference—is at variance with my conduct and language throughout the proceedings. In the first instance, on the 18th of March, I merely requested Mr. Howard and Mr. Montrieu to sanction my well-founded assumption, that they had not been knowingly or intentionally parties to the publication. No apology whatever was demanded from, or was made by either of those gentlemen, and upon that occasion I said to them in open Court:—"In directing that no measures be adopted towards you regarding this affair, I do no more than I should do by any other person, who, being a co-proprietor, disclaimed having been intentionally or knowingly a party to the publication, or who, having been wilfully a party to it, intimated that he felt regret for his conduct." This expression of regret was only looked for where a person had been wilfully a party to the publication, and was unable to disclaim having been knowingly or intentionally a party to it. On the same day, the 18th of March, after directing the rules to be issued, I observed I should not require affidavits from the parties, but should be quite satisfied with oral declarations of not having countenanced the articles. Not one word was said of an apology.

On Saturday, the 27th of March, the rules against Mr. Martin and Mr. Wright, were discharged on their mere oral statements, without oath, that they had not seen, or known anything of the article in the Times, or words to the like effect, but neither Mr. Martin nor Mr. Wright was called upon to make, or did make, any apology. The two native Gentlemen did indeed express regret, and one of them even indignation, that the article had appeared, but such expressions had not been demanded from them, and where merely the effusions of generous minds. An extorted apology, except so far as it may operate in punishing the party making it, seems to me utterly worthless, and I should be reluctant to punish by forcing on apology, because apologies are often made by men of high and generous feeling, anxious to repair a wrong, or retract an error.

Such an apology is alike gratifying to him who makes it, and to him who receives it; but the expression of noble sentiments by way of apology would be checked, if the making an apology were to be considered a punishment. As more effectual penalties might be resorted to, I should have been most reluctant to have imposed the making apologies as punishments. It was left to the parties themselves to make apologies or not, at their pleasure. No apologies were made by the present clients of Mr. Cochrane, and no apologies have been demanded from them. What value could be set on extorted apologies made by men, who, by their counsel, upheld the articles in question, thereby affording room for supposing, that such articles might be congenial with their tastes and feelings.

Again, I prefaced my judgment on the 27th of March, by observing, that I had had "no idea, the affidavits alluded to by Mr. Cochrane had, for their object, to deny a guilty participation in publishing the articles in the newspapers." That "they were not brought forward in such a way as might lead me to suppose such was their purport." That the Counsel proceeded to argue the question on the broad merits; in no degree professing to disclaim the articles on the part of his clients, but on the contrary, justifying and upholding them.

In concluding my judgment on that day, I directed rules nisi to be issued instead of issuing attachments in the first instance, and stated "that such course was adopted in order to give the parties another opportunity, of either disclaiming all guilty knowledge of the articles, or expressing regret for their appearance in the journals referred to."

In this passage, which is copied from the newspapers, it is evident that expressions of regret were not looked for from parties disclaiming guilty knowledge of the articles. The word "either" and "or" are significant on that point. I am utterly unconscious of having intimated that an apology was requisite to accompany a disclaimer. The affidavits do not impute it to me, and have not taken the distinction between an apology being required to accompany a disclaimer, and a mere expression of regret being looked for from any gentleman who might be unable to disclaim. Mr. Cochrane has not noticed the distinction, although I read my note to him, in which the words were pointed out and explicit.

If I ever used any words capable of being misconstrued into an intimation that apologies would be required along with disclaimers, it would have been when I hesitated whether the disclaimers ought to be received at the eleventh hour, after the matter had been unnecessarily argued, and in a hostile manner, and without my attention having been drawn to the disclaimers in the first instance. Such hesitation arose for an impression, that the parties had been instigated by bad feeling in thus allowing me to continue ignorant of the disclaimers, in order that the matter might be argued. That impression was ultimately removed by the reflection that such misconduct was attributed rather to the counsel than to the parties. But it might have been removed by other means.—A voluntary apology or expression of regret for the delay in bringing forward the disclaimers, and for not having forced them upon my attention in the first instance, would have removed the impression, and in that sense, I may possibly have expressed doubts, whether after such delay, and a hostile argument, the disclaimers could be received without an explanation or apology; but such words, apology, if employed, and I am utterly unconscious of having used it, would have meant apology for the delay, and for not having forced the disclaimers upon my attention at the outset: the word could not have implied, or have been intended to imply, that an apology for the publication of the articles would be required, as well as a disclaimer of having been knowingly or intentionally a party to the publication. Such a construction is utterly at variance with my conduct and language throughout the proceedings. But Mr. Cochrane has avowed his readiness to defend his having said he would not allow his clients to apologize, even under the circumstances set forth in the Courier of the 30th of March, as those under which such refusal was expressed.—Now, be it observed, that the Courier is one of those newspapers belonging to his own clients, and Mr. Cochrane made no objection to the report on the 30th of last month. But look at the circumstances under which, according to the Courier, this refusal to apologize is alleged to have been made, and say whether it was not a most wanton, unprovoked hostility. The report says:—"The chief justice at first objected, but ultimately acceded to the request"—that request was, "that the affidavits might be put in, and read." Therefore, by their own showing, I had admitted them. The report goes on thus:—"The affidavits of Messrs. Fawcett, Henderson, and Boden were then read by the Registrar, and afterwards viewed by His Lordship." Now, be it observed, Messrs. Fawcett, Henderson, and Boden, are all three proprietors of the Courier, and have no connection with the Times, and it is thus apparent, that up to that period, I had not seen the affidavits of the proprietors of the Times. The report then states:—"As the affidavits of all, the Courier and Times, are respectively alike we have given "one of each." One of each is then inserted accordingly, but it is by no means pretended, that I had seen any affidavit by a proprietor of the Times, before I expressed myself, according to the report in the Courier, in the following terms:—"These affidavits contain a full disclaimer of any knowledge of the article in the Courier, a disclaimer similar to that on which I discharged the rule, against Messrs. Martin and Wright."

"I regret much that these affidavits were not more particularly brought to my notice in the first instance, as I think they ought to have been, when a knowledge of the disclaimers contained in them would have rendered all this unnecessary."

In the passage thus quoted from the report in one of the papers belonging to the parties, the word Courier is put in Italics, as if I had laid an emphasis upon it. Why was it so put? Was it in order to justify the insolent refusal of an apology alleged to have been uttered by the counsel immediately afterwards, in the following terms:—"I certainly stated those affidavits to your Lordship; they are filed, and I do not feel any apology justified in allowing my clients to make any apology." Suppose I had even demanded an apology, would such a demand have justified such a refusal. But I made no demand of any apology to accompany a disclaimer. The affidavits, filed this day, do not impute it to me, and circumstances are inconsistent with the idea that I did so. The reports in the papers belonging to his own clients do not (even) impute any demand of any apology whatever to me. Even had I laid stress upon the word "Courier" would it not be an unfair inference that thereby I implied or expressed a demand for an apology from the proprietors of the Times, would it not be a much more fair inference that thus I intimated satisfaction so far as the proprietors of the Courier were concerned, but limited such expression to them because I had not yet seen any of the affidavits made by the proprietors of the Times. That I had not then seen any of them, is shown by the report in this paper belonging to his own clients, which report next states as follows:—"Some of the affidavits of the proprietors of the Bombay Times were then read by the registrar and afterwards attentively perused by his Lordship."

Were I to allow the feelings evinced towards me by these gentlemen to influence my conduct; were I to allow hostility and imputations on their part, towards me, who have shown much forbearance and anxiety for their relief as well as for my own, to have the usual effect of provocation; I might be justified in making the rules absolute. But these gentlemen have respectively stated that they rested the case on their respective petitions and affidavits, and on the discretion of their counsel, and that they did not in any manner interfere with their said counsel in the conduct and management of the case. Therefore, and as the former rule was opened, or the new one granted—solely in consequence of the expression their counsel uttered, I apprehend I should be doing wrong to them, and mischief to the bar in general, were I not to discharge the rules, and they are now discharged accordingly.

The rules being thus disposed of, I would now

be more generous feelings had arisen.

more generous feelings had arisen.

more generous feelings had arisen.

address a few words to the profession. You have been appealed to by Mr. Cochrane, and I will follow his example. I have shown this day I can somewhat patiently endure invective imputation, and strong language, and when I assure you it has all been uttered with impunity to Mr. Cochrane, you can hardly hesitate to express your opinions, either here or elsewhere, in public or in private, without reserve, if you think I have, in any degree violated the dignity or independence of the Bar, either in these transactions with Mr. Cochrane, or in any thing that has ever occurred between you and me in our respective professional capacities. I will carry my appeal to you still further. I believe every member of the profession was present when these matters were before the Court on Saturday the 27th of March. The conviction on my mind then was, as it still is, that Mr. Cochrane the senior counsel for the parties, did not draw my attention to the fact, that his clients, in the affidavits he produced, respectively disclaimed having seen or known any thing of the articles, until after they had been published, and that he ought to have done so. He did indeed state he had affidavits made by his clients, but, on my interposing, by saying I regretted the parties had taken the trouble to make affidavits as I had already declared were statements by them, without oath, should be considered sufficient, and that any mere oral declaration by them or their counsel should be received accordingly. Mr. Cochrane merely added that the affidavits admitted his clients were the proprietors, and requested they might be filed, or read and filed. On my saying the affidavits might be taken as read, he did not in the slightest degree draw my attention to the disclaimers contained in the affidavits, but allowed me to remain under the impression that such affidavits went no further than he had mentioned, and did not contain any disclaimer of having seen or known of the articles previous to their being published. The impression on my mind, I repeat, is that Mr. Cochrane did not in any way draw my attention to the disclaimers in the affidavits, but allowed me to be misled by the notion that they merely referred to the ownership of the newspapers or other comparatively immaterial matters. I leave it to you to consider whether he did or did not allow me to remain in the dark regarding these important matters, and whether he has assigned any good or sufficient reason for his conduct.

Had the disclaimers been made known to me, all further proceedings would have been unnecessary, but the disclaimers having been concealed or at least not having been brought to my notice, the senior counsel proceeded with his speech never in the slightest degree alluding to the disclaimers, of the existence of which I was utterly ignorant, until his Junior Counsel referred to them. Making every allowance for any wish Mr. Cochrane might have entertained to have an opportunity to deliver his speech, I do not think he displayed upon the occasion that ingenuousness the Court is entitled to expect from the Bar. True it is, he tendered the affidavits, and I said they might be taken as read, and I did not inspect the affidavits myself, although when Mr. Cochrane has made any application ex parte, or without being opposed by counsel, I have usually thought it expedient to examine the documents on which the application was founded. But in the instance in question, I did not think it possible, there could be any suppression or reserve, especially as I had already discharged the rules against two gentlemen, on their mere oral declaration, without oath—such declarations being hardly so full as the expressions contained in the affidavits. The note bringing the disclaimers by affidavit to my notice in the first instance seems rather inconsistent with that respect, love, and so forth which the learned gentlemen professed towards me, and I believe there is no other member of the bar who would not have had the kindness to force the disclaimers on my notice, and thus have put an end at one to the unpleasant affair.

After the Court had adjourned Mr. Montagu said "that now the matter was settled, as one of the Proprietors of the Times he rose to declare his unqualified reprehension of the article in that journal or words to that effect."

After Sir Henry Roper had delivered his judgment in the *contempt* case, he quitted the Court, and, on his again returning, Mr. Campbell rose, the greater portion of the members of the bar being present, and stated that he had been unable to reply, at once, to his Lordship's appeal, not knowing the opinion of the rest of the Bar, but that he was instructed to state, by all his learned friends around him, that they coincided in his Lordship's opinion, that the petition and affidavits containing the disclaimer, had not been sufficiently brought to his Lordship's notice, in the first instance, and that the impression, on their minds, was, that there was no disclaimer either in the petition, or the affidavits, and that the Bar entertained the highest respect for his Lordship's conduct throughout these proceedings. It was also the opinion of the present gentlemen of the bar, that his Lordship merely wanted either an apology, or a disclaimer from such as had no apology to make. His Lordship after expressing his satisfaction at having his conduct so warmly applauded, by the learned gentlemen, begged them to accept his thanks, and then withdrew.

We may observe that Mr. Cochrane was not present when this was going on, and we think that the scene would have gone off better in his presence.

YESTERDAY MORNING the 6th April when the Court assembled, Mr. Campbell addressed the Judge on behalf of himself and his learned brethren Messrs. Crawford, Herrick, Howard, and Moutriou, as follows:

MY LORD,

After having had the honor of addressing your Lordship yesterday evening on behalf of my learned Friends then present and myself (a course by the way hastily adopted) on finding your Lordship suddenly and to me unexpectedly return into Court, it was recollected that Mr. Cochrane had not been present. With the concurrence of my learned Friends, I addressed the following letter to Mr. Cochrane yesterday evening.

MY DEAR COCHRANE,

At the request of the Members "of the bar then present I responded thus after noon to the appeal of the Chief Justice. "It is a source of regret to me that you were not present, but it arose from an accident partly occasioned by the Chief

"Judge coming unexpectedly into Court. "With a view to do away with any supposition on your part that we intended to act "unfairly to you, it is my intention again "to express our opinions to-morrow at the "sitting of the Insolvent Court when I "hope you will attend and hear what is "said."

Your's truly,  
(Signed) J. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Cochrane being now present I am requested to repeat in substance before him the opinion of my learned Friends and myself in answer to your Lordship's appeal to us.

In the first place whether your Lordship was informed that the Affidavits put in by Mr. Cochrane contained any disclaimer of guilty knowledge or participation in the articles in question, I am requested by my learned Friends to say that the impression left on our minds was that the Affidavits were not so brought to your Lordship's notice as to apprise of the disclaimers they in fact contained and that there was in this a want of ingenuousness.

The 2nd point to which your Lordship drew our attention was whether your Lordship asked for an apology in addition to a disclaimer. I am requested to say that to the best of our recollection and belief, the word, apology, never passed your Lordship's lips, and that in so far as your Lordship asked for any expressions of regret for the publication of the articles themselves, such expressions were expected from those alone who would not make the disclaimer which your Lordship so repeatedly said would satisfy you.

And now my Lord, I have the highest satisfaction in being requested by my learned Friends to say that they much admire the calm, temperate and forbearing manner which your Lordship has displayed throughout the whole of these most trying and painful proceedings.

In to-days *United Service Gazette* there is a report of what was said yesterday and at the end of it there is the following paragraph—

"We may observe that Mr. Cochrane "was not present when this was going on, "and we think that the scene would have "gone off better in his presence."

And undoubtedly it would have been better if Mr. Cochrane had been present and the Editor of the *United Service Gazette* might have had the candor to confess that he was particularly requested not to publish what had taken place because of Mr. Cochrane's absence and because the matter would be renewed this morning in his presence.

We understand that Mr. Campbell refused a retainer for the Proprietors of the *Courier* for the last argument in this matter, and on the former occasion had returned the retainer for the Proprietors of the *Times*, we believe it was on account of his being Clerk of the Crown.

CHINA.

Bombay Times, Extra April 5.

NEWS FROM CHINA TO THE 26th FEBY.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.—The following news from China appear to us sufficiently important to warrant us in the issue of an Extra, the more especially as by this means and not otherwise, we shall be enabled to supply Chinese intelligence to our Persian Gulf readers by the H. C. S. *Alphinstone*, which departs for Karachi this evening. Hostilities have again commenced. That this would speedily be the case was long ago anticipated. The following letter meant for despatch by the *Cleopatra* has just been put into our hands, it is from a well-informed Mercantile house in Macao. We shall publish the whole along with what other documents may by that time have reached us in our issue of Wednesday.

MACAO, February 26th 1841.

"This Vessel is despatched direct to Madras, with letters only, in the hopes of being in time for the Mail of 1st April from Bombay, and to give you the fullest and most correct information as to proceedings. We enclose an Extra of the last Register of the 23rd instant, in which you will observe the Emperor's replies to the late attack on Chuenpee and Ty-cook-tow. Since the date of the enclosed, hostilities have once more commenced at the Bocca Tigris, as announced to us this morning, by Circular from Capt. Elliot, and that H. M. S. *Calliope*, with the Steamer *Nemesis*, had attacked a strongly posted division of the Chinese at the back of the Forts, protected by a breast-work, and between 80 and 90 pieces of cannon. The post was carried by the British, and the guns and a magazine of Military Stores destroyed. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese not ascertained; no casualty on the side of the English: this is the whole of the information received from the Fleet state, that orders were issued from the Commander-in-Chief for the capture of all the Forts, and the smaller vessels of the squadron to proceed immediately thereafter to the First Bar. The *Wellington* had got up, and they were waiting the arrival of the *Metville*, and *Benheim* before these orders were carried into effect, which was expected on the evening of the 24th;—we are waiting to the last moment the despatch of this vessel in the hopes of further intelligence. Various are the surmises, as to the extent this warfare will be carried on at the present time, for it is very evident, from the anxiety of the Commodore, to stop the troops ordered from Chusan direct to India, (H. M. S. *Starling* has gone to cruise for that purpose) that he considers his force here not sufficient, in which case no doubt they will proceed no further after taking possession of the Forts, but hold them until the reply of the Emperor; or should they find themselves sufficiently strong, they may go at once to Canton. It is said that Hong Kong is given up, and though it is not unlikely that ulti-

mately such may be the case, for there is no doubt but H. E. the Guardian of our trade will submit to any act of degradation if he can only realise to his employers his promise that 40 millions of Taas would be sent home in 1840 & 41. We would particularly call your attention to the translations of the Emperor's replies; for though they seem to bode any thing but peace to the English, it is very evident from the spirit they are written in, that his Celestial Majesty is most dreadfully frightened, and hence we learn to our sorrow, what we have lost by our Government representatives not adopting firm and decisive measures at the commencement; had such been done long ere this our demands would have been complied with.

The smuggling trade that has been carried on for many months through the inner passages is now nearly done away with, as the Chinese Government have brought up all the boats, and on the other hand the English Men-of-war have seized several Chin Chew junks just arrived from the Northward, so that between the two, we are not likely to have any trade at all.

Sailed for Bombay.

Lantaio,.....February 15.

Bonanjee Hormusjee, do. 22.

Westmoeland,.....to sail about 1st March."

The H. C. S. Steamer *Nemesis* visited Macao about 11 P. M. on Sunday last, delivered despatches, and left immediately to rejoin the squadron in Hongkong.

H. M. ships *Herald*, *Moderate*, and Steamer *Nemesis*, ships *Harold*, *Moderate*, and *Starling* from Chuenchee and five from Singapore.

The line of the battle ships passed Lintin yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock on their passage to the Bocca Tigris.

It will be observed from the extract from the Glasgow Chronicle, that official advices have been sent Home that 40,000,000 lbs. of tea will be exported to England in the season 1840 & 41; passing by the fact that this large quantity has not been manufactured in the tea districts—we must observe that these premature advices will only tend to depress the tea market without sufficient reasons: while in China the prospect of the Merchants resuming their transactions in a now most unprofitable market is more distant than ever.

With reference to the return of the British merchants to Canton, we presume that before they again venture to put themselves in the power of the local Government, the tartar troops must be withdrawn from the city. Indeed, the suspicious circumstances of the assembling of these troops, and the building of new forts, ought long ago to have formed the ground of the most serious protests from H. M. S. plenipotentiary; these acts of the part of the Chinese were such sufficient indications of hostile intentions, as should have induced H. E. himself to have broken off the negotiations, instead of leaving that course to be adopted by the Chinese.

In the most favourable point of view, we must consider that the residence of any British subjects hereafter in Canton will be very miserable; they will be completely in the hands of the hong merchants and linguists, who will govern the trade as they choose, and for their own profit only. Every petty artifice, every vexatious delay in the management and settlement of mercantile transactions will be resorted to; the Chinese will demand and obtain their own prices for their own goods, and also will give only their own prices for British goods; and the hong merchant will not forget the council of Lin, to put on a 'loftiness of demeanour,' and require the British merchant to call at his long, *in full dress, a sword by his side* three or four times before the hongist permits him to enter his presence.

French consou charges are being laid on teas, &c.; and it is reported that 23 cents is to be added to the duties on U. S. domestics.

COURT OF JUDICATURE IN CHINA.

With reference to the 5th paragraph of h. m. s. plenipotentiary's proclamation, published in the Register of the 9th inst., which is as follows:—

"And I do further declare and proclaim, that pending h. m. s. further pleasure, all offences committed in Hongkong by h. m. s. subjects, or other persons than natives of the island or of China thereto resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China."

Now, without again adverting to captain Elliot's own impression that he had probably exceeded his powers by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c., we shall refer to the act of parliament and orders in council for information, whether the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China has been legally erected for the property, liberty, and lives of British subjects are too sacred to be governed by a mere proclamation.

The 6th paragraph of the act of parliament gives to the King in council the power to create a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by H. M. S. subjects within the said dominions, &c.

By the order in council of the 9th of December, 1835, it was ordered by his majesty that there should be a court of justice, &c.—and that the said court should be held by the chief superintendent for the time being, &c.

Now courts of judicature exists by act of parliament, or letters patent, or are continued by prescription.

H. M. S. subjects in China have never had read to them any act of parliament, or letters patent, erecting such a court of judicature in China; nor any commission, or other legal instrument, from the crown opening such court.

H. M. S. Chief Superintendent, in his official public notice to British subjects, dated Macao, 26th July, 1839, says:—"In obedience to an order of his late most excellent Majesty in Council, &c. the following rules of practice and proceeding are hereby promulgated, to be observed in the Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction created in the aforesaid order in council, &c."

But with all due submission to H. M. S. Chief Superintendent, neither the act of Parliament nor the order in Council, created the court; the former enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the King in Council to create a court of justice, &c. and the latter ordered that there shall be a Court of Justice, &c.; but shall be is not is; nor, we would humbly presume to say, was the order in Council given to be obeyed by H. M. S. Superintendent: the order was to be carried into effect by the legislature erecting such court of judicature under the usual constitutional forms; as we hold these opinions, we cannot believe that there is any Court of Jurisdiction presently existing in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and with this impression on our mind, it is our duty to state it to the British subjects in China.

HONGKONG.

With regard to the future destiny of the island of Hongkong as a British settlement and free port it may be prudent to consider what probability there is that a legal trade with this empire will

ever be allowed to exist there. Any body who has been in Cork may remember the celebrated locality of the "holy ground;" and we anticipate some such sequel for Hongkong in future years.

H. M. S. superintendent, in his speech to the meeting in Canton on the 17th Dec. 1838, made the following observations.—"Of its futurity (the opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris) it might be safely predicted that it would fall into the hands of the reckless, the idle, and probably the convicted, for all the countries in our neighbourhood."

Now if this was a true prediction of the opium trade in the river, subject to Chinese domination, what shall be foretold of its futurity, in the British island of Hongkong, protected by British domination? For opium must be warehoused there so long as the E. I. company's manufacture and sale of it continue; Hongkong, then, will be the resort and rendezvous of all the Chinese smugglers, opium smoking shops and gambling houses will soon spread through its valleys and on the declivities of the hill; to those haunts will flock all the discontented and bad spirits of the empire; the island will be surrounded by shameeas, and become a Gehenna of the waters.

It is also not at all improbable that in the course of time, a great part of the foreign trade will fall into the hands of the Chinese; they will both import and export into and from England on their own account.

Territorial possession in China—which will probably be followed by territorial aggrandizement—we do not conceive to be great desideratum with England. Leaving all minor considerations, the renewal of the trade on a new and extended basis, must certainly be the primary object with her majesty's government; and would not free access to the posts of all the maritime provinces, with acknowledged rights of residence, locomotion, and protection be infinitely more powerful for the attainment of that object, and far more conducive to the interests of British manufacture & the honour of the British crown and nation, than the possession in fee simple of a few square miles of territory, almost within stone's throw of the mainland of China; and which possession must ever be regarded by the Chinese government as a hotbed of sedition, as a school of opposition to its rule and laws, and as a smuggling depot.

We have extracted from the Chinese Repository for January, the interesting account of the attack on the Chinese forts on the 7th ultimo, for we do not think that its perusal will afford a lively satisfaction to the officers and men of both services employed.

The appeal to the emperor by the slain *Heatac's* relations is a remarkable circumstance.

We have not a doubt of the authenticity of the documents from which we have made the following translations, although the transcriber may have made some mistakes. Our readers will observe that *Keshen* forwards the Admiral's report of the capture of the forts, without any comments. The Emperor's reply is a very rambling, immethodical production; there is no allusion to *Lin* in the original; so the report of the restoration of that magnate to the governorship of the two *Kiang* provinces must be without foundation; he may probably be at present an adviser to *Keshen*, and by and by we should not be surprised if he were reinstated in the office of governor: Canton will be a pleasant place of sojourn under his rule, to the tender mercies of which we are told we are to be abandoned.

The allusion in the emperor's reply to the Portuguese opium (occidental countries), arises from the old association of ideas, when Macao was the entrepot for the drug.

When the emperor tells his officers to "settle affairs," "cut off trade for ever," "exterminate & drive out the English foreigners," &c. he little knows the difficulty of the tasks which he imposes on weak and unwilling instruments; or the misery and ruin he is involving on his empire and dynasty. (The tenour of the emperor's reply induced us to expect much passive resistance in future to the foreign trade generally, but more particularly to the English trade.)

Report of the Governor of Canton to the Emperor on the capture of the Forts of Chusan and Ty-hoktow.

*Keshen*, governor of Canton, on the 16th day of the 12th moon, (January 8th), made the following general report.

1. (Your slave) *Keshen*, report respecting the English foreigner, who, not waiting for a reply, attacked the batteries; this respectful statement is hurried on at the rate of 500 *le* per day; looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I to day (January 8th) prepared a document to be sent in reply to the English foreigner, and a flag of intimation was hoisted (at the forts) and so forth.

I now respectfully report in a duly prepared address, that immediately after (having sent the said document) I received a flying report from Admiral *Kwan*, that early on the morning of the 15th (Jan. 7th) all the English ships weighed their anchors and arranged themselves to attack the forts of *Shakok* and *Takok*; the firing of the guns was without intermission; the attack was made on all sides from about 9 till 3; it is calculated that each of the English ships had more than ten guns; our soldiers put forth their strength and opposed the attack, until 3 o'clock, and they observed at a distance the foreigners dropping into the sea. At that time the tide ebbed and the foreign ships ceased their fire, being at anchor in the mid-channel between *Shakok* and *Takok*, and each party stood in defiance of each other; and it was generally expected that next morning when the flood tide made, the battle would be renewed. There were also four steam vessels, which attacked our vessels, which attack our troops also immediately opposed, and the victory was undecided, and the steamers speedily returned to the offing &c.

After my arrival in Canton, I repeatedly conferred with the English foreigner, and my papers were all of a conciliatory and admonitory description; and as to the list of conditions which he requested, although I could not comply with all his insatiable desires, still there were some which might be granted. But the said foreigner on the 14th day (Jan. 6th) sent in a paper and did not wait for my reply, but forthwith early on the 15th day attacked the forts; to such an extreme pitch had his domineering pride and perverse violence arrived! It is said, or recommended—that we should confine ourselves within our barriers, which will be sufficient to cause the English to exhaust themselves; and then if they are allowed to trade they will fall into our manners and customs; whether there are sufficient proofs of this or not, it will be difficult to escape the profound intelligence of your imperial majesty.

Now how could the said foreigner dare to be the first to attack (the forts) and create disturbances, and of themselves originate the causes of quarrel and war; which will lead to their not being able to open their mouths (to beg for a

settlement of affairs). Why did he not wait for an answer? from this unreasonable conduct I should not again be disposed to bestow any thing on him—or grant any of his requests.

I have ascertained that *Shakok* is a solitary island in the outer water; and the soldiers there have before been engaged (with the English). Two hundred soldiers had already been taken from the fooyen's division, and ordered to assemblé at the important passes in *Tungwan* (east of the Bocca) and two hundred men of the *Takok's* (commander in chief) division were ordered to guard and keep (the passes). The batteries on *Takok* are close to the south beach; and fearing that the said foreigner would go round behind the hill, and then hasten to enter in at the front (of the batteries on *Takok*.) I had sent a flying despatch to the Admiral *Kwan*, to examine clearly, and increase the number of troops on that spot; and there to remain quiet in the fort; and to order the men to be immediately employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and balls, sufficient for the expenditure of several months; they would then be able to hold the forts.—The Bocca Tigris is the admiral's station. To the guard and defence of *Chauchouchin*, I had already sent *La Tsahsze* with troops. For the defence of *Wooyung-kow*—which is 16 *le* from the provincial city, I had selected a naval officer to remain there quiet within the camp, and to fill vessels with stones and sink them and to construct wooden rafts to prevent the running away (of the English).

On the 4th day of the 12th moon (Dec. 27th) I sent a flying despatch announcing to *Keshen*, the adjutant-general of the governor's troops, the footsweeper or major—*Tschitzeleng* of the *Yungking* camp, to take the general management of and complete this business.

But some of the inhabitants of the provincial city dwell close to the city walls, and it is difficult, in consequence, to open fire, and it being surrounded on all sides by the river, there is no place to form a camp.

There have been forts of old in the centre of the river (the Dutch and French forties); their garrisons have been increased, there is also no place, or ground, for camps where the rapids are in the river; each quarter is well guarded.

I have before daily made secret examination into, the dispositions and intentions of the foreigners, and I am apprehensive they will go to different outlets or ports; I therefore immediately sent despatches to *Woo Wanyung*—the governor of *Fukien* and *Cheeking*, and to *Elepo* the imperial envoy to *Cheeking*, that they might know the facts accordingly; and charging him to forward despatches immediately to the province of *Keangsoo*, to keep strict examinations and guard.

But the road is long, the distance great, and the post horses have not strength for the journey; and I do not know whether they have reached their destination or not; neither do I know if I should again send despatches to the maritime parts of each province, or not. In the late battle some of our soldiers were wounded and some not; after the number of the wounded have been ascertained a flying report shall be forwarded, henceforth the state of affairs will be duly reported. As to what elates to the said foreigner not waiting for a reply, and first proceeding to attack the forts, it is proper that I should forward the report of it at the rate of 500 *le* a day; prostrate I beg for the imperial glance.—A respectful report.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

*Taohkwang*, 21st year, first moon, 5th day, (January 27); the imperial edict was received. *Keshen* has sent in a report of the English foreigners having attacked the batteries.

After these rebellious foreigners arrived in the province of Canton, the disorder and anarchy of their conduct daily increased, I have many times sent down my imperial will in a severe edict to all the provinces to keep a secret and cautious watch at guard, and to consult and form mutual plans for extermination; as to the great ministers, civil and military, in what manner have they managed to arrange matters well?

To day a report has arrived post haste from *Keshen*, stating that the fort of *Shakok*, has been taken and plundered by the rebellious foreigners; and also that the fort of *Takok* has been attacked and officers and men killed; and the imperial fleet has been plundered! It is evident, that the said acting governor, in what was proper in all the affairs of guarding (against attack), has been wholly unprepared in every instance. I order that *Keshen* be delivered over to the proper board for severe punishment; still he is to be the leader of all the officers and troops when they arrive in Canton; and let him excite them to exert strength in opposing and exterminating; and put an end quickly to these affairs.

You, *Kwan Tsengei*, are the admiral, you have the control over all the naval officers; hitherto your leadership has been deficient in means and plans; in superintending affairs you have been timid and irresolute, and lost your business and self-possession. I order that your butt be taken from you; and bear your faults in remembrance, and reestablish your reputation by glorious deeds.

As to the list of officers and soldiers killed, I order the said governor to be most strict in his examination, and send in a prepared report. Respect this.

Another imperial edict has been received.

*Keshen*, by a post-haste dispatch has reported that the rebellious foreigners have attacked the forts. Before, because the rebellious foreigners daily became more untuly and disobedient, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will that adequate preparations should be made for the secure arrangement of affairs, and that mutual plans should be devised to exterminate them.

My first conjecture was, that they had since a long time a great desire to get Canton; their mouths have watered after Canton, for many a long day.

The said great minister has been invented with an important trust, and he already knows that the dispositions of the said foreigners are proud and overbearing; and must also have observed that the defences of the said provinces have long been crumbling to ruins. It was his duty to be prepared for defence; and it might be hoped that if preparations had been made no calamity would have accrued; but now he reports, saying, that the rebellious foreigners have usurped and plundered the fort of *Shakok*, and also attacked *Takok*.

Since the rebellious dispositions of the foreigners have become thus manifest, there is nothing left but to entirely exterminate them, and thus proclaim the majesty of the imperial dynasty—for what principles of reason can now

be proclaimed to them? Flying orders have already been sent to the provinces of Hoonan, Szechuan and Kweichow to send with speed their most skillful soldiers to Canton; and flying despatches to Kiangsoo to forward the two thousand troops already stationed at Kaanchowfo to proceed immediately to Canton, to assist.

The officers and troops of the province of Canton, are all to remain under the orders of the said governor. The present circum- stances are important and urgent; I order that guards be placed at the important passes to defend and keep them; let there be no want of caution and no remissness. It may be computed that in the 2nd moon of the year all the troops may in succession arrive Canton. I order in the command- ing officers to exhibit their troops and excite them by exterminating the rebels (the English) and thus scheme to repair defeat by victory.

As to the forts of Canton; Tang before reported that he had laid down plans, to impede the foreign ships; now whether the destruc- tive parts of Takik and Shakk, were in those places (i. e. within the chains), let Keshen examine and make a report. These orders are to travel at the rate of 8000 a day; I order that they be made known Head-Quarters.

A third imperial edict has been received. Our dynasty has been sothing and indulgent to outside foreigners, and favour and justice were shown to all. If the said foreigners could indeed have been respectful and obedient, I most certainly should have treated them with increased kindness, and then all might have hoped for joy and tranquillity. Before, because the flowing poison of the accidental countries opium daily increased, I issued special orders that endeavours should be made to wean the people of the said habit; but the English, depending on their boisterous strength, would not submit to give the voluntary bond; I, in consequence, ordered their trade to be entirely cut off, but even now they are unrepentant; and their profanity daily increases like the Chie bird (a kind of prey).

Suddenly in the sixth moon of last year they came with ten sail ships, and forth attacked Tinghae, and usurped possession of the city; and then indulged themselves in cruising in the office of the provinces, Fokien, Chekang, Keangsoo, Shantung, Ushih and Fungteen, and even numerous commanderies since the domineering pride of those rebellious foreigners has at length arrived at this pitch. It will not be difficult to arrange our battle, and exterminate and drive out the whole number. But on account of considering that the said foreigners presented an air in which they stated their grievances, I could not but cause them to be investigated, in order to manifest the great principles of justice; and I especially ordered the ta-ken see—cabinet minister, Keshen, to proceed with haste to Canton, to examine into the facts and manage the business. The said foreigners are but slightly endowed either with heavenly principles or goodness to heart, the whole number of them ought to have returned to Canton and there have awaited the settlement; but one half weighed their anchors and went southwards, and one half still remains in Tinghae; this is clear proof of their craft and cunning schemes, which are as innumerable as hairs. I have now heard that for several months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, & built forts; opened water-courses, and set up a counterfeit public office, who issues proclamations, ordering the people to pay the duties that crimes have the people committed, that they should suffer these painful distresses—speech and thought having come to this, in sleeping or eating I find no quiet.

After Keshen arrived in Canton, he well understood to open up and induce to the paths of rectitude, but the insatiable desires of the English I could not be satisfied already are thought dwelling upon extorting the price of opium (the 20283 chests surrendered); further, they are again requesting that I should grant them a landing place (territory). I, the emperor, early considered them to be unstable and inconstant; certainly it is not by good faith or justice that they are now to be admonished.

With a special intention last year I selected the most skillful soldiers of the provinces of Szechuan, Hoonan, & Keangsoo to proceed to Canton; a further selection of the most skillful soldiers from the provinces of Hoonan, Hoonan & Ghahany, were ordered to proceed to Chekang, to be prepared for attack and extermination. Now Keshen has reported by a post-haste despatch that the said foreigners on the 7th of January having engaged the assistance of traitorous natives on board their ships, went direct to the Bocca Tigris and attacked the forts with their guns, and killed my officers and soldiers, and they also laid Takik fort in ruins, and took forcible possession of Shakk; such is their rebellion against heaven and opposition to reason; they are like devils and sharp in their dispositions; it is difficult for heaven and earth longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant at their conduct; it is only left to completely exterminate and wash our eyes clean of their evil and expelling them all; and then will be manifested that they are killed by the descent of heaven; and how important are the lives of the people.

At present, as to the troops who have been selected from the different provinces, it is considered that they have already arrived at their destination (in Chekang). I order Keshen to proceed immediately with troops and receive from the city of Tinghae, and thus induce the people from their lifeless state. Moreover, I order Keshen to exhibit and stimulate the soldiers, to advance, with valorous daring, and be the foremost in battle, for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, and the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law. For the seizure of that evil race of foreigners and the rebellious traitors, it is proper to establish laws; and for putting them all to death without exception.

As to the ports and offices of all the maritime provinces, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will to keep a secret and strict guard. I order all the generals, governors, and first, governors, to enclose their efforts in cruising and examining. If they (the English) come forth with

attack them. Moreover, let perspicuous orders be issued to the officers and people, to be mindful of their enemies' anger and hatred, and be all equal in a determined will. Immediately report highly meritorious deeds, that I may confer rewards; of this I have the greatest hopes. Let this edict be circulated for general information.

**CAUTION TO BATHERS.**—A gentleman was robbed of his ar- at about half past six o'clock yesterday morning a few moments after he had gone into the water in Casilha's bay. The successful competitor for that comfortable overall must have been lying perdu behind the rocks, and watched his opportunity, although the gentleman's Port wine servant was a man on the beach in the centre of the bay. The Portuguese pursued the flying victor, but being fat and scant of breath, at a naught disadvantage for the knight of St. Nicholas soon ran out of sight, and it is supposed escaped up the steep and rocky ground, and over the ridge of hills on which the guia fort stands.

**EVACUATION OF HONG-KONG.**—Since the observations on a preceding page were in type, we have heard the wonderful and mortifying intelligence that the British flag has been struck on Hongkong, and that the British forces have evacuated the island of "fragrant strains."

The troops and stores have been again removed to Sauchow—where there is no fresh water;—and H. M.'s Schooner *Starling*, Lieut. H. Killest, has been sent to sea to intercept if possible the ships conveying the troops from Chusan direct to Calcutta.

On Sunday all the ships were under orders to leave Hongkong Bay on Monday Morning the *Wellesley*, *Blenheim* and *Melville* two transports with troops, and the *Queen Steamer*, left the bay, and on Tuesday the remaining vessels were also to leave. The British flag was not hoisted after it was struck on Sunday evening.

In our last number we expressed some doubts whether the cession of Hongkong would be confirmed; but we never thought that a British possession would be voluntarily evacuated by the orders of the British plenipotentiary; and we would respectfully ask by virtue of what authority vested in H. M.'s plenipotentiary, after issuing the following proclamation, can he surrender the rights, royalties, and privileges of her Britannic Majesty?

The island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner Keshen, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof pending her Majesty's further pleasure.

By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all her Majesty's right, royalties and privileges, of all kinds whatever, in and over the said island of Hongkong, whether to or over lands, harbours, property or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed and to her Majesty fully reserved.

But in the absence of all official information we may observe that there are three considerations which might have influenced, H. M.'s plenipotentiary in the measure of the resurrender, or the abandonment, of the island.

1st. In consequence of the imperial orders Keshen may have abruptly retired from all communication; consequently, the preliminary arrangements previously concluded are nullified, and H. M.'s plenipotentiary has therefore, determined on pursuing active measures, and the troops have only been withdrawn from Hongkong as preparatory to an attack on the *Bocca Tigris*.

2dly.—Keshen having retired from further communication which H. M.'s plenipotentiary the latter officer has an equal right to nullify all previous arrangements and engagements, to abandon all concession; and being *de novo*.

3dly.—Or H. H.'s plenipotentiary may have given way in every instance to the high commissioner, may have surrendered Hongkong at his bidding, in order—Hongkong being the price that the ships may enter the river, and the British trade be recommenced in that *Dzima*, Canton; some treaty may be also signed—or promised to be signed—but if this last consideration is the *prima mobile* of H. M.'s plenipotentiary's measures the terms of the treaty cannot be the same to which his circular of the 20th ulto alluded.

The endeavour to recall the troops on their way from Chusan to Calcutta would soon to disprove the third consideration; for if the imperial commissioner is to have everything his own way, no increase of force would be required; it is a mere chance that the *Starling* falls in with the transports, and should she miss them the services of the expedition, if again required will be crippled for want of numerical strength.

In the meantime even the British flag-staff we are told has been removed from Hongkong; the Chinese public officers are again on the island, and an English gentleman attempted but in vain to prevail on a Chinese boatman to take him on shore; the Chinese declined on account of error of the officers.

But what will become of the three thousand subjects of his Majesty of England, who were by public proclamation on the 1st inst. "prisoners of war" in her Majesty's service?—If the island is indeed to be surrendered, will they be returned to the paternal rule of their earthly father?—If the island is not to be surrendered, but only abandoned *pro tempore*, how are the said subjects to be protected in the absence of any description of British force?

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**—The Imperial Minister and High Commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of Peace lately agreed upon with H. M. P. within the allotted period. Hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese force employed under cover of a masked and strongfield work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Anunghoy was dislodged, the obstruction effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit amounting to about 80 of various calibre rendered unserviceable and the whole of the Military material destroyed. This effectual service was accomplished without loss in 2 hours by Captain Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope* having under his command the Steam Vessel *Nemesis* and the Pinnares of H. M. S. *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald* and *Alligator*. The extent of the enemies loss has not been ascertained.

Not only the inhabitants of the island, but a number of other Chinese, who have followed the English fleet to Hongkong may will be left to the excursions and tortures of the public officers; what opinion can these poor people have of the good faith of England—even of her power, when they see it so miserably misused?

We trust we shall know more on these matters in a day or two.—*Canton Register*, Feb. 23.

**Bombay Courier, April 6.**

The *Bombay Times* Extraordinary of yesterday published intelligence from Macao of the 26th of Feb. intimating that hostilities had recommenced and that the Chinese had been dislodged from the outpost of Anunghoy. Our latest news is to the 27th being one day later than that of our Contemporary, and we are enabled to state that the Bogue forts were captured on the 25th Feb. by her Majesty's Forces; several hundreds of Chinese having been made prisoners. On the same day the Naval Commander in Chief notified that merchant vessels of all nations might proceed to the *Bocca Tigris* and would be allowed to proceed higher up, as soon as the river was cleared from obstructions.

The following is a brief narrative of the events in China between the 14th and 27th Feb. On the latter day the *Fulstone* left Macao for Madras, through which channel we have obtained our information.

On the 14th February the *Nemesis* was sent to the Bogue with a draft of a Treaty intended for Keshen's inspection and approval. She was ordered to wait for an answer till the 18th, but returned on the 19th without bringing any; reporting that having detached one of her boats, it had been fired on by the forts when the steamer was distant from it about two leagues. It was also discovered that large numbers of additional troops had arrived, the hills and forts being lined with soldiers, who were busily employed in erecting additional fortification both at the Bogue and at Chuenpe.

Her Majesty's ship, *Alligator* had arrived from Chusan which she left on the 10th February. The *Columbine* reached that Island two days previous with the order for its evacuation. This was not expected to be completed before the end of the month, but the arrival of the Royal Irish at Macao was daily looked for. The English prisoners at Ningpo were still in the hands of the Chinese. The following circular was issued shortly after the return of the *Nemesis*.

**CIRCULAR.**

Circumstances have induced the Commander-in-Chief to announce to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, his intention to move the forces towards the *Bocca Tigris*.

The Plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order,  
EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
To the Superintendent.

Macao 10th Feb 1841.  
On the 20th Feb a messenger arrived at Macao, from Keshen intimating his willingness to sign the treaty and stating that he had been detained by some pilot boats who prevented his coming at the appointed time. This appears to have been a subterfuge for on the 24th Feb. the following notification was made by Capt. Elliot stating that hostilities had recommenced and that a Chinese force employed at the back of Anunghoy had been dislodged.

**CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

The Imperial Minister and high commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of Peace lately agreed upon with H. M. Plenipotentiary, within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese force employed under cover of a masked and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Anunghoy was dislodged, the obstruction effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit amounting to about 80 of various calibre rendered unserviceable and the whole of the Military material destroyed.

This effectual service was accomplished without loss in two hours by Captain Herbert of H. M. S. "Calliope" having under his command the Steam Vessel "Nemesis" and the pinnares of H. M. S. "Calliope," "Samarang," "Herald" and "Alligator."

The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. "Calliope" off South Wangtung, 24th February 1841.

To the above we have the pleasure of adding the following official documents, intimating as we have before said that the Bogue forts have been captured and that British and foreign Merchant ships might immediately proceed to the *Bocca Tigris*, and would be allowed to proceed higher, as soon as the river was cleared from obstructions.

**NOTICE TO H. MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.**

The Batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* have this day fallen to Her Majesty's forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured, the enemy is in flight in all directions and no loss reported up to this hour upon our sides.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

H. M. S. Melville,  
At Anchor off North Wangtung  
Feb. 25th 1841. 3 P. M.

**NOTICE.**

Her Majesty's Ship *Wellesley* At Anchor off North Wangtung Feb. 25th 1841.

The Batteries at the *Bocca Tigris* having this day fallen to H. M. Arms, notice is hereby given that all British and foreign Merchant Vessels are permitted to repair to that point and that they will be allowed to proceed higher as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of obstructions.

(Signed) J. J. GARNON BREMER,  
Commander in Chief.

the recent operations at Canton. Under the head of "China" will be found some interesting extracts from the Canton Register of the 23d Feb.

Canton is a complete ding in the Chian market. There are 130000 hats piled at Macao and 65000 on board vessels proceeding to that Port from the various Indian Prs' denices.

**CALCUTTA COURIER EXTRA, APRIL 2.**  
This morning news was received by the *Walter* which from China, giving us intelligence of the renewal of hostilities with that country—we lay the following before our readers as an Extra—we shall give further extracts in our regular issue this evening. Our present items would have been published much earlier, and more fully from our own letters and papers, but for a press accident.

**TRANSLATION.**

Yihshan, the emperor's brother, as imperial envoy, and Luogwan, a tatar general, are especially appointed to proceed to Canton, to manage matters there. Also Yongfang, a guardian of the Prince, and the general commanding at Koyenn in the province of Szechse is appointed an imperial envoy. The three are to bring troops to Canton, and the whole are to conduct the affairs of the (English) Foreigners.

The day before yesterday a letter arrived in Canton, stating that they (the above imperial commissioners) have arrived in the province Hoonan, and will be in the provincial city of Canton in a few days.—Ed. C. R.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of what now may be indeed called the battle of the Bogue:

The Black Swan, Captain Hart, from the Bogue, having left at 7 P. M. on Friday, the 26th instant, reports that on the 25th three howitzers, with a covering party of native infantry, were landed on south Wangtung by the *Nemesis* and ship's boats: the Chinese forts on both sides occasionally firing upon them. During the night the battery for the howitzers was erected; the Chinese from north Wangtung keeping up a constant fire throughout.

On the tide serving in the morning at 11 A. M. on the 26th, the squadron got under weigh. The *Calliope*, Capt. Herbert, leading the attack on north Wangtung, followed by the *Samarang*, *Duill*, *Wellesley*, *Sulphur* and *Modeste*, got into action about noon. The *Blenheim*, attended by the *Queen Steamer* and closely followed by the *Melville*, opened a fire on the forts of Anunghoy; the firing on all sides was heavy. The *Blenheim* afterwards grounded, but his nose or towed off without damage.

The steamer *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*, crowded with troops, ran close into the north Wangtung, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt, and the forts were speedily in the possession of the British forces.

During the heat of the action, two English boats were observed pulling with characteristic daring close under the guns of Anunghoy; at 10 30, the same and marines from the *Blenheim* and *Melville* were landed close below the new fort, of which they took immediate possession, and advancing along the beach, entered the old fort—the Chinese running away over the hills.

Notwithstanding the extreme solidity of the Chinese batteries, they suffered severely from the fire of our ships.—The number of prisoners taken on Wangtung was about 1,000 and the killed and wounded were very numerous; the officers deserted north Wangtung early in the morning taking all the boats with them leaving their troops to their fate with their exasperation at such cowardly and treacherous conduct, fired on their flying officers thus deserting their own men, post and colours and leading them to contend daunted, uncom- manded, examples with such a fearful force.

The prisoners were being turned adrift on the *Tykoktoe*, or western side of the Bogue; and the light division of the fleet, led by the *Calliope*, were proceeding towards Tiger's Island. The hills on the *Tykoktoe* side, which had been covered all day with Chinese troops, were observed to be in a blaze. The transports had run up to north Wangtung, and a regiment was to remain in charge of the fort.

It is with great pleasure we state that there were no casualties on the British side in the attack on and capture of north Wangtung, as yet we have not heard whether the attack on Anunghoy was attended with the same happy result.

We have as yet been unable to glean many particulars of the engagement at the Bogue, beyond what are contained in the above Notices of which it may be observed that they are necessarily dated, the forts have been taken yesterday the 26th and not on the 25th. But before our Extra goes to press we hope to collect some more details. (See below) The following are what we are now in possession of. Yesterday, at 11 A. M. a detachment of men were sent to South Wangtung with Howitzers, with which, from a breast work of sand bags they opened a fire on Anunghoy fort, signals were made at the same time for the ships of war to get under weigh, when H. M. S. *Melville*, *Blenheim* and *Duill* took up a position in front of Anunghoy fort—H. M. S. *Wellesley*, as well as the *Calliope* to the seaward of South Wangtung. Unfortunately we have not yet any detailed account of the position of the other ships nor what share they took in the engagement. The ships immediately opened their fire upon the fort, from which the enemy were seen to fly in great numbers, and at half past two o'clock, all the Bogue forts were in possession of Her Majesty's forces. The fire from the ships seems to have been but feebly returned from the Forts, since we learnt that only the *Calliope* was struck by a shot, which, however, had very nearly proved fatal to her gallant commander, Capt. Herbert, who had his clothes torn by it, and H. M. P. plenipotentiary, who at the time was standing close by. The loss of the Chinese has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed that probably not so many were

killed as at Chuenpe. At the commencement of the engagement, a large number of Chinese were seen in position above the fort, probably with the intention of opposing a landing, their elevated position enabling them to do much damage to the enemy. These, however, were dislodged by some shells and rockets from the Steamers, and were soon seen to be flying in all directions. Indeed on this occasion the Chinese troops were able to get out of the enemy's way, which was not the case in Chuenpe, and a great number were seen to embark in twelve large chop boats, and escape up the river. All opposition had ceased when the boats from the ships landed, we believe, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and took possession of the forts. About 500 prisoners were made. The fort on Tiger Island was found abandoned by its garrison.

The ships are now proceeding up the river, and we believe will push up towards Canton as far as they can. What may be the intention of the Commander in Chief, on reaching Whampoa, can at present of course only be guessed at, and from the circumstance of his having invited merchant ships immediately to enter the river, we should think it not unlikely that a truce will be proposed, pending the emperor's answer from Peking to the proposals now to be made by H. M. Plenipotentiary on condition that during the truce the trade is to be unobstructed by the authorities. That such a line of policy will be pursued we think more likely than that the forces will proceed up to Canton and attack or obtain ransom for that city, which it is supposed by some will be done. Others again seem to think that the Chinese will be invited to come to trade at Whampoa in spite of their authorities. Moreover this, we do not think that for the present at least there is much chance of trade to any considerable amount being carried on as parties at a distance may be led to believe from the Commodore's Notice, may be reared under the fostering protection of the British guns; on the contrary, we are inclined to think that until a final settlement between the courts, no trade of any moment will be found practicable. At Peking, and by His Imperial Majesty himself, must the treaty with the British Queen be now ratified, far no confidence can any longer be placed in a government and people whose character may be justly given in the words of the Latin Historian; "*Perfidia plusquam punicis, summa inhumanitas crudelitas, neceri, nihil sancti, nullas Deum metus, nullam jusjurandum, nulla religio.*"

With proper management, decision and energy, the past may soon be forgotten, eclipsed by the success and advantages which must inevitably result from our asserting, with due spirit, the rights and dignity of the British Empire, and acting up to the celebrated Roman maxim of "parere subjectis et debellare superbis;" the haughty Tartar must be compelled to recognise and respect the nations of the west.

We have hitherto seen that no trust whatever is to be placed in Chinese protestations and promises; mere superiority of strength must decide the question now at issue, and we therefore trust that when this news reaches India, fresh reinforcements will be sent out immediately, and that a firm position be taken up and henceforward maintained.

An eye witness has kindly favoured us with the following interesting particulars:

On Tuesday night a party of Seamen and some native troops landed in South Wangtung with 8 howitzers; in landing they were fired on by the Chinese without effect. In the course of the night a sand bag battery was raised, the Chinese firing at short intervals on the working party all night. At daylight this fire was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries; about 11 A. M. on Friday the signal was made to get under weigh with flood-tide and a very light wind. The *Calliope* led into action the *Samarang*, *Duill*, *Wellesley* and *Modeste*, all attacking the North Wangtung fort occasionally firing at a small fort on the side of the river opposite to Anunghoy, but this heavy fire was not long answered briskly from the forts, and the steamers *Nemesis*, *Madagascar* soon were seen to run close to the fort and land the soldiers from on board of our boats they had towed the soldiers, and speedily had the whole island in their possession and I was told there was not a single casualty on our side. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Chinese was very considerable, but not, I understand, equal to what took place at Chuenpe. The prisoners at Wangtung were about 1000, and were being carried over by Steamers to Ty-cook-tow side and so on.

The *Blenheim* and *Melville* assisted by the *Queen Steamer* attacked Anunghoy for a little after the other action begun; the *Blenheim* was not apparently so near as the *Melville*. Their fire was answered with spirit for some time; the marines and seamen were landed and took possession of the lower fort, and soon went along the beach to the upper or old fort, and the whole by this time was in our possession, the Chinese making off up the hills. On the Ty-cook-tow side the hills were covered with Chinese soldiers. At night, as we were coming away, they fired one or two guns and soon after the whole line of hills where they had been encamped was in flames, I do not know how they fired, the *Calliope* was leading a squadron up the river, but how far they got, I did not hear. Not a man on our side was wounded, I believe, in North Wangtung; I have not heard whether the Anunghoy division was equally fortunate.

The American merchants now in Canton, and anxious to leave, have been requested by the Chinese to remain; whether they will be actually prevented from departing remains so obscure. The foreign Consuls have, we learn, been invited by Keshen to act as mediators between him and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(From the Englishman.)  
The determination of the Emperor to carry on war to his knife, caused Captain Elliot immediately to dispatch H. M.'s Sloop *Starling* to Chusan with orders, if possible, to intercept the transports and cause the troops to re-occupy the island. Captain Renell conjectures that the *Starling* had probably succeeded, as none of the transports had reached Singapore when the *Walter* which arrived. A letter from English (Chusan) dated 19th February had been received at Macao, and as at that time, the intelligence of the Emperor's resolve to make war a rupture had been received the probability is that the troops had not even been embarked. We annex an extract from the letter, as news received at Macao.

I intend writing you fully by H. M. S. *Comedy*, which is to sail every day, but lest by any chance news should reach by the *Kelpie* prior to the arrival of the *Comedy*, I take this opportunity of acquainting you, upon the most undoubted authority, that the Emperor has refused to ratify every article of Capt. Elliot's treaty with Keshen:—we have more than

the version of the edict in question but all agree in the important particulars not to pay a farthing of opium Hong debts, for under this head has Keshen represented the six mil loans to be paid for the opium, and to yield as not one single inch of territory for us to set our foot on.

There can be no doubt that such is the imperial mandate—such being the cause, I tremble for the safety of you or any of our countrymen who may have gone up to Canton to rely upon the treaty. As the orders are to wage a war of extermination against us. Let every British subject therefore leave Canton as early as possible, and I hope that this warning may be yet in time.

To-day I go over to Chulme to demand the priors, and upon the reply of the Chinese authorities will depend our going up the Island or not. Hong Kong has, we hear, been evacuated by our troops (though not, of course, altogether abandoned), and every thing now bears the appearance of a protracted war.

We are indebted to Captain Rennell's great kindness for the greater part of the above, and we may add to the particulars with which he has so obligingly furnished us that H. M.'s ship *Grizer* had not arrived at Bombay on the 28th February, that the *Sturges* from Bombay is supposed to be lost, that the *Kear of Cluse* and *Coranul* had arrived, and that Opium was being with difficulty at a less price than 400 dollars per cist.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, FEB. 10.

The reports of affairs at Rangoon leave no doubt as to the fact that preparations are going forward for building a palace for the King of Ava between the other two palaces which have been erected, and are projecting the plan and laying out the grounds for the palace. More than forty edifices, it is said, are to be erected. The building is to commence without delay, and the report is, that the king is coming down after the Water-Festival, which is to take place in September next. Stocks have been erected at Kyee-meen-day, three or four miles above Rangoon, and one at the entrance of Panlong Creek. While there is no doubt as to preparations being begun for the reception of the king, it is not a matter of so much certainty that he will change his residence. One of his Shina tributaries has, we hear, been making overtures to the King of Siam, through the Chiefs of Zimay, Labon, and Lagwan, a circumstance which will cause him some trouble.

We learn from the *Singa*, one of the *Free Press* of the 31st of Dec. that, according to the latest accounts from Bangkok, a war had broken out between the Cambodians and Coch a Chinese, the former of whom were assisted by Siam. The cause of the war is said to be an attempt of the Cambodians to cast off the yoke of the Coch a Chinese. Troops in considerable numbers are being levied in Siam, and sent to the frontiers. It is true that the Cambodians have risen to assert their independence, the forces of their enemies being dragged involuntarily to the field, will have little chance of success.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, FEB. 17. Reports have reached us that on the night of Sunday the 8th last, the greater part of the town and part of the walls of Rangoon were destroyed by fire. About 670 houses, it is said, were consumed, and several of the English merchants there have sustained considerable loss. The infamous satellites and minions of the Government, the soldiers and palace-builders, increased the calamity by spreading the fire, robbing plundering and even killing the inhabitants. It is said some forty were found murdered.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, FEB. 24.

On Sunday night last, a native met his death at the hands of a robber. The latter had entered a house, and on retreating with the spoils a hue-and-cry was raised, and a pursuit took place; but while he was just about being seized, he turned and stabbed his pursuer, who was afterwards killed. The murderer was eventually seized and secured.

In regard to the great things about to be done at Rangoon, reports still assure us that the new palace is to be erected without delay. The King is expected to arrive at Tset-dan-ya, the place of the impromptu of Gaudama's foot, about the commencement of the new Burmese year; whence he is to proceed to Prome to pay homage to the Shway Thahan-dan pagoda. His next stage is to be the town of The-ya-wad-dé, where it is his purpose to arrive about September next, and where the festival of Yay-tha-beng, or the annual boat-racing, will take place. Immediately after this festival, he is to come to Rangoon. It is also said, on the same authority, that nine Shina tributaries, nine military Chiefs, and nine Regiments, are to take place in the Civil Department in the southern provinces. Bassein is to be occupied by the *Yee-meng*, the *Yee-meng*, and being by the *Shan*. The great Pagoda at Rangoon and Pegu are to be great objects of the pious mowrah regard; both are to be covered with gold-leaf from the foundation to the top, and the *Yee*, or capital, of the former is to be removed and a new one formed of the contributions of each of the King's family. Two hundred and sixty carpenters have been sent from Amara-pura to Rangoon, under the superintendence of the *Woon-dook* Mow-ming-nyo to erect the palace; to defray the expenses of which the King gets out of his own private purse, 600 visses are to be collected from the different cities; in all 120,000 tikaies. For the supply of the military force, 35,000 bushels of rice from Pegu, and the same quantity from Bassein have been stored in Rangoon. Martaban is exempted from this contribution on account of being an "out-post" and on the extremity of the kingdom. His Majesty contemplates remaining about 10 months at Rangoon.

There is no doubt that it is the intention of the King to visit this southern extremity of his kingdom. That he will effect his purpose may justly be doubted. Some other whim may take the place of the present one, or circumstances may make it imprudent for him to leave his capital; but his present intention can scarcely be doubted, as all the preparations which are now going forward at Rangoon are unambiguously in obedience to the royal mandate. We see no reason, therefore, why we should not believe the above report to be true in its main features; as to the truth of minor particulars, such as the princes being appointed to take charge of Basing and Bassein, and the military force which is to accompany the king, &c., some question may be permitted.

In reference to the fire at Rangoon, the occurrence of which we mentioned last week, we hear that a strong suspicion exists of its having been caused by design, the object being to induce the inhabitants to move to the new town.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, MARCH 3.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the progress of missionary labour, is the increasing effect which it has on the Karen population in this and adjacent regions. It is certain, if we except the people of some of the South Sea Islands, that in no instance during the period of modern missions, have the converts as among this singular and still within a few years past, unknown portion of the human race. It would be impossible to form a correct idea of the amount of the population of the tribes of Karens scattered over these provinces, and Arrakan. They are very numerous, and constitute a population

differing entirely from Burmese in their religion and many of their habits and customs. Buddhism has made no impression upon them. They have had no written language, and although living in the same country for centuries with a people who have had one, they have abstained from adopting it as a language of general use among themselves, remaining contented with their oral mode of communication. Some of them, it is true, have learnt the Burmese, and recently, as we formerly had occasion to mention, their own language has been given to them in a written form by the American Baptist Missionaries. By these means, connected with the preaching of missionaries, Christianity has been introduced amongst them, and in all places, multitudes have been found ready to receive the truth and admit its obligations. The Missionary operations having been proscribed in Burma soon after the late revolution, there, the missionaries sought other stations in the provinces under British rule. One of them went to the province of Ssuway, in Arrakan, and we have lately heard that within less than a year, more than hundred individuals among the Karens have become baptized Christians under the labours of that missionary alone. A general spirit of enquiry, seems to have been excited throughout that region, and extending itself among the Karens within the Burmese territory. Many of the above mentioned converts are heads of families, so that the influence of christian principles is felt much beyond the individuals who have openly avowed them. The fact of the facility with which these people listen to the instructions of the missionaries and embrace christianity, is singular and worthy of observation in the history of missions. While the disciples of Krishna and Buddha, constituting a very large proportion of the population of Asia, having made some progress in civilization and the arts, possessing a national literature, capable of holding the scales of evidence and of discriminating between truth and falsehood, appear inaccessible to the force of christian truth, and unconvinced by the proofs of its divine originality, this obscure race, knowing little or nothing of the religion communicated with any arts beyond those of providing themselves with food and clothing sufficient only for their necessities, with no records of their origin or ancient circumstances—with no language but oral, appear to yield in great numbers comparatively with little difficulty to the claims of christianity as presented to them by the missionaries. The event is certainly promising, that ere many years the British Government will have an extensive christian population risen up in these territories, who, claiming exemption from heathen superstitions, will demand a legislation conformable to their new circumstances, and reclaimed from a state of savage wildness, will contribute by their industry and moral habits to the safety and well being of the state.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LOCAL POLITICS.—Since the last arrival from England, we have been inundated with all varieties of reports connected with the financial position of the Commissioners, and the resignation or recall of Governor Gawler. Some of the most unpalatable of these reports are now very generally credited; and we confess that there is much reason to believe that, in the main, they are correct. The next ship from England must put an end to all doubts on the subject. In the meantime, the following notice from the last *Chronicle* will show our readers where the shoe pinches. Our contemporary is silent on the reported instructions to the Governor about the transference of the Police Force to the Corporation. We trust that there is no truth in it; or, if there be, that the Corporation will have nothing to do with the matter.

It has been reported very generally, during the week, that Governor Gawler is likely to be succeeded at a very early day by Sir John Ellis. We have been unable to trace this report to any authentic source. There is not a shadow of doubt, however, that if Colonel Gawler has not already, as is generally reported, resigned, his recall will take place at no distant period. The present position of affairs, we believe, may be correctly stated thus:—Some time ago the Governor demanded from the Colonization Commissioners an increase of salary—£2000 per annum. It is said—requesting at the same time that the Commissioners, if they declined to comply with such increase, would forward His Excellency's resignation to Lord John Russell. The Commissioners are said to have replied briefly to the despatch, to the effect that it was impossible to entertain his application, although they would not withhold their support to the matter to the consideration of the Government.

The Commissioners at the same time resolved, as we stated the week before last, to curtail the Governor's expenditure as far as lies in their power, and instructions are said to have been forwarded directing His Excellency to stop the further progress of all buildings and public works not specially authorised, and what is more important for the public to know, intimating that none of Governor Gawler's drafts upon the Commissioners for the expenses of unauthorized works would be honoured.—*Adelaide Chronicle* Dec. 3.

CAPE.

MOSHESH, CHIEF OF THE BASUTUS.

In the speeches of Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, given in our last, reference was made to an address made to his people by Moshesh, Chief of the Basutus, which, when read by Mr. Walker, had not been taken down by our reporter. We have since been favored with a copy of it, which we have now the pleasure of laying before our readers. Mr. Walker before giving the Chief's words, said it would be proper to premise that in his speech he refers not only to important religious truths inculcated on that occasion, but also to information respecting the Australian aborigines, communicated in conversation the previous day. The Chief first addressed himself to two Chiefs, Mokare and Mokatchani, as representatives of the heathen party, and opposed to the reception of Christianity, the utter of the two being Moshesh's aged and now nearly superannuated father.

SPEECH OF THE CHIEF.

Rejoice, you Mokare and Mokatchani ye rulers of cities, rejoice! We have all reason to rejoice, because of the news we have heard. There are a great many sayings among men, some of them are true and others are false. The false have remained with us and multiplied, therefore we ought to pick out carefully the truths that remain, lest they should be lost among the rubbish of lies. We are told that we have all been created by one Being, and that we all spring from one man; sin entered man's heart when he ate the forbidden fruit and we have inherited sin from him. These men say they are sin, and that which is sin in them is sin in us, because we come from one stock, and their hearts and our hearts is one thing, thou Mokare hast heard these words, and thou sayest they are lies. You that are grown in years are the great men to us, because God places us in you and brought us out of you; therefore we look up to you. If these words do not conquer, the fact will lie with you. You say you will not believe what you do not understand. Look at an egg! If a man break it there comes out of it only a yallow and watery substance, but if it be placed under the wing of a fowl, a living thing comes forth out of it. Who can understand this? It is incomprehensible to us. Let us do like the hen. Let us give these truths a place in our hearts as the hen does the egg under her wings, and if we take the same pains something new will come of them.

Then turning for a moment to the missionary, Cassalis, he observed— "These men are come from afar, and as they can stay but so short a time with us, I wish you would write their names in a book and the things they have told us." Resuming his address to the people he continued— "We have heard of the Antipodes, but we turned it into a fable, thinking it was an invention to amuse children. Now we see men who have come from thence; they have told us every thing about that country. Now, what we see the people of that country are in the dark, these men say that we have been loved by God; we have plenty of food and clothing. The people of the Antipodes—what do you think they eat, oxen?—they have none; sheep?—they have none; their only food is birds, wild animals, fish, insects, and roots. And with what do you think they clothed themselves, with cloth?—they have none; with skins?—they have none; there remains for them only the feathers of birds. Their life is the Bushman's. Though you say God has not loved us because he has given less to us than to the whites; and now God has increased our riches by giving us Missionaries, which we must be thankful for.

I speak to you men! You have heard there are men of other nations who despise labour, and think it is only the lot of women to work. That it is below the dignity of man to put his hands to a tool. These friends have praised

your hands because they were employed in making baskets. They have praised the needle you have used in that work. It is right that men should assist women. When man was created after having looked around him, he found no being to make him complete. Then God who knew the wants of man extracted woman out of him. I am angry with you men. You assist the females in many respects, but not so much as you ought. I am angry with you men because I see your wives lying in the beds from disease, (the measles) and fear prevents you from entering to give them the assistance they need. Let me no longer observe this neglect.

I speak to you children! You also must assist your parents. These truths are written in a book. It is your duty to learn to read, that you may get knowledge and help your parents with the instruction you shall find therein, (beba batsua fele.) you are a parcel of lazy fellows!—*South African Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 13.

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PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY.

We are indebted to the Swan River *Inquirer* for the following interesting investigation of the western coast, by H. M. S. *Beagle*:— Although the last expedition of H. M. S. *Beagle* has not brought to light any very important discovery, yet some valuable additions have been made to our geographical knowledge of the N and N. W. coasts, and of Dampier's Archipelago. Several errors in the old charts have been corrected, and on many points pre-existing doubts have been satisfactorily cleared up. We believe that the following will be found correct account of what has been done:— Ritchie's reef was found 33 miles east of its present position on the chart; the long lost Trial Rocks have also been found; they bear N. N. E. five miles from Cape Dupon, the north point of Barrow's Island. The survey commenced at the Archbols, and a good chart has been made of these, as well as of 30 miles of the main abeast.

On the S. W. side of Moresby's flat topped range a most secure anchorage has been found, sheltered from all winds except those from the N. W. to N. by E. or N. The Archbols are not so extensive in longitude by one-fourth of a degree as Van Keulen had them. In latitude they come something near the present survey; by this they are made to trend N. N. W. parallel to the coast, occupying from 28 degrees 59' minutes S. to 28 degrees 13' minutes in lat. and from 113 degrees 33' minutes to 114 degrees 14' minutes in long. Instead of being one large lagoon as the present chart represents, they are divided into three groups separated by wide navigable channels; anchorages numerous, and good; there is no fresh water, but Walaby exist in great numbers. The extent of the present survey on the N. W. coast has been about 150 miles, beginning at Bezon Island; consequently there yet remains a large space of which nothing is known, and where land has not been seen by any one; it is precisely in this part that hopes have always been entertained of finding a river, and it is particularly unfortunate that this important point yet remains undecided. The part of the coast examined by the *Beagle* was very low, sometimes straight course with sand hills, in other places deep bays with mangroves into which numerous creeks ran; indeed these over-run the country for miles, so it may be imagined how low it is. From the numerous fires observed it is thought that the country must be thickly inhabited.

H. M. S. *Beagle*, Nov. 29, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—For the benefit of those entering Investigator's Straits from the westward, I beg to send you the position of a low rocky islet not laid down in the charts. Latitude of its centre—34 degrees 49' S., longitude 134 degrees 48' E., bearing S. 8 degrees E. (mag.) 9 miles from the high peak on Greenly's Island, and S. 81 degrees W. 10 miles from the south side of Whidbey's Croup. I have also added the position of the Neptune Isles, as Capt. Finders did not consider he had placed them within two or three miles of the truth. Latitude and longitude of the centre of each as follows:—35 degrees 16' S. 136 degrees 3' E. 35 degrees 21' S. and 35 degrees 22', 136 degrees 8' E. Between them and Athorp Island, we experienced a northerly current of more than a mile an hour—wind light from S. S. W.—Yours, &c.

J. L. STOKES, Lieutenant. Hobart Town Courier, January 1.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF BENGAL.

The quarterly assembly of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, was held at Free Masons' Hall on the night of the 23d instant. Owing to the conjoint labours, we understand, of too excellent Brethren, Mr. A. Grant, and Capt. A. H. E. Boileau, the Grand Hall had, under the directions of the Grand Master, undergone a complete and beautiful transformation, and become, from an oblong square room, hardly embellished in any way,—a tastefully arranged and highly decorated amphitheatre, round which the seats of the members of the several lodges, entitled to a place in the Grand Lodge, were arranged under their proper banners, the grand officers being separated from the rest by a slight palisade. There was a large assembly present, and after the Lodge had been opened in due order, the worthy Provincial Grand Master made an excellent address to the Brethren, which we recommend to the attentive perusal of every member of the craft. It would be well for the prosperity of Masonry, indeed, if, as the Grand Master observed, the Masterships of Lodges were made the reward of good conduct alone, and no other consideration influenced the election of a brother to supreme command in a Lodge; and also, if the Royal Arch degrees were only given to good Master Masons, and not to Master Masons indiscriminately. When the head is wrong, the rest of the members must suffer; and too many lamentable instances have been afforded, of lodges being totally disorganized, by the misconduct of their Masters.

To the Grand Master's remarks respecting the proposing and initiating of candidates, would also call the attention of the brethren. They cannot be too cautious in introducing new members into the craft. Much harm has been done to the cause of Masonry, by a laxity in the scrutiny instituted into a man's character, previous to his initiation into the order; and the uninitiated world, harshly judging the institution, by the conduct of a few unworthy brethren, have condemned it as a vicious one. When a man professing to be a Christian misrepresents himself, Christianity suffers not its tenets are known, and the man alone is injured, by his conduct, in the opinion of the world. But when a Mason is guilty of intemperance in any way, the world immediately attributes his misconduct to Masonry, the purity of which they doubt, and, because it is veiled in mystery, represent it to be some abominable rite, which induces the misdeeds which some of its unworthy members perpetrate. It rests with Masons alone, therefore, to save their order from reproach, and the only way in which they can effect this desideratum, is by attending to the advice of the Grand Master, and admitting none but worthy men into Masonry. The following is but a meagre outline of the Grand Master's address:—

Right Worshipful Deputy Past Grand Master, Warden and brethren.—The occasion, I may say of the first Anniversary of the revival of the Grand Lodge of Bengal and its territories, is of too interesting a nature to us all to permit of my passing it over without remark. What was about this time last year a matter of anxious anticipation, has since then become a triumphant reality, and the general cause of Masonry in the East has received a most palpable and beneficial impulse from the reconstruction of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and we commence our second Masonic year, therefore, under very happy auspices.

I must always consider that Masonry is apt to languish when the general body of the Fraternity have no place they can properly call their own, where to hold their regular meetings. Whatever doubts may have existed at first starting on this head, have, I believe, been pretty well set at rest by the experience of the last year. It would, indeed, be a very inconsistent thing for us to depend for a General Masonic Hall upon the mere suffrage of any party, or to hold our meetings in a place that we could not feel a right to occupy when we chose, and as we chose. It is true, that objections were started as to the locality, but my answer at the time was the same as it now is—show me a better place or a tenement better fitted for our purposes, and I shall be ready to enter into an arrangement to take it.

We have, I think, every reason to be well satisfied with the prosperous state of Masonry during the past year, no less than cause to be most grateful, that so many of us have been spared to be now ranged under our proper banners. It has all along been my wish that we might be enabled to point to some conspicuous object of general philanthropy, as rising out of the direct operation of Masonic principles, something of the practical scope and tendency of which would be at once understood and felt by those without the Square; and for instance the education of the orphaned of Masons, and the support of indigent aged masons. So much is not in our power in this respect, as we may desire, but then much more is effected by us than we have credit for on the part of those who are strangers to our principles; for wherever there is a Lodge with a St. John's box in it, there, as it were, do we behold a perpetual spring of charity pure and undefiled. I appeal to yourselves if there is not something very ameliorating to the heart, in the habitual exercise of that spirit of mercy that is prompt, silently and unostentatiously, to succour distress and to relieve the wants of the poor man, the widow and the orphan? Even in a social point of view, surely there is a very beneficial effect produced by an Institution which calls forth so much mutual kind feeling and amenity, as Masonry does among its members. It is, as you know, an association where conventional rank is but a secondary consideration, and where the noble metal of good character and good dispositions form the all in all, and not the stamp which fortune and circumstances may give it.

It is my duty again to enjoin upon you the fact that the solid prosperity of Masonry entirely depends upon a proper choice for initiation in the first instance, and a just selection of officers, especially of the *Master* of a Lodge, in the second. You ought to be very wary indeed, my brethren, in both these matters. Pardon me for stating that I have sometimes observed too great a readiness in lodges, to second the nomination of a candidate not known to the brother seconding. This is a pernicious act of complaisance, for no mason ought to second the nomination of any man who does not know, and for whose character he can not vouch. Of course I would make an exception where an experienced and respected Master Mason gave assurance for the person. Look very particularly to the quality of the man whom you select to rule over a Lodge. Let him be ever so smart a man in the chair—I would prefer to mere official ability, weight of character—and when I state that you are to look to the quality of the man—I mean the quality that is included in those simple but comprehensive words *Honest worth!*

Kindly bear with me also, if I venture to put you on your guard against what is so apt to disturb harmony—I mean masonic jealousy. The true mason ought to be above such a feeling, for he may rest assured that his day for advancement will arrive. Honors among us have their limits, and it is impossible that all should at once enjoy them. The Grand Lodge is a kind of Masonic Parliament, where representatives from various

lodges, meet for the protection and enlargement of their interests. I wish to give distant brethren, up the country, a personal interest in the Grand Lodge. You are aware that the number of Grand Stewards is limited by the book of constitutions. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, however, differs very materially from a Provincial Grand Lodge in England, in the vast extent of the province. I will, therefore, pending a reference to the Grand Lodge of England, take it upon myself in the only way in my power, to show my estimation of some of our more distant brethren, by increasing the list of Grand Stewards to ten; and on my nominating the four additional honorary ones, I anticipate your approbation of my selection. Thanking you my dear brethren for the patient courtesy with which you have listened to me, I will no longer detain you from the business of the evening.

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- Rt. W. J. GRANT, Grand Master.
Rt. W. R. NEAVE, Dy. G. Master.
Rt. W. G. HOVBLE SIR E.
RYAN, Pro D. G. Master.
Rt. W. C. BLACQUIER, Past D. G. Master.
Rt. W. H. BURLTON, Grand Sr. Warden.
Rt. W. H. HENDERSON, Grand Jr. Warden.
F. W. J. KING, Grand Treasurer.
F. W. SAKEL, Grand Registrar.
W. R. SWINHOE, Officiating.
F. W. A. GRANT, Grand Secretary.
W. F. W. BIRCH, Grand Sr. Deacon.
W. R. C. MACDONALD, Grand Jr. Deacon.
W. A. B. CLAPPERTON, Gd. Supt. of Works.
W. H. W. TORRES, Gd. Dir. of Cerem.
W. R. W. CHKW, Dep. G. D. of Cerem.
W. J. CHAUNCEY, Gd. Sword Bearer.
W. H. H. HAMBERTON, Grand Organist.
W. B. W. LAZARUS, Grand Pursuivant.
B. J. G. DAVIDSON, Grand Tyler.
W. KOBT. SWINHOE, Grand Sr. Deacon.
W. J. G. L. HOFF, Grand Jr. Deacon.
W. R. S. THOMSON, Grand Sr. Warden.
W. J. G. W. CURTIS, Grand Jr. Warden.
W. A. H. E. BOILEAU, Grand Treasurer.
W. C. L. TOTTENHAM, Grand Registrar.
W. H. G. GOWLAND, Grand Secretary.
W. M. J. LEMERHAND, Grand Sr. Deacon.
W. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, Grand Jr. Deacon.

The Lodge was closed at 8 30 P. M., and the brethren adjourned to the banquetting room, where a splendid collation was spread for them. Several excellent speeches were made on the occasion, but we were obliged to leave the banquet early, and did not hear one half of the orations. One, however, we gladly record. The Right Worshipful Grand Master called on the Brethren to fill a bumper, and in a speech peculiarly marked for its friendly and fraternal spirit, proposed, the health of the Grand Secretary, Brother A. Grant. The toast was drunk with more than usual cordiality and marks of friendly and fraternal feeling towards Brother Grant.

Brother Grant rose and addressed the brethren nearly as follows:—Right worshipful grand master—I feel proud and gratified, both from the feeling and friendly manner in which you have been pleased to notice me, and from the marked gratification the mention of my name has afforded the brethren. And, Sir, these feelings and expressions are the more gratifying to me, for whatever little exertion on my part that may have tended either to the improvement of this Hall, or to the convenience of the brethren, was entirely voluntary and unauthorized by the previous sanction of higher masonic authority; but, Sir, I enjoy not only this, but on every occasion of our meetings, more than an equivalent for any exertion made by me in the good cause, and that is the assurance of these I love and respect, and those who are loved and respected by the world. I have at least endeavored, as far as lay in the power of one man, to promote the interest of so beautiful, so glorious, and so mysterious a cause as that of Freemasonry. I say mysterious, Sir, because it is admitted an anomaly in the history of the earth. Without territorial positions, without any other coercing power than that immorality and virtue, it has survived the wreck of mighty empires, and resisted the destroying hand of Time. Contrast the history of Freemasonry with the history of the nations of the world, and what is the result? The Jews, God's favoured people, into whose custody masonry was first entrusted by its divine author—where are they now—a race of wanderers, scattered over the face of the Globe. And the stupendous and magnificent structure, the temple, at once their glory and the wonder of the world, where is it now?—not one stone left upon another! Babylon, in her day the Queen of nations, has fallen never to rise again. Egypt, with her kings and philosophers—classic Greece and Imperial Rome, we now find but occupying their place in the history of the world. But masonry, Sir, at this moment shines throughout the world, with as bright and undiminished a light as when first revealed by God to man. Must not then, Sir, the question often arise even to the most unreflecting mind, what is masonry. But I fear me, Sir, this question is seldom satisfactorily answered. Masonry does not consist as you have beautifully stated this night, in an extensive and correct knowledge of the ceremonial of its institute, or in an elaborate etymological research into the great landmarks of the order, nor in the extensive bestowal of eleemosynary relief—it is not Faith; it is not Hope; but all these are necessary to lead the truly speculative mason to a correct estimate of what masonry really is—and that is, Sir, erecting the human heart into a temple of unbounded charity, or unbounded love, to God and his creatures. This virtue will remain when Faith and Hope will be no longer required. It is a glory that reaches to and enlightens the "empyrean, or heaven of heavens"—in fact, Sir, it is what has been stated, by an inspired Masonic writer, the "glorious Shekinah of God himself." I beg, Sir, you will excuse the tedious, perhaps the intrusion, of these remarks; but—where can I find a time or place so fitting for the expression of an honest and conscientious Masonic sentiment as in the present assembly. Besides, I enjoy the innate gratification of knowing that poor and obscure as I am in a world, and poor and obscure indeed I feel myself to be, that a Masonic opinion or sentiment coming from me is not the less acceptable to my brethren on that account. We may never all meet round this board again, indeed, Sir, the heart of him who now addresses you may be first to be compressed into a cloud of the valley; but I am animated with a fervent hope, that by an unceasing endeavour to square my life and actions to the principles I have here stated, to be able calmly to meet the approach of our common enemy, and when removed from this mortal Grand Lodge, I may be admitted to a Lodge not built by human hands, eternal in the heavens, where the Grand Lodge of God will be opened, never to be closed, and where the Great Architect of the universe shall live and reign for ever.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 25.



We have received intelligence from Scinde of a late date which we lay before our readers. From Dair we learn up to the 6th Instant, that the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier England were to march the following morning for Quetta, while the Cavalry and one Troop of Horse Artillery were to remain at Dair until the 15th on account of the great scarcity of forage at Quetta, and then to go up the pass. The Head Quarters and the 1st Brigade arrived at Quetta on the morning of the 2nd. The news from Shawl (Quetta) is dated up to the 4th, and is to the effect that at the requisition of General Elphinstone, Brigadier England has to go on to Candahar with the wings of the 1st and 3d Light Cavalry, 1st Troop Horse Artillery and a wing of H. M. 41st Regt. as soon after their arrival at Quetta as possible, but no Native Troop are to go on to Candahar at present. The 2nd Grenadiers are to be stationed at Moo-tung, and a wing of the 1st Shah's Regiment at Khelat Gilzies with Lynch the Assistant Political Agent. It appears also by our letters up to the 24th Ultimo, that all is at present quiet in the Gilzies country, every thing according to all accounts was quiet about Candahar and a disposition is expected to advance on Herat this year. A letter from Ghizik of the 23rd Ultimo says "We are here on the Helmand watching Yar Mohammed who (as reports say) is coming down to attack Candahar, and he is certainly doing all in his power to stir up rebellion in the country, and letters from him to all the Chitral round us have been intercepted, but as for his coming the thing is ridiculous, he dare not as he is in the most awful stew himself, as he is being deserted by every body, and has not more than 1000 men with him, and does not know what to do. If war we cannot go against him this year as carriage is not procurable for all the large force which it is proposed to send, it will however be a poor affair after all, and no fight, and it is not unlikely that negotiations or bullying will settle the business." Our Correspondent also informs us positively that Major Todd has for his departure from Herat, been removed from his appointment, and ordered to join his Regiment, and in his place Major Rawlinson has received the Governor General's orders to reopen negotiations with Herat, and it is now very early certain that the Governor General has resolved on not sending any force against that place at present.

The view of affairs above given bears us out in the view we always took of the supposed Persian invasion of Herat. It has been a panic from the beginning, a second edition of the Russian bugbear, still we do think that Herat should be seized on, and Shah-Kumran and Yar Mohammed made to our power. There can be little doubt that the cunning minister bullied and humiliated Todd gloriously, after fleeing him all the subsidies; now whether we should send such troops remains with the Governor General to decide, we should say certainly in the affirmative, as until Herat is under us then will there be no peace for Shah Shoojah, while a strong garrison and repaired fortification would form a bulwark against Persian invasion which even with Russian assistance would as heretofore defy their united efforts.

APRIL 26th. 1841.

We have devoted so large a space to day our columns, to the Report of the Public Meeting held in honor of Sir James Carnac, and the subsequent presentation of the address, &c. that we have room and time for very little Editorial. On most occasions the departure of a Governor from a Colony brings forth a certain number of speeches, a great deal of mouth praise and very little real sympathy, but on the present occasion we have seen public feeling expressed with such warmth and earnestness of affection, that we may truly say "Here is a man who is really beloved by all classes and who must possess innate qualities which command respect and secure regard." The curtain is now about to be dropped over the Indo Political life of our respected Governor, and after more than 40 years of connection, and after having risen from a humble Cadet to a Baronetcy and a Government superior in extent to his Native Country, he leaves the scene on the lamented bed of sickness, and covered with honors, repose, quiet and health, in the temperate climate of his Father Land. His departure as far as we are concerned is to be deplored, but should he again enjoy the hard health of vigorous old age, we should not see him as heretofore a champion for our interests in the Assembly and the Senate. Sir James has been thrown into collision with all ranks of natives, and when we see the means of a clear flocking to him and with real joy in which there is no guile lamenting his departure in the languages of their Country, and among their own circles, we can be no doubt that his departure among us is a calamity to be deplored. The days of Sir John Malcolm we had no Governor so well fitted by his habits, to rule the people with the laws, language and custom, he is

intimately connected, and as Sir James Carnac has been accessible at all times and ready to listen to and remedy every grievance, we shall look far before we see his place supplied. There was an urbanity even in the refusals which circumstances imposed on him, and those who came away dissatisfied were never able to complain of a rough reception. The Armies of India owe him much and most of the latter ameliorations of the Service occurred while he filled the Chair of the Direction. The reduction of the time of Servitude to 20 years and the measure of apportioning the retiring pay to length of Service and not actual rank at the expiration of the required term, was we think carried while Sir James presided. (We may be wrong, but we think not, and at this hour have no means of ascertaining.) With regard to the energy of his measures, his disposition of the intriguing Rajah of Sattarah in the teeth of clamor, his settlement of the Guicowar's question, not to mention the responsibility which he took on himself on a late occasion of throwing troops into Scinde, are sufficient instances. The gratitude of the Bombay Public has been loudly and feelingly expressed. It has been appreciated, and those who witnessed the scene of Saturday last at Malabar Point, will have taken a good moral lesson, and seen an honest upright man receiving the earthly rewards of a well and usefully spent life from his fellow men, and while they witnessed the tear of sensibility (not weakness) roll down the cheek of the Veteran Warrior and Statesman, they must however selfish or vain have felt for the moment "so would I be respected and rewarded," and thus an incitement to good, will have been engendered by observing the public estimation of the brave, the wise, the just, and the virtuous!

On Thursday last we attended the Meeting at the Town Hall held by the Sheriff on a requisition of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to consider and adopt some measures to evince the good wishes of Society at large towards our respected Governor Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. on his final departure for his Native country.

At 4 o'clock P. M. The Hall was nearly filled by a concourse of European and Native Gentlemen, among whom were the Hon'ble J. H. Crawford and Mr. Danlop the Staff and Officers of the Garrison and the head of every one of the Native community, and when we say scarcely a person of any rank or influence of any persuasion was absent we need not enumerate individuals. We may however state here though out of place, that "apologies were read from the Chief Justice and the Lord Bishop for absence through unavoidable necessity, and their entire concurrence in the objects of the Meeting."

At a little after 4 o'clock having been obtained, our worthy Sheriff addressed the Meeting in terms something to the following effect, and we must now deprecate criticism on this report, as we only wrote down what a few hasty notes and a fallible memory gives us, of speeches which deserved a more faithful record.

**THE SHERIFF.**  
GENTLEMEN—I never received a requisition with greater pride and pleasure than that which called on me to assemble the present meeting. Connected as I am with Sir James Carnac by ties of blood and relationship, I cannot but feel deeply gratified and affected when I observe so numerous and highly respected an assemblage of Gentlemen, who have gathered together to testify their esteem for the person and character of my venerated relation, I shall leave his merits and services to be discussed by far abler friends who have been perhaps more continually with him and can depict them with more effect. If I can do no justice to the Chair, even with the best and most zealous efforts, and now I propose that the Honorable James Henry Crawford do take the Chair of this Meeting (*Great applause.*)

The Honorable James Henry Crawford then took the Chair and addressed the assembled Gentlemen as nearly as we could collect to the following effect.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
The numerous assemblage I see around me of all ranks and classes of the European and Native Community, is a satisfactory proof that notwithstanding the shortness of the time at which it has been necessary to call this Meeting together, its object has been widely promulgated and the wishes of those who on the spur of the moment took upon themselves to convene it, been extensively and cordially responded to. Under these circumstances a very few observations from me would suffice if I could bring myself to believe that the claims of our respected Governor to the respect and esteem of the Inhabitants of this Island, were confined to the period during which he has held the reins of Government in this Presidency—but as I consider those claims to date from a much earlier period than his present residence amongst us, and to be connected with a much wider field of usefulness than Bombay and its dependencies, I must crave your indulgence for a short time whilst I endeavour to place before you the grounds of the opinion I have now expressed.

been associated with the best interests of this settlement for a period of nearly seventy years. Mr. Rivett afterwards Mr. Rivett Carnac the Father of Sir James Carnac, entered the public service in India as a Writer on this Establishment at a very early period of life, and after passing through the several grades of the Civil Service with credit and distinction, was appointed a Member of Council here about the end of the last century.—In that situation he unhappily died in the year 1802. I think at the early age of forty two or three years.

Louise as my own connection with this place has been, it does not go quite so far back as the period I have just alluded to, but it carries me sufficiently near it to enable me to say, that at the period of my arrival in Bombay four years after Mr. Carnac's lamented death his name and his virtues were the frequent theme of conversation in the then limited Society, and his loss still universally deplored.—By the younger branches of the public service his memory was regarded with the most affectionate attachment and respect.—He was spoken of by them as the steady friend on whose counsel and assistance they could always rely with a confident assurance of success on his part, and a desire to promote their interests to the utmost of his power. His hand kept pace with his kindly heart, if other aid were necessary.—His House was open to them at all times, and his unbounded hospitality, and the charms of his domestic circle, where all were welcome, who deserved to be received there, were remembered by the young with gratitude proportionate to the respect they had entertained for him in life. By his contemporaries who had risen with him through the different branches of the service, and seen his good qualities gradually developing themselves through his whole career, Mr. Carnac's name was never mentioned without some friendly notice of his worth. His integrity, liberality, urbanity and freedom from every selfish feeling were acknowledged by all, and most by those who knew him best. In short they were used to speak of him at all times in the language of brotherly affection, and to mourn his early removal with brotherly regret. By the Natives of this place, of whom I see even now, a few around me who can themselves bear testimony to the truth of my assertions, and the Sires of many who must have heard their Fathers tell the same unvarnished Tale Mr. Carnac was held in as high estimation and regard as by his European friends, and I am sure I may confidently assert that there was not a Native of respectability in this Island who did not participate in the regret which attended his decease.

From such a Stock what but good fruit could spring? From the tree ye shall know its Fruit, and I venture to say without fear of contradiction by any one who knows Sir James Carnac as well as I do, that the good qualities of the sire have descended unalloyed and unimpaired to the Son.—And it is because I have good reason to believe that the recollection of his Fathers worth, and his witness of the estimation to which it raised him with his fellow men had a material influence in the early formation of Sir James' own character, and have been powerful incentives to the like well doing by himself, that I thus connect the Father with the Son in the claims which all here will allow the latter to possess to our attachment and esteem.

Of our respected Governor himself I will now say that he arrived in India as a Cadet for Madras in the year 1801, was appointed shortly afterwards, Aid-de-Camp to Mr. Duncan then Governor of Bombay and first assistant to the Resident at Baroda in December 1802. Having in the intermediate period been on Field Service in Guzerat as acting Aid-de-Camp to Major afterwards Colonel Walker, and to Col. Sir William Clarke Bart. of H. M. 84th Regiment. From the end of 1802 to the beginning of 1810 Sir James then Lieut. Carnac, continued at Baroda under Colonel Walker, who I must not forget to say held the appointment of Resident there, from the first creation of that appointment until his return to England in January or February 1810, and had the good fortune to obtain the countenance and friendship of which ended only with Col. Walker's life about eight or ten years since.

During the period of Col. Walker's residence at the Guicowar Durwar, very many measures of beneficial reform were introduced into its Government, and to none did he devote his mind with more unwearied zeal and persevering energy than the abolition of the practice so revolting to humanity of Female Infanticide in Katywar. In the accomplishment of this memorable object as all the other measures of Col. Walker's administration at Baroda, Sir James took a willing and laborious part, and on Col. Walker's resignation was appointed, and if my memory is correct at the special request of H. H. the Guicowar (Futty Sing) Acting Resident until the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be known. He was confirmed in the appointment by the Hon'ble Court's authority in 1811, and held the situation under many trying circumstances until the year 1819 when he was compelled by declining health to proceed to the Cape of Good

Hope, and thence to England which he reached I believe early in 1821.

An idle life but ill accorded with Sir James active mind, and he offered himself, as a candidate for a seat in the Direction as soon as renewed health enabled him to expect to be able to discharge its duties efficiently. After having polled considerably more than a thousand votes on his first standing at the General Election in 1826 a number rarely unsuccessful, he was returned without opposition on the next vacancy that occurred about April 1827, and at the end of eight years only, April 1835 appointed Deputy Chairman. He succeeded to the Chair in due course in the following year, April 1836, and on the expiration of the usual period of service, had the enviable distinction of being re-appointed to that high office, the strongest proof he could possibly receive of the Estimation in which his public services and private worth were held by the directors at large. I am not aware that there is another instance on record, of this kind. If there be it is of ancient date, and certainly such marks of confidence and good will have been of very rare occurrence.

No man ever worked harder in his vocation in the Court than Sir James Carnac, or more strenuously exerted himself for the benefit of the country in which his youth and earlier manhood had been spent. No man was ever more easy of access, or more desirous of attending to the just claims of all who sought his advice and support, than he showed himself to be during the whole period of his connection with the ruling authorities at home, and no one could possibly take more interest than he did in all that affected the rights, and privileges, and welfare of the Native portion of the Indian Community.

It is upon these grounds Gentlemen that I say Sir James Carnac has claims upon our gratitude and respect independent of his acts as Governor of this Presidency and I shall be disappointed indeed if you do not cordially adopt the opinions I entertain of his merits, on the brief review I have been able to take of his services, at this hurried moment of departure so suddenly and unexpectedly bursting upon our Ears. Merits which have been further recognized by a lasting and distinguished token of his sovereigns favor and which let me not forget to add obtained for him a very marked manifestation of the good opinion in which he was held in England on his departure for his Government here, in the large assembly of friends who bade him publicly farewell at the dinner given to him in London immediately preceding his Embarkation.

I have detained you Gentlemen longer than I intended to do: but I am sure I shall have your pardon in the interest I know you feel in every thing that is connected with our respected Governor's well earned character, and honest Fame. I will only add in conclusion that the Resolutions which will be submitted for your approval, will require a considerable sum to carry into effect: but I do not believe this would under any circumstances be an impediment to your adoption of them if they had your concurrence in other respects; and it cannot be so under present circumstances as I feel myself at liberty to assure you that a sum more than sufficient to insure the realization of all that will be proposed to you will be subscribed before we leave this Room.

The following Resolutions were proposed.

Proposed by W. C. BRUCE Esq. and seconded by FRANKIE COWASJEE Esq.

1. Resolved that an address expressive of the deep regret felt by this Meeting at the announcement of Sir James Rivett Carnac's intended resignation of the Government of this Presidency of the respect entertained for his character, be presented to him previous to his departure from Bombay.

JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY Esq. then addressed the meeting as follows.

Before submitting to the meeting the motion that has been placed in my hands, I am desirous of saying a few words.—I will not detain you long as neither by habit or nature am I qualified to address a public meeting. We are met to do honor to Sir James Carnac, and the large assembly present will testify (better than anything I could say,) to the estimation in which he is held by all classes of the community and especially the natives, whose warm and steadfast friend he has ever been. On his appointment as Governor first being known in Bombay the feeling of joy was universal and on his arrival he was greeted by us with the warmest expressions of pleasure. As a member of the Court of Directors he has been our friend. As Governor of Bombay he has been our friend. And I am quite sure that he will remain so to the latest day of his life. Under his Government the natives have felt a calm security and a perfect assurance in his protection of all they hold most dear—it is therefore not to be wondered at that they have assembled this day in such large masses to do him honor, who has proved himself to be their best friend. And now all that remains for me, is in my own and in the name of my fellow countrymen to assure him of our most affectionate regard and perfect esteem for all his noble qualities. I will now read to you the motion.

Proposed by JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY Esq. and seconded by Captain SWANSON.

2. Resolved that a service of Plate of the Value of one Thousand five hundred Pounds sterling be presented to Sir James R. Carnac as a token of the highest estimation in which his public services and private worth are held by the Donors, and their desire that he should possess a durable memorial of their regard.

Proposed by Captain OLIVER and seconded by JUGGONATH SUNKERSITT Esq.

3. Resolved that Sir James R. Carnac be requested to sit for his Bust to Sir F. Chantry on his arrival in England and that the same with appropriate Pedestal to be prepared under Sir Francis Chantry's directions be placed in such part of the Town Hall as the Committee that may be appointed to carry the wishes of the subscribers into effect shall here after select.

JUGGONATH SUNKERSITT Esq. spoke as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

Although I have been present at very many public meetings held at the Town Hall since its erection, still I cannot call to my recollection that at any time have my feelings been so painfully excited as on the present occasion. In making this declaration, I feel perfectly convinced that I am only uttering the sentiments of my Brother Natives who feel equally as myself the loss we are about to sustain in the departure of our present highly esteemed and worthy Governor, as long as a single native remains in Bombay, so long will a lasting remembrance of his numberless good acts remain firmly fixed in their breasts. His deportment towards the Natives, his urbanity of manners, in fact his general mode of conducting and entering into all matters likely to prove beneficial to them time will never efface nor will the space which shortly separates him from us be any impediment to our hearing of his having entirely recovered and in the enjoyment of perfect health, with great joy and satisfaction. We feel assured that although the natives will be at a distance of nearly 17000 miles from him, still that Sir James Carnac will ever take that same interest in their welfare as he has evinced before and since his arrival in this Country, his career has been most unfortunately a very short one, but be it as it may his administration has been distinguished, by many acts of wisdom and sound policy and as such it will tend to enhance him in their estimation.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE Esq. made the following address.

I rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded me of publicly testifying to the deep respect in which the character of Sir James Carnac is held by all classes of the Native Community. His appointment as Governor of Bombay was hailed with delight as universally as his departure is now lamented, and the only consolation we have is, that by returning to England he may be long spared to be our Benefactor and friend. In Sir James Carnac we lose a most excellent Governor, a warm and sincere friend, and one ever most anxious to hear our grievances and to redress them if possible, I shall conclude by assuring the Meeting that Sir James Carnac possesses the entire esteem and warmest gratitude of the whole Native population of Bombay.

Proposed by BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE Esq. seconded by P. W. LEGEY Esq.

4. Resolved that the sum of Ten thousand Rupees be set apart for the foundation of a Scholarship in the Great Medical College to be denominated the Carnac scholarship as an appropriate record of the interest Sir James R. Carnac has taken in the establishment of that Institution, and the zealous support he has afforded it both in England and in India from its first submission to the notice and patronage of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the present time.

The Chairman here stated that as time did not admit of the sentiments of the Community being taken in respect to the natives of the address to be presented to Sir James Carnac, previous to this Meeting, or indeed at the Meeting itself previous to the preparation of the address. The Gentlemen who had taken the most active part in carrying out the wishes of the Community up to the present time had thought it right to draw up an address which however imperfect it might be from the short period allowed for its completion, would be trusted be considered to be sufficiently expressive of the sentiments of the Meeting to authorize its immediate adoption, though he begged at the same time to say that it was open to any corrections or improvement which those present might think desirable. The Chairman then read the address as follows.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, BART. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Es. &c. &c.

Hon'ble Sir,  
We the undersigned European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay have heard with unfeigned regret the announcement of your intended resignation of the Government of this Presidency and immediate embarkation for Europe, and although the period fixed for your departure is too short, to admit of our saying all we could wish on such an occasion, we cannot take leave of your Excellency without some expression however inadequate even the most cursory review of your career from the period when you first set foot on these shores to the present moment, is calculated to inspire.  
But fortunately no lengthened or elaborate review is required. There needs no

other proof of your pre-eminence merit than the fact that you arrived in India a Cadet and are now Governor of Bombay, that you have risen in short from the lowest grade of the Military profession to one of the very highest situations in the Hon'ble East India Company's Service which it is open to any of their Servants to fill, while in the intermediate period you held for many years and in very critical times the highest diplomatic appointment under this Presidency at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar, and afterwards on your return to England were also for many years one of the governing body of India, where you not only attained the distinction of Chairman of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, but were also honored with a distinguished mark of your Sovereign's favor.

The information which the public in this Country can ever acquire of the acts and measures of the local Governments must always be more or less imperfect, but there are some features in every Administration of so striking a character, that none can be ignorant of them, and to these we shall accordingly direct our chief observations in advertising to the measures of your Excellency's Government. One of the most conspicuous of these and which as coming most warmly home to the Native portion of those who now address you demands our first notice, is the great interest which your Excellency has taken in the Education of the Native youth, and the means which have been adopted for its wider spread and diffusion throughout this Presidency, for the ultimate introduction more especially of English Educational institutions in all the large Towns. Emulating the example of your most eminent Predecessors your Excellency has not only followed out their plans for the attainment of this great end with the utmost zeal and energy, but in the Establishment of the Board of Education have employed an Instrument which more than any other seems calculated to give it the strongest impulse.

A second marked feature in your administration and one which also nearly affects the interests of the Native portion of the Community, is the earnest desire you have at all times manifested to give full effect to that clause in the last charter act which declares the Natives to be eligible to "any place, office or employment under the Company," by seizing every opportunity of employing them in situations of trust and emolument in the public service.

These are a few of the many benefits crowded to the short space of less than two years for which the Native Community have to thank your Excellency, while the European public have also their debt of gratitude to acknowledge in the complete organization which has been effected in the regular and rapid monthly communication with Europe by means of Steam Navigation, as well as for the acceleration of the Dawks between the several Presidencies, to both of which objects your Excellency has likewise devoted a great deal of time and attention.

Speaking generally of your administration, we should say that in external affairs it has been marked by the settlement of several questions with the Native States which had long been subjects of anxious consideration to the Government, that your Policy has been to maintain the most amicable relations with all those states and to uphold them in all their just pretensions. We would particularly instance your Excellency's vigor and promptitude in sending reinforcements of troops to Scinde at a crisis when affairs there were a very threatening aspect, the effect of which was to crush the insurrectionary spirit which was then fast spreading, and to restore the supremacy in those Countries which was essential to their tranquility, and that in your management of its internal affairs your Excellency's object has been to carry out all improvements contributing to the Commercial prosperity of the Country and the development of its resources.

Distinguished as your Excellency has ever been for your courteous and affable demeanour, and for your ready accessibility to all classes of the Native Community whether it were to the poorest individual who had a Petition to present, or the wealthy one to pay his respects, we cannot pass over in silence so marked a trait in your Excellency's character. The willing ear you have ever been ready to lend to their complaints and your knowledge of the Native languages which enabled you to hold direct communication with them. Your kindness of manner and earnest desire that every person who had any application to make should go away pleased and satisfied, have endeared you to their hearts and will long be remembered among them.

In conclusion it only remains for us to transmit to your Excellency as an accompaniment to this address the Resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay held at the Town Hall this day, and to solicit your Excellency's permission to carry those Resolutions into early and full effect.

We now bid you Farewell and in doing so, have only to add our earnest hope for the speedy and complete restoration of your health and for the long enjoyment in your Native land of every happiness in the bosom of your family.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,  
Hon'ble Sir,  
Your humble and obedient Servants,  
Signed by above, 1500 of the principal European and Native Inhabitants.  
Bombay, 22d April 1840.

Proposed by H. ANDERSON Esq. and seconded by DADABHOY PESTONJEE Esq.  
Resolved that a subscription be immediately entered into effect for carrying the three preceding resolutions into effect and that a copy of the resolutions adopted at this meeting with subscription Lists for signature be laid on the Table of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and at the Town Major's Office with the permission of the proper Authorities.

Mr. H. L. ANDERSON C. S. spoke as far as we could collect to the following effect.

I rise to move the fifth resolution. I am unwilling to allow this opportunity to pass away without an expression, by some member of my family, of deep respect for Sir James Carnac a tribute which my father would himself have paid, had he not thought proper for obvious reasons to be absent on the present occasion. I can easily imagine it to have been a source of the sincerest congratulation to all classes of society in this Presidency and especially to the Native Community when they ascertained a few years since, that the Individual who had been selected by H. M. Ministers to hold the reins of Government in and to overlook the great interests connected with this Island, was not a mere political dependant, not one unacquainted with the habits, custom, and language of its inhabitants, but one who had already filled a most responsible civil appointment with the highest credit, one whose ability was proved, whose information was derived not from the speculation of theorists but from the ample source of experience, whose feelings were warm and keen, as if just gushing from the fount of humanity, whose character was visibly stamped with worth as if sharp from the mint of honor, those happy anticipations had not been disappointed, the assembly (composed of all classes) which now crowds this Hall the enthusiasm which prevails over our proceedings afford a substantial proof that Sir James Carnac whilst in the exercise of the functions of our Governor, has most essentially and most emphatically done his duty. By his unaffected kindness of demeanour, by his unostentatious virtues, by the open heart, and by the liberal hand—he so endeared himself to all, that his name will ever be familiar as a household word upon our lips, and his memory will be deeply graven on the fleshy tablets of our heart. For who is there with heart so cold, as not to have admired that nobility of genuine philanthropy, that free masonry of intellect, which enabling its possessor to cope with the loftiest, has yet condescended to regard the interests of the meanest. It is by his unwearied anxiety to promote the interests of this Presidency, by his constant recollection that Government is intended for the benefit of the Governed, that he has secured the proud assurance, that his name will be handed down from generation to generation, as one of the worthies of this Island, as one among those who have adorned it by their talents or benefitted it by their virtues, such as were the original, and vigorous intellects of Elphinstone and Malcolm, and that name still more dear to students, great in every thing, that was either exactly legal or comprehensively philanthropic, the analytic mind of Mackintosh. In enumerating the services of our distinguished Governor, I might expatiate on the energy exhibited in the conduct of an arduous war, or on the diplomatic skill displayed in various critical emergencies, but as they have been alluded to by our excellent Chairman, any remark from me would be superfluous, I would prefer drawing the attention of the meeting to the efforts made by Sir James Carnac to achieve a holy triumph, a bloodless Victory by his unremitting exertions to promote the influence of education, the truest and best reformer. Those who have perused the letter of our respected Governor addressed to Captain Ramsay a letter written when bowed down by broken health and anxious spirits, must be convinced of his solicitude to extend the influence of mind over matter and to confer on the Natives of this country, the great boon of useful knowledge. It is by such measures as these that this great country will be confirmed as an integral part of the British Empire, and it is through the instrumentality of such men as Sir James Carnac, that the paramount rulers of our Presidencies, our merchant kings will reign for ever in the hearts of a prosperous and happy, because a free and well governed people. That Sir James Carnac may enjoy in England the health which has been denied him here, that it may be long before he is torn away from the familiar touch of genial hands, from the household affections from the sweet sympathies which constitute the grace and charm of domestic life, must be the hope and prayer of all, who have ever enjoyed his society, and believe, me, of none more, than of the family of that humble Individual, who now does himself the honor to address you. And when in the fullness of time, in the serenity of a good old age, he feels the approach of that

dissolution which is the common lot of all, we are assured he will be blest with that consolation, which inspires hope amidst the dimness of the future, the memory of a well spent life.

Proposed by Revd. W. K. FLITCHER and seconded by ARDASSER HORMUSJEE Esq.  
Resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the present meeting with power to add to their number.

J. H. Crawford Esq. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq.  
W. C. Bruce Esq. Franjee Cowasjee Esq.  
L. R. Reid Esq. Jozonath Sunkersett Esq.  
John Bywan Esq. Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq.  
Dr. McLennan Esq. Dhackjee Dadajee Esq.  
Capt. Oliver Esq. Mahomed Ally Rogay Esq.  
P. W. Leggett Esq. A. S. LeMessurier Esq.

Proposed by A. S. LeMessurier Esq. and seconded by N. wrojee Jamssetjee Esq.  
Resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee in England to give effect to the wishes of this meeting in that quarter, under such instructions as the General Committee already appointed may think it necessary to furnish them with.

William Crawford Esq. M. P.  
David Deas, Inglis Esq.  
Lt. Col. Robt. Barnwall.

Proposed by Dr. Kays, and seconded by Dhackjee Dadajee Esq.

Resolved that the address which has now been read by the chairman be adopted by this meeting, and presented by him and the members of the General Committee with such other members of the community as may desire to accompany them to Sir James R. Carnac at such time and place as he may be pleased to appoint.

MUNMOHANDASS DAVIDASS Esq. then spoke as follows.

MR. CHAIRMAN.

It gives me great pleasure to express on behalf of the Banians of Bombay (one of the most numerous most wealthy and most anciently established races in this flourishing and populous island) the deep sentiments of respect, gratitude, and attachment, with which the rule of Sir James Carnac, brief as it has been, has inspired them, and the sincere regret which they, in common with all the other Natives of the Presidency, feel at his present departure from among them.

By his scrupulous care to avoid any interference with their religious opinions and customs; by his zealous and steady encouragement of the cause of Native Education, by the example which he has set of promoting Natives to offices of honor and emolument, Sir James Carnac has established a lasting Title to the gratitude of the natives of Western India as a public man.

In his private capacity, as the first Gentleman of the settlement, he has equally earned their personal attachment. His splendid hospitality, in which he ever made us partakers which our European brethren as far as our religious Customs would allow, the spirit of kindness, good breeding, and conciliation which presided over his daily intercourse with us, and above all, his ready accessibility and courtesy to all classes, must long endear his memory to the natives of Bombay.

Indeed, tho' but two years resident among us, Sir James has in that short period accomplished the work of a long administration in firmly cementing our attachment to British rule and civilization; by making us practical participators in both, giving us, as it were, for the first time a share in the common wealth and reciprocity to us on Terms of equality, all the amenities and courtesies of private life.

Proposed by Doctor Burns and seconded by Aza Mahomed Jaffer.  
Resolved that Cursetjee Jamssetjee Esq. be requested to undertake the Office of Secretary to the General Committee and to collect the subscriptions of Individuals paying the same as received into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the committee of the Carnac Testimonial.

Proposed by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. and seconded by Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.

Resolved that the best and most cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon'ble James Crawford Esq. for his able conduct in the chair.

J. H. CRAWFORD,  
Chairman.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS

PURSUANT to notice a very large assembly of the European and Native Society of Bombay assembled at Malabar Point on Saturday morning to present the address voted on the previous Wednesday at the Town Hall. On the entrance of Sir James Carnac who appeared deeply affected, The Hon'ble James Henry Crawford having taken the address up which was engrossed on Parchment and warded in a cover of Kinkob and was signed even in this short time by 1500 persons, addressed his Excellency as near as we can recollect in the following terms. We regret that we cannot follow him throughout his very elegant and appropriate speech. Something we will however attempt a slight sketch.

We are only sorry that we cannot give a better idea of a speech replete with feeling and which found a responsive echo in every breast.

SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC.  
I wait on you with the other Gentlemen immediately around you as a Deputation from a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of this place, held at the Town Hall on Thursday last the 22nd instant to present to you the Address and Resolutions then unanimously agreed to and to solicit your permission to carry the latter into full and early effect.

In now expressing a hope that the request I have been instructed to prefer will have your ready concurrence, I feel it to be my duty to state that in proposing the measures contemplated by the Resolutions of Thursday last, the Meeting had a two fold object in view, being desirous on the one hand to rear some lasting record of your administration in this Island, which should tell their children, and their children's children, the estimation in which you have been held here, and on the other that yourself in the first instance, and your children after you should possess an equally durable mark of our esteem, reminding you and them in all after time of the friends you now leave behind you, and of the respect and good wishes that accompany you from these shores.

Mr. Crawford then alluded to his own regret at Sir James' departure the long acquaintance and friendship that had subsisted between them the numerous acts of kindness he had received from Sir James when in the direction, and the large debt of gratitude he owed him for his steady and unvarying exertions on his behalf, and through him to the benefit of the service generally, when such assistance was of the deepest importance to his own immediate character and interests, and relatively to every Member of the Service to which he had the honor to belong and concluded by expressing his fervent hope that the sacrifice which Sir James was now making of inclination to duty for the welfare of his family, would be followed by renovated health, and a long enjoyment in their Society of every happiness they could mutually desire.

During the delivery of the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford's speech, Sir James was visibly and deeply affected, when the resolutions had been read, he rose and though asked and conjured to be seated he commenced a speech excellent in its sort but broken by natural and manly bursts of feeling. We will attempt to give a faint outline of what fell from Sir James, we know that we are not altogether correct, but if our report breathes of a fervent kind and admirable feeling to all ranks of Society, we shall approach something near the original.

Sir James then spoke as nearly as we recollect as follows.

"Gentlemen—I feel that words can very inadequately express my feelings on this one of the proudest occasions of my life, and your address shall go down as an heirloom to my family as the most precious of records. Hereafter when I look back on my past life if I retain any doubts of the usefulness of my career, I shall refer to this document and feel at peace with myself. I came Gentlemen to this country determined as far as in me lay to promote the interests of all classes, if I have failed it has not been through want of solicitude. My hon'ble friend has alluded to my favors to himself, and I can only say from him I have ever received able assistance, and every Member of my Council has acted with me without a shadow of difference of opinion. Native Education has always been a subject of my solicitude, and as education has raised Great Britain into the highest grade in the scale of nations, so I trust it will raise British India to pre-eminence in the East. To my Native friends I feel deeply grateful, to my European I need not attempt to express the regret I feel at the imperative necessity which urges my departure. If I had no domestic interests to consult though my life were at peril I would have freely offered that life for the public Service. As it is I have a duty due to my Family, and I leave you all assuring you that your best interests will always be the dearest wish of my heart. I shall now Gentlemen read a few words in answer to your address.

MALABAR POINT, 24th APRIL 1841

GENTLEMEN,  
I am deeply affected by this expression of feelings on the part of the Inhabitants of Bombay on the occasion of my departure, and to say that I thank you most cordially and sincerely is but a faint description of the emotions which this address has excited in my bosom.

I recognize in this public effusion of good will the highest, and indeed almost the only legitimate reward to which a functionary of the state can aspire, it confirms the hope which I have always thought with much diffidence, ventured to entertain that my star here, however brief has not been altogether unsatisfactory or useless, and tells me that I have acted up to the determination with which I assumed the reins of Government in short, it assures me that I have done my duty. That this assurance, I repeat, there can be no reward of higher value it will form a landmark in my existence to which I can always refer with satisfaction, and if hereafter in reviewing the events of my past life I should at any moment feel depressed by doubts or misgivings as to the amount of Good which I may have done amongst you, this address and these resolutions will come to my aid with the consolatory assurance that in the opinion of those the best qualified to judge my labors have not been wholly useless.

You have alluded (and for this allusion I sincerely thank you) to the years I passed in early life in the service of the Hon'ble Company in this Country. During that period I had many opportunities of studying

the true interests of the Natives of India and acting always on the principle that the power we possess is merely delegated to us in trust for the benefit of those we are called on to govern, I have never ceased to consider these interests as deeply and inseparably interwoven with our own. For this reason I have been most anxious that the spread of Education in India should keep pace with the march of intellectual improvement in Europe, and being well aware that there is no stronger bond of union than a Community of language, I have been most desirous that the rising generation of our Indian fellow subjects should have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the English tongue.

This is the first step to qualify them for employment under the British Government, but it involves also consequences of a much higher and important nature inasmuch as it tends to put them in possession of the Key of those stores of knowledge and consequently of power, which have raised England to her present pre-eminence amongst European nations, and will I trust eventually raise British India to a corresponding pre-eminence amongst the nations of the East. These sentiments have been long habitual to me and are so deeply engrained on my heart that I almost appear to myself to be indulging in useless repetitions when I assure you that the welfare of the Natives of India generally is the object of my warmest aspirations, while in whatever part of the world I may be destined hereafter to dwell the prosperity of the Inhabitants of Bombay particularly will be the object of my unceasing effort.

To this end my humble endeavours will always be at the service of the Bombay community and if they can in the slightest degree add to your local or social advantages it will be a source of the most unmixed gratification to me.

Begging you once more to accept my warmest thanks for this kind & affectionate demonstration of your good will, I will no longer delay the most painful part of this morning's duty, and in bidding you farewell, can only once more say that I do so from my heart.

I remain Gentlemen with Sentiments of the highest Regard and Esteem.

Your faithful friend & Servant.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC.

After the Meeting the great portion of the European and Native Gentlemen present waited on Lady Carnac and Family to bid them adieu. We believe we may safely say that if warm wishes and fervent aspirations can be available towards his restoration to health that Sir James Carnac carries with him the kind regards of a classes of Society, and we can only trust he will be spared yet for many years to advocate the cause of this country in the Councils of our Honorable Masters at home.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CARNAC'S TESTIMONIAL.

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
The Hon'ble G. W. R. J. B. Dunsterville	Rs. 100	Fransjee Cawas	1,000
Anderson	500	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000
J. H. Crawford	500	Cursetjee Jamssetjee	500
The Hon'ble Sir H. Roper	200	Rastoojee Jamssetjee	500
J. A. Daulop	300	Sorabjee Jamssetjee	500
W. C. Bruce	150	Cursetjee Furdoojee	300
L. R. Reid	200	Paruck	300
Robert Oliver	200	Dhanjeebhoy Framjee	200
J. P. Willoughby	200	Dhackjee Dadajee	1,000
P. M. Melville	300	Custaath Narrojee	1,000
James Burnes	100	Hurriehund Narrojee	1,000
H. F. Bowden	100	Oppal Row Myrall	1,000
H. L. Fawcett	50	Bhimasanker Gungadhar	1,000
W. Howard	100	Balerustee Gungadhar	1,000
A. S. Ayrton	100	Venack Gungadhar	1,000
H. L. Anderson	50	Bomanjee Hormusjee	1,000
E. Stanton	100	Rustoojee Hormusjee	500
Geo. Fulljames	30	Ardassor Hormusjee	500
E. K. Elliot	50	Cursetjee cawasjee	750
A. W. Clarke	50	Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
H. N. Ramsay	30	Mahomed Amin Rogny	125
J. H. Dunsterville	100	Mehomed Fookroodeen Rogay	125
		Jagonathjee Sunkersett	1,000
		MunmoHANDASS DAVIDASS	500

Dadabhy Pestonjee	300	Soon lardass Pranjee	100
Manchejee Pestonjee	200	Mucco-indjee Shamjee	25
Venack Parshuram Bhawoo Deo	500	Parjee Luokmaddass	20
Carsetjee Ardaseer	500	dass Seet by Narro	100
Dad sett.	500	Modoo Nuroon	39
Rattonjee E. Tuljee	500	Pandoo Moorlydhar	25
Rajah Vajasingjee	500	Luxamon Hurrichund	100
Manockjee Lintjee	400	Ratoomah Cestun	100
Cawajee	400	Nathobhoy Ram	50
Nenje Saseeram	350	Cursetjee Manockjee	25
Carsetjee Rastomjee	201	Vinoo Sankar Sanoy	20
Ardaseer carsetjee	100	Rastomjee Nowro	50
Builder	100	Pestonjee Mupock	15
Jehangheer Narsarwanjee	300	Gummadass crist	51
Wadia	300	Mignooran chand	51
Tamoojee Jamotjee	300	Hymrajee Bomon	50
Dessay of	300	Joe Satt.	50
Venack Marjee	300	Agz Mahond Jaf	250
Vauchund chooshalchund	225	Eshall Sason	100
Jehangheer carset	225	Byramjee Fuckerjee	25
Nowrojee Jamsetjee	201	Satt. Surojee Sa	151
Builder	201	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Gopaldass Madow	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
choodass Satt.	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Moondass Satt.	125	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Rormusjee Bhicoo	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand Prom	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand of Ahme	125	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
dabab	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Nafojee Jalkoon	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Jehoboy Dada	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
bioy	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Ramdas Hira	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand.	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chooshalchund	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Nalchand of Ah	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
medab.	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Ameerechund Khim	151	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand.	151	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Kimohund Mottich	151	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand.	151	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Mahond Hasso	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Rogay	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Dadabhy Peston	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
jee of Surat	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Mottee Ragoonant	100	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Footchund capot	75	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
chand	75	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Manockjee Nasse	75	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
vanjee	75	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Luxamonjee Govind	50	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
jee	50	Sett. Surojee Sa	151
Javerchund Atm		Sett. Surojee Sa	151
		Total	28,732

DINNER TO CAPTAIN LEWIS BROWN.

Communicated. A splendid dinner was given at the Byculla Club on the evening of Wednesday the 21st inst. to this gallant Officer in commemo-

ration of his gallant defence of the Fort of Kahun in Upper Scinde. The attendance of the Members of the Club was large, and the dinner and wines excellent. H. Fawcett Esq. was called to the chair in which he was most ably assisted by W. Howard Esq. who officiated as Vice. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman rose and addressed the party to the following effect:—

It affords me much satisfaction to call on you to fill a bumper toast in honor of the gallant officer whose services and return amongst us, we are this day met to celebrate and do it with the greater cheerfulness and pleasure as I know you all respond to the feelings which animate me in proposing his health. Were any proof necessary Capt. Brown, of the cordiality and satisfaction with which the enrollment of your name amongst the Members of the Byculla Club has been received, I would point to the Gentlemen round this table; it required no summons to ensure their attendance, there was no canvassing to induce the meeting what it is—and I believe had a notice been generally circulated our walls would scarcely have held the members who would have pressed forward to do you honor. To the greater part of these gentlemen you may have been personally a stranger, you have rendered yourself well known by your truly British conduct, by your high moral courage, by your firmness and elevated bearing under circumstances of no ordinary character, by your constancy, endurance, and fortitude in a position of extreme peril when by the high qualities you developed, you not only preserved the lives of the gallant officers and men under your command, but added another wreath to the time honored colors of your Regiment and shed a lustre on the army to which you belong.

It may pay your patient gentlemen, but I trust I shall not be occupying too much of your time if I rapidly review those 5 months during which Captain B. in so resource and soldier-like a manner held the castle dangerous of Kahun. How he kept alive the spirit of his men under the severest privations and even when all hope of relief was gone—and how by his exertions of his energetic spirit he gained the respect and confidence of his enemies, and under their safe conduct marched on the poor remains of his devoted detachment with all the honors of war, and gained unscathed the camp of the friends and follow up.

little clearing to make it practicable for Guns. General Brooks with the first Division of his Force reached Quetta on the 2nd April, and it is expected will not move but sit down quietly where he is for some time. There seems no prospect of his going forward, and Quetta seems calculated for a cantonment as the climate is beautiful and the means of living though scarce at present will soon abound when the Country People find all is quiet, and if the new road from Soomeancee is constructed supplies will easily be got up from Bombay. The latest piece of intelligence is that Nusseer Khan is expected to come in on the 7th a little earlier than before stated.

From what we can learn from the above and other sources we should be inclined to think that no campaign towards Herat will take place this year—and as the climate is so good at Quetta we can only rejoice that our brave Troops will have at least one cool station. We fear much though from the position of affairs below the Pass. The Kujucks have been driven to desperation and the whole of the Tribes must look on us with distrust. We should not be at all surprized to hear of serious outbreaks, or that the Boogies Kujucks Murrees and all the Tribes have rushed down into the plains and carried fire and sword and devastation wherever they appear. We trust that Troops sufficient for safety have been left behind, if not no doubt attempts will be made to destroy the weak detachments in detail. Our Political Agents announce the coming in of Nusseer Khan but at present he stands aloof, and he has deceived us so often that we shall be still sceptical of his intentions; and if he does come in will his so doing quiet the country? We should like an answer from the Political Agents.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 26th March 1841. No. 194 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to confirm the following Field Orders issued by Major General Brooks, commanding the Troops in Scinde, on the 26th December last, and to direct that the arrangement therein made for Brigading the Infantry of the force, be considered to have effect from that date, in so far as the Government General Order of the 20th October last.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. Bombay Castle, 7th April 1841. No. 226 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 3rd instant, Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith was appointed to the Medical charge of the Political Agency in Lower Scinde, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India. No. 230 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—21st Regiment N. I. Ensign F. Norton to be Lieutenant, vice W. Weston, deceased, dated 17th December 1840. The undersigned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Curzon promoted.

For the purpose of being remanded to his Regiment.

No. 223 of 1841.—The Field Army Orders by Major General Brooks, Commanding Scinde Force, dated 22nd November last, placing Captain H. C. Teasdale, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under the orders of the Assistant Commissary General, is confirmed.

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

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
HEAD QUARTERS, MAHABLESWAR, 12TH MARCH 1841.

The following arrangements in the Medical Department of the Army are ordered.  
Assistant Surgeon D. Davies, is removed from the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, and attached to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, viz. Weathered.  
Assistant Surgeon D. Fryer, is attached to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Davies, and directed to join forthwith.  
Assistant Surgeon R. H. Davidson, is directed to proceed to Karachi by the earliest opportunity, for general duty under the Superintending Surgeon in Scinde.

The following orders are confirmed:  
A Field order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp Meekeon the 4th March 1841, directing the following medical arrangements to take place.  
Assistant Surgeon Curran to afford medical aid to the Wing of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and the Detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during their march to Dair, from the 5th of that month.  
Assistant Surgeon Darham, to afford medical aid to the Wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry on their march from Dair to Quetta, and Assistant Surgeon Curran to receive medical charge of the Head Quarters and Wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, remaining at Dair.  
Surgeon Patch, to afford medical aid to the Company Madras Sappers and Miners, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Curran.

An order by Major General Willis, dated Ahmedabad the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Davies to receive medical charge of the Gondouche and the Detachment of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry at that station.

An order by Brigadier P. Fearon, dated Mhow the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Davies of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed in medical charge of the Right Wing of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on its march to Ahmedabad, from the 6th instant, and to return to the former station on being received.

An order by the same officer, directing Surgeon Sinclair of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to assume medical charge of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry from Assistant Surgeon Davies, until further orders.

The European General Court Martial assembled a Bombay, and of which Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith of the Regiment of Artillery is president, is dissolved.

The following officers have leave of absence:  
Medical Staff.—Superintending Surgeon J. Bird, Southern Division of the Army, from 1st to 15th May, on urgent private affairs to visit the Presidency.  
Staff.—Lieutenant F. Fanning, Assistant Superintendent of Bazaar Poonah, from 15th April to 10th May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Marathi Language.  
1st Eur. Regt.—Ensign G. De Joy, being duty with the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, from 10th April to 1st May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee Language.  
9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. H. Ford, from 1st April to 31st May, on medical certificate to proceed to Aboo.  
Head Quarters, Mahabeshwar, 13th April 1841.  
A Regimental order by Major D. Forbes, dated Camp Dair the 8th March 1841, directing Jemadar Munna Farooqi, to act as Native Infantry, during the absence of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The following officers have leave of absence:  
Medical Staff.—Surgeon J. Don, Staff Surgeon at Poonah, from 1st to 31st May, on private affairs to proceed to Mahabeshwar.  
Cavalry.—Cornet C. H. Barnewell, from 15th April to 1st June, on private affairs to visit the Mahabeshwar Hills.  
2nd Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, from 12th to 30th April, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay, and Mahabeshwar Hills.  
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col., Adjutant General of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
SECRET DEPARTMENT.  
Bombay Castle, 12th April 1841.  
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Notifications dated the 29th ultimo, issued under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 1st Instant.

NOTIFICATION.  
FORT WILLIAM SECRET DEPARTMENT.  
THE 29TH MARCH 1841.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following copies of reports from Brigadier Shelton, Commanding the forces lately ordered into the Nazian Valley to enforce the refractory tribe called the Sungoo Khaal, a service which has been performed with a degree of perseverance, and exertion, highly creditable to the Brigadier and the Officers and men under his command.  
By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.  
T. H. MADDOCK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Camp Nazian Valley, 24th February, 1841.  
TO MAJOR GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.

Comg. in Afghanistan, on his march towards Cabool, via Peshawar. Sir,—I have the honor to report to you that at the requisition of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Soojahool Moolk for a force to co-erce a refractory Tribe called the Sungoo Khaal, inhabiting the Nazian Valley, I marched from Jellalabad on the morning of the 21st instant with the Troops noted in the margin, in progress to Beshboolaq. I arrived there on the 23rd and was joined by Captain Ferris Corps of Jazilech and the 3d Regiment of Jan Baz. I left Beshboolaq with the force under my command, at 4 o'clock this morning, and entered the Sarobi Pass, leading into the Nazian Valley, soon after day break, according to the following disposition. Two hundred of the Jazilech un-

der Hyder Ali, Native Commandant, on the left flank, to move along the high ground closing the Valley on the East side, the remainder of the Corps under the Command of Captain Ferris on my extreme right, to take the enemy on the left flank, two Companies of H. M's. 44th Regt. and two Companies of the 27th Regt. N. I. supported by two Companies of the former Corps and one of the latter, with two six-pounders, the former under the Command of Capt. Scott and the latter of Capt. Swayne, of H. M's. 44th Regt. to crown and move along the heights to the right, on the west side of the Valley. I myself, with the main body, composed of the remaining Companies of H. M's. 44th under Lieut. Col. Mackrell, and of the 27th Regt. N. I. under Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, with two guns under Captain Nicholl, of the Hoiss Artillery, supported by the 1st Regiment of Jan Baz under Lieut. Golding and a Squadron of Shah's 2nd Cavalry under Lieut. Mayne, proceeded up the centre of the Valley. Captain Craigie, with the Shah's 3d Infantry Regiment, the Mountain Train under Captain Beckhouse, 3d Jan Baz under Lieutenant Dowson, and a numerous body of Gooloo or Moolkeahs, made a considerable detour and entered the Valley of the eastern pass.

The more unfortunate position of Captain Ferris with his Corps on the extreme right brought him in immediate contact with the enemy as they were driving off their herds and flocks and retreating with their women and children, and as these were inclining over to the left side of the Valley to get out of his reach, the party of two hundred under Hyder Ali, Native Commandant, very opportunely met them from that side, when most of the cattle fell into our hands and several men were killed and wounded on both sides, a party of Jan Baz under Lieutenant Golding, made a successful charge amongst the fugitives and killed several.

The conduct of Captain Ferris and the men of his Corps was conspicuous throughout the day, they attacked the enemy with great gallantry and pursued with determined bravery of almost insuperable heights, driving the enemy before them under a galling fire, as did also the parties under Captains Scott and Swayne. I much regret that Captain Ferris' Corps have suffered some loss. Several Companies of Her Majesty's 44th Regt. and 27th Regt. N. I. were out during the day on skirmishing parties, and on every occasion displayed a conspicuous bravery that ensured success.

A few men held out in two Forts and obliged me to blow open the gates, which was effectually accomplished by Lieutenant Pigou of the Engineers, supported by the Light Company of H. M's. 44th Regt. under Capt. Robinson. It is to me a source of deep regret to have to report that the second occasion proved fatal to Lieutenant Pigou, who was blown up and killed on the spot, and his body thrown a distance of eighty yards by the sudden explosion of the powder bags—the cool intrepidity with which he performed this trying duty does credit to his memory; in his service has lost a talented and promising young Officer.

The Nazian Valley, which is about eight miles in length, is studded with Forts from one extremity to the other, some of them are formidable positions. The advance of the Troops was one continued course of success, and by one o'clock nearly the whole of this formidable Valley and all the Forts, too numerous to enumerate, were in our possession.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackrell, Commanding H. M's. 44th Regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, Commanding the 27th Regiment N. I. are entitled to my best thanks for the steady support they afforded while advancing.

I am greatly indebted to my Major of Brigade, Captain Grant, and to Captain Bellow, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, for the zeal and attention they displayed and the able assistance they rendered me throughout the day.

I have to acknowledge the important services of Captain Paton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General who accompanied me as Field Engineer, and who conducted the right column of attack under Captain Scott, with a skill and judgment highly creditable to that Officer.

I am indebted to Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjutant General, who volunteered to accompany the column, for his able assistance. Captain Bulderson, of the 16th Regiment N. I. who also volunteered his services, made himself generally useful.

I should not do justice to Captain Hopkins, of the Shah's Service, did I not notice the zeal evinced by this Officer in volunteering to accompany his own Corps, the 27th Regiment N. I. and who did good service with the right column of attack. Lieutenant Towgood, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is entitled to my best thanks for the excellent arrangements adopted for the necessary supplies.

The useful information and able assistance afforded by Captain Meekeson, Political Agent, greatly facilitated our success.  
I have not yet received the returns of Casualties, but which to the best of my information amount to about eight killed and twenty-five wounded; the loss on the part of the enemy has not been ascertained, but it is calculated they must have had from forty to fifty killed and wounded.

I propose advancing again to-morrow with a view to get possession of the southern extremity of the Valley.

I have the honor, &c.,  
(Signed) J. SHELTON, Brig. Comdg. Force in the Nazian Valley.

TO MAJOR GENERAL ELPHINSTONE C. B.  
Commanding in Afghanistan.

on his march towards Cabool via Peshawar. Camp Nazian Valley, 25th February, 1841. Sir,—I have the honor to report that I left my Camp this morning at 6 o'clock and proceeded with a part of the Force up the Valley which contracts into a narrow defile lined with Forts, in many parts confined to the bed of the Nullah with precipitous rocky sides; the enemy appeared in small numbers on the tops of the hills to the right and left, but retired as we advanced. After proceeding about three miles from the place where I had left the 3d Shah's Infantry Regiment yesterday, we came to an open cultivated space studded with Forts, apparently forming the Southern extremity of the Nazian Valley. From this point another Valley winds round to the South West, lined with Forts and to the left a narrow defile with perpendicular sides, the width of the bed of the Nullah leads into an uninhabited Valley running South East, in which only one dilapidated tower is visible.  
The absence of all information with regard to the nature of the Valley, its extent or difficulties tended to render an advance through such formidable defiles somewhat appalling. The skill displayed by the flanking parties in surmounting and crowning almost inaccessible heights removed every obstacle by thus taking the Forts in reverse and deterring the enemy from retaining pos-

session from the certainty of being surrounded without hope of escape by having their retreat cut off.

The number of Forts now in our possession amount to eighty four. It is my painful duty to report the death of Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjutant General; a party of the enemy fired upon us while advancing and unfortunately shot him dead by my side, Captain Douglas was a talented officer, of much experience, and is a real loss to the service; I the more deplore the death of this excellent officer as it was the only casualty that occurred this day.

My present advanced position is about twelve miles from the entrance of the Valley.  
Herewith I beg to enclose a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 24th instant.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. SHELTON, Brig. Comdg. the Force in the Nazian Valley.

Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
Company	Number	Company	Number	Company	Number
Engineers	1	1st Regt. N. I.	1	1st Regt. N. I.	1
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment	1	2nd Regt. N. I.	1	2nd Regt. N. I.	1
3d Infantry Regiment	1	3rd Regt. N. I.	1	3rd Regt. N. I.	1
Jazilech Regiment	1	4th Regt. N. I.	1	4th Regt. N. I.	1
1st Regiment of Jan Baz	1	5th Regt. N. I.	1	5th Regt. N. I.	1
Total.....		Total.....		Total.....	

Name of Officer Killed.  
Lieut. Pigou, of Engrs.  
Exd.  
(Signed) W. GRANT, Capt. Major of Brigade.  
(Signed) J. SHELTON, Brig. Comdg. the Force in the Nazian Valley, (True Copies)  
T. H. MADDOCK,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
Bombay Castle, 15th April 1841.

No. 238 of 1841.—The following appointments are made:  
Scinde Force.  
Lieutenant H. F. Valiant, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, to be Brigade Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade from the 15th ultimo, vice Brown.  
Lieutenant E. Fanning, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer at Suckkur, on the departure of Brigade Major Wylie from that station.

No. 240 of 1841.—A Field Order by Major General Brooks, Commanding the Scinde Force, dated 7th ultimo, placing the services of Lieutenant Sinclair of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Political Agent in Scinde, is confirmed.

No. 241 of 1841.—The appointment by Major General Brooks, of Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Superintendent of Bazaar and Police to the Scinde Force, is confirmed.

No. 242 of 1841.—The appointment of Lieutenant A. B. Rathbone of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Subsidiary Jail Guard at Siou, is to have effect from the 22d December last, instead of the date mentioned in General Order No. 95 of the 8th February.

No. 246 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Agents of the Service, on this Establishment, and appointed to Ensign, leaving the date of Mr. R. Lewis's commission, for future adjustment.

Ranked and posted to the No. 40 Mr. Alexander Popham 31st Regiment Barke. Date of arrival at Bombay. N. I. in G. G. 31st March 1841.  
No. 447 Mr. Robert Laurie. Do. 9th April 1841.

No. 247 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 14th instant the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint W. G. Dunca, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Political Agent in Cutch.

captain W. Ward, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Barrack Master at the Presidency, in succession to Captain Dunca.  
Bombay Castle 19th April 1841.

No. 250 of 1841.—Major W. Foyett, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pay of his rank from the 1st instant, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 251 of 1841.—Lieutenant F. M. Steer, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his Commission in the Hon'ble company's Service.

No. 252 of 1841.—The following appointments are made:  
No. 257 of 1841.—Leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, is granted to Captain E. Whitehead, Assistant Commissary General P. D. A. to proceed to Mahabeshwar, on Sick certificate, Captain J. Ramsay, 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, performing his duties during his absence, on Captain Whitehead's responsibility.

No. 258 of 1841.—A Field order by the Major General commanding the Force in Scinde, dated Kap-

juck 13th ultimo, appointing Brevet captain Cartwright of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Detail of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, lately arrived from the Presidency, during the absence of Lieutenant Loch, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

No. 259 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel Schuler of the Regiment of Artillery, having returned to Bombay, is directed to resume his appointment as Principal commissary of Ordnance from this date, and the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 21st February 1840, is cancelled.

No. 260 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel Schuler is permitted to resign his situation as Principal commissary of Ordnance and the following Appointments are consequently made, viz:  
Major Watson to be Principal commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.  
Captain W. Webb, to be Senior Deputy, and Captain T. Cotgrave, to be Junior Deputy commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

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

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d March 1841.

At a general court martial, held in Fort William, on Saturday the 20th day of February 1841, Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of engineers, Superintending Engineer of the central provinces, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as a staff officer, in fraudulently withholding and concealing from the Military Board, the report of a special committee held on the 11th June 1838, on one of the standing bridges in the fortress of Allahabad, which it was his bounden duty to have transmitted to the Military Board.

2d. For gross and scandalous neglect of duty, as Superintending Engineer, central provinces, in merely patching up the work which the above special committee recommended to be renewed.

3d. For conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and gentleman, in falsely and slanderously stating to Lieutenant Sharp, of the corps of engineers, with the intention of injuring my professional character, that I had cut down the wood on the Ganges bank at Allahabad, without his authority.

4th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and gentleman, in falsely and slanderously asserting to the Military Board, or its individual Members, or officiating Secretary, for my professional character, and getting me removed from the 6th division public works, that I had done all in my power to hinder and obstruct him in the execution of his duty, or words to that import.

5th. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and gentleman, in falsely asserting, with a view to my professional injury and pecuniary loss, in his letter, No. 1049, dated 1st January 1840, that the loss which I declared that I had sustained by the misconduct of Mr. Conductor Kirwan, in my letter, No. 203, dated 30th November 1839, was included in the rates of my bill for the erection of the buildings for the use of the Oude auxiliary force at Sultapore.

6th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and gentleman, in causing to be furnished with certain false documents styled "a memorandum of advances," (to which his initials were affixed) with the view of compelling or inducing me to receive it, and give credit to him for the amount of Rs. 11,768 9 11½, and of thereby defrauding Government of the same by my agency.

(Signed) "C. J. C. DAVIDSON Major of Engineers

"Fort William, 11th September 1840." Finding.—The court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of engineers, is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and does most fully and most honorably acquit him of all and every part thereof. The court is further of opinion, that the charges are groundless, vexatious and malicious.

Approved and confirmed,  
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies. 22d March, 1841.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief most fully concurs in the justice of this very honorable acquittal, and of the censure passed upon the prosecutor.

The vast range of assertion which Major Davidson was suffered to introduce into his reply on new subjects, on a paper refused as inadmissible, upon matter not closely connected with the charges, should have been checked, or at any rate expunged by the court; but as the whole reply is upon record, and gave the prosecutor a great advantage in having the liberty of making free and unreserved comment on the prisoner's conduct, His Excellency thinks it proper to avow that, in his view of the case, Major Davidson's acquittal has been greatly enhanced by the unwarrantable efforts made by Major Davidson, at the last moment, to support his ill-advised prosecution.

Major Smith has been released from arrest. The general court martial, of which Colonel Walker is President, is dissolved, and the Members will return to their respective duties.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,  
P. CRAIGIE, Major, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 7th April, 1841.  
No. 87 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

Regiment of Artillery.  
2d Lieutenant Nathaniel Alexander Staples to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 1st April 1841, vice 1st Lieutenant John William Kaye resigned.

Captain J. Roxburgh, 1st Assistant, to act as Deputy Military Auditor General, vice Major H. B. Henderson retired from the Service.

Captain A. Tucker, Officiating, 2nd Assistant, to act as 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Roxburgh.

Captain W. Beckett, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Tucker.

These appointments to take effect from the 18th February 1841.  
Captain C. T. Thomas, 1st Assistant Central Staff, to be Supervisor of the Hissar Stud, vice Major Hales retired from the Service, but to remain for the present in charge of the Central Stud.  
Captain G. M. Shore, 2d Assistant, to act for

Captain C. T. Thomas in charge of the Hissar Stud.

Captain E. J. Dickey, Assistant Hissar Stud, to act for Captain Sherer in the Central Stud.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Chespe, C. B., of Engineers, who was appointed in General Orders No. 44, dated 17th February 1841, to succeed Colonel McLeod as Chief Engineer, having reported his arrival at the Presidency, is directed to assume charge of his Office from the 21st instant.

Surgeon Donald Campbell, of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Lieutenant James Court Robertson, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain David Ogilvy, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the half pay of his rank, and to settle in Van Diemen's Land, or in one of the Australian Colonies; his retirement to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Sidney.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Saller, of the Light Cavalry, in General Orders No. 59, of the 3d ultimo, is to commence from the 25th idem.

No. 88 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Morrison of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, now on Furlough to Europe, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the Pension of his rank. This retirement is to have effect from the 11th August last, in conformity with General Orders, No. 106, of the 30th May 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.  
Major Thomas Robinson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Morrison retired, with rank from the 8th February 1841, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Martin retired.

42d Regiment N. I.  
Captain Phillip Cortlandt Anderson to be Major, from the 8th February 1841, in succession to Major Thomas Robinson promoted.

Ensign Henry Elliot, Young to be Lieutenant.

Corps	Rank and Names	To rank from	In whose room
Infantry	1st Lieut. W. Martin retired.	11th Aug. 1840.	Lieut. Col. H. Morrison retired.
Ditto	Major J. H. Hering (deceased).	11th Aug. 1840.	Lieut. Col. H. Morrison retired.
Ditto	Capt. J. H. Hering (deceased).	11th Aug. 1840.	Lieut. Col. H. Morrison retired.
Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. D. Galt.	19th Sept. 1840.	Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie retired.
Ditto	Major S. Gorham, M.P. Collins.	19th Sept. 1840.	Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie retired.
Ditto	Captain C. M. P. Collins.	19th Sept. 1840.	Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie retired.
Ditto	Li. A. G. C. Sutherland.	3d Oct. 1840.	For the augmentation.
Infantry	Li. A. G. C. Sutherland.	3d Oct. 1840.	For the augmentation.
66th Regt. N. I.	Major M. G. Nugent.	7th Nov. 1840.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
Ditto	Lt. Col. R. G. DeLamater.	7th Nov. 1840.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
Ditto	Captain G. W. G. Nugent.	7th Nov. 1840.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
Ditto	Li. H. Strachan.	7th Nov. 1840.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
16th Regt. N. I.	Lt. Col. W. H. Marshall.	4th Jan. 1841.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
36th Regt. N. I.	Major C. W. Cowley.	4th Jan. 1841.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
Ditto	Lieutenant M. N. Coombs.	4th Jan. 1841.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK, K. C. B. AND K. C. H. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters; Choultry Plain, 17th March 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief having had under his consideration that their appeals to some misapprehension of para. I Section "duties in Garrison or Cantonment, a G. O. C. 31st December 1839, under which Field Officers have been excused from the duty of the day, he is pleased to direct that except when the number of available Field Officers at a Station falls below six, Captains are not to be brought on the rosters to Officiate as Field Officers of the day.

Major General George Jackson of the 7th Regiment N. I. has the permission of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief to visit Gaddalore and Southern Division, with leave of absence for four months.

Ensign G. T. Dick, recently arrived and promoted, is appointed to do duty with the 12th Regiment N. I. until further orders.

Second Deser Gopalswamy, late of H. M. 55th foot, is appointed to do duty at the Native Infirmary until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Robertson of the 15th Regiment N. I. lately returned from Europe, has permission to proceed via Vellore to join his Regiment.

Troop Quarter Master Charles McLeod, recently transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Mount.

Medical Apprentices Joseph Miller is removed from the 2d E. L. Infantry to the 1st M. E. Regiment and will proceed to join forthwith.

Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.—Captain O. Bell, Cantonment Assistant Palaveram, from the 1st April to the 31st July 841.—Bangalore.  
Captain K. H. Richardson, 7th L. C. from the 5th April to the 5th July 1841.—Bangalore.