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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
 The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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BEGS to notify for General information that it is a year since he established himself at Vingorla as Agent to execute and facilitate the various orders that might from time to time be delivered to him by the Gentlemen at large passing thro' Vingorla, and he therefore begs that Gentlemen desirous of having their things forwarded to them by an early opportunity to any part of the Country, will be pleased to favor him with orders, to which he pledges strict attention and despatch.

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VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

The 26th July is the latest date of our Cabul correspondence, and we give out on suppletive authority, "good authority," has now grown stale, that a campaign at Nijrow is in prospect this season. Four regiments of Infantry, one of the Shah's cavalry with the Mountain Train and No. 6 Field Battery will, in all probability, march from Cabul about the 1st September, when the 3rd Brigade will leave Seva Sung and occupy the Cantonments. When the service in Nijrow is over the Detachment employed will move towards Hindostan, and settle the Kybries as it passes down, as the tenants of that range have demanded an increase of "Tribute" after Yr Majesty's example. They do not pick their words. TRIBUTE is what they demand, if not very civil it is at least honest of them to call things by their right names. Our other news consists in the following accounts of the celebration of the anniversary of the capture of Ghuznee:

"The evening of the 23rd July beheld about 40 guests, assembled at the table of the Envoy and Minister, to celebrate the second Anniversary of the capture of Ghuznee. A good dinner, enhanced with abundance of excellent Champagne, was succeeded by a variety of Speeches, which I cannot pretend to give you entire, though you shall have the tone and tenor of the principal ones in a few words.

Sir Alexander Burnes, in proposing the health of Shah Soojah, described him as a most amiable Monarch, though one little appreciated by his subjects. His Majesty's health, on the strength of this assurance, was drunk with "three times three."

No one rising to return thanks for the honor accorded to the Shah, the business proceeded.—Sir Alexander favored us with a detail of the services performed by the Shah's Force, in whose honor the Company again raised their most sweet voices, and emptied the inspiring glass.

The "Heroes of Ghuznee" proposed by Sir Alexander, and drank by the few people present, who conceived themselves not to be included in the term, raised upon his legs the gallant Colonel Monteath, who, in his usual modest unaffected language, free from all exaggerations and bombast, dwelt on the gallantry and humanity of the soldiers on that memorable occasion.

Brigadier Shelton, and his services in the Sunghoo Khail, became next the subject of Sir A. B.'s oratory and the Brigadier returned thanks with a modesty peculiar to himself. He said that when a master workman was provided with good Tools, the chances were, that he would do his work well with them—he said that the Tools supplied to him, for his work in the Sunghoo Khail, were so good, that he could have had no excuse for failing. The Brigadier said also something about Peter the Great and Sir Alexander Burnes, and alluded to his own bad fortune in bearing upon his breast no mark of his Sovereign's favor, though he had served in most of the actions in the Peninsula.

These were the most remarkable Speeches of the evening, and I was generally delighted by remarking that on all occasions, Afghanistan was spoken of, as a conquered country, making a few vain struggles to release herself from the yoke which Lord Auckland had so adroitly slipped over her neck. I do not mean to say that any language so plain as this was used by anyone; but all that was political in the Speeches of those who acknowledged the inspiration of the Envoy's Champagne on the evening of the 23rd July 1841. (In vino Veritas,) might have been reduced to this acknowledgment.

The evening was altogether a great one, and favorably contrasted with the scene exhibited last year, at Seva Sung, when expeditions against Bokhara and Herat were the theme of oration; we missed however the excellent Speeches uttered on that occasion by our worthy and now much lamented Chief Sir W. Cotton, on the glory to be acquired by the vanquishing the "Heratians" and leading the King of Bo hairy a captive to the feet of the most excellent Shah Soojah.

I shall conclude by sincerely hoping that the Envoy may live to give many Ghuznee dinners, and that his Champagne may never fail.—Delhi Gazette, August 11.

Our Meerut correspondent, it will be seen, has revived the report of the Persians being in possession of Herat, and although we are fearful after so much experience, of entertaining rumours, the last intelligence from the Persian Gulf does not render such an event improbable, the five Regiments also stated as called for by the Envoy, have reference, we suppose, to what our Cabul correspondent has informed us of, and

we hear it whispered that some of the Light Infantry Battalions will not be long unemployed.—Ibid.

All is going on very quietly apparently in the Punjab, but we are to be astonished, by and bye, say some of the knowing ones.—Ibid.

A letter from Ghuzni mentions that an express had arrived from Camp, requiring 5000 seers of gunpowder; but no further particulars were known.—Ibid.

All is bustle at Ferozepore, the 64th N. I. are making preparations for their departure with the 1st Convoy about the 15th of November; and the 53rd from Loodianah, are to look out for the second Convoy. Our old friends will be complete, we hear, to man, and a very full complement of Officers. Several ladies will join their husbands by this opportunity, and as a matter of course, enliven the tedium of so long a march; 1500 camels, at least, will proceed with the Convoy, laden with Commissariat and Magazine stores. Any one who knows the gallant Commander can imagine his enthusiasm on the prospect of gaining laurels!—Ibid.

Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Moulmein, Grey, from China 20th June, and Singapore 23rd July, and the Regina, Poole, from China 4th June, and Singapore 25th July.

The Semaphore also reported the Viscount Melbourne, McKerlie, from Mauritius 22d July.—Harkaru, Aug. 10.

We have received Mauritius papers to the 10th of July, but they afford us no news, being filled with disquisitions on the fall of the price of Mauritius sugar, and the importation of coolies.—Ibid.

We have advices from Mauritius to the 16th July. They announce the arrival of the Olivia, Roone; the Fleetwood, McKay; the Victoria, Potter; the Imogen, Shields; the Hooghly, Bailey; the Gilbert Munro, Nicolson, the Sorceress, the Washington, and the Valletine, from Calcutta,—and the Buckinghamshire, Moore homeward bound from Bombay. Chinese and Straits labourers, in default of Indian coolies, were flocking to Mauritius to the great joy of the unfortunate planters.—Englishman, Aug. 10.

Captain Elliott is a fool. We do not say this in the way of mere invective, but as a judgment which we can no longer hesitate to pass upon him, and by which we mean to denote his literal want of sense. When left entirely to his own judgment, a man who has not much of the quality will often go wrong in the conduct of important affairs, and this may be of the comparatively slight degree known as "an error of judgment" or it may be an unmitigated blunder, or it may be a failure of sagacity in some isolated case; but after he has had warnings upon warnings, and experience in abundance, and the benefit of the official corrections of those to whom he is amenable, as well as of their private remonstrance and advice, and when he has repeatedly beheld the bad results that have flowed from his previous imbecility of action; and still derives no accession of wisdom from a combination of such circumstances, but goes on in the same infatuated way, the only conclusion at which we can arrive is that his mind is naturally below the ordinary level of human sense and reason, and that he is deficient in intellect, and, in short—a fool. His abandonment of Canton is in every point of view more inexcusable than his restoration of Chusan, for weak and bad as that was, there was a degree of diplomatic regularity about it which, if it could not justify the policy, served at least to grace the act; but with respect to Canton there is neither a single usage of war, according, at least, to British laws of it, nor a single ground of diplomacy upon which the withdrawal can be placed. Forts and other defences just captured are restored on a condition which had been previously broken—namely, a condition that guns should not be remounted in them—by the very persons to whom they are again delivered up; and a city under bombardment is allowed to be ransomed by the local authorities, by a sort of isolated bargain which cannot put a stop to the war between the two countries, and which includes a giving back of territory which belongs to the Crown of England, and which no Commander or Plenipotentiary can have power to give away, except under a proviso of his Sovereign's ratification, and in the course of national, not provincial, negotiations.—Englishman, Aug 9.

We hear that Assistant Surgeon Gurney Turner, at present attached to H. M. 21st Fusiliers at Dinapore, is to have medical charge of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Establishment to Allahabad.—Star, Aug. 9.

In another column will be found a detailed statement of the series of operations carried on against the City of Canton, and we think we may say that we afford a valuable addition to the accounts that have been already published. We expressed ourselves pretty fully yesterday, in the Eastern Star, on the imbecility of Captain Elliot's last blunder—we hope it is the last, and that nothing will have occurred in which he could intermeddle before Sir H. Pottinger's arrival—but, useless as it is now to speculate on what might have been done, we cannot help offering another remark on this subject, which we have no where seen made, though it is one which we think sets his folly in a still clearer point of view. He had, there is no sort of doubt, the city of Canton in his hands, and it would probably have surrendered at discretion, but we think that, if to put an end to the war was his wish, he should have risked every thing for the chance of making Yang, the Tartar prince, prisoner. This man is a cousin (or brother-in-law) of the Emperor's, high in his favour, and we will take him also to be a man somewhat of kindred character as to firmness, or obstinacy, and of average abilities. Now such a man made a prisoner, his troops beaten, dispersed or prisoners, with the city of Canton at the same time in our hands, or ransomed as it now is should have been shown our ships and troops and duly informed of our power. He would of course have been treated with all the honours due to his rank, and he should then have been sent back in a frigate to the mouths of the Peiho; upon the single condition that he would bear to the Emperor a letter explaining our demands, which it may be doubtful if he yet fully comprehends. The influence of such an envoy might have been immense. Concealment would have been out of the question, and in a word to have taken Yang prisoner would have been the next thing to taking the heir apparent, or even the Emperor

himself. As to the paltry ransom, we have expressed our opinion of it as a mere bargain; and coupled with the retirement of our forces it looks, we grieve to say, much like those which the buccanniers were in the habit of exacting; and will probably leave us our work to do over again. To judge from what we can glean from the papers the feeling of the people is decidedly against us rather than for us; and as we must persevere on, as in the recent affair, with increasing severity, it does not at all seem to us probable that they will come to understand the equity of our declaration; which we believe runs in terms or to the effect that we are at war with the government, and not with the people of China. The people seem pretty evidently to be at war with us, and though no doubt, our gallant fellows will go any where or do anything, yet marching into the country will be a serious matter, unless we have at least 8 or 10,000 men there.

We may as well before we conclude the nonsense which the *Bombay Times* has put forward respecting future operations in China. It talks about Sir H. Pottinger negotiating with the Emperor in person "under the guns of the Steamers." This beats any thing which even the English press has said. Has the editor not even read Ellis' account of Lord Amherst's Embassy? If he will refer to it, he will find that in the month of July or August the country boats could barely reach Tongchow, and from thence there is a considerable land march to Peking. Does the Editor of the *Bombay Times* look to see the Emperor of China come down to meet Sir H. Pottinger? and how long does he mean to keep the Steamers in a shallow river, where even native boats ground twice or thrice a day, till the winter floods fill it. We request our brother to get his topography mended a little.—*Ibid.*

Ceylon.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR CANE.

IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON, BY JOSIAH LAMBERT, ESQ. F. R. S.

(Continued from our last.)

In the arrangement of the boiling house a clarifier of 400 gallons and three evaporating boilers of corresponding dimensions may be hung to each fire, with damper to shut off from the clarifier so that the temperature in his vessel may not be allowed to exceed 200d. Fah. it is here the application is to be made of lime or temper, as it is technically called, and I would caution the planter very seriously upon the mischief caused by the excessive use of this ingredient, the evil consequence of which are well described in the excellent work by Porter,—the value of it consists in rendering the uncrystallizable portion of the cane juice more fluid and promoting a better and more rapid drainage, but it decomposes the sugar and carries off in the shape of molasses a great quantity of the product, and that which remains is more or less deteriorated by the constant chemical action taking place between sugar and lime long subsequent to the supposed perfect curing of the former—Overtempered sugar becomes clammy and grey in color, the refiner at home, although ignorant of the cause, turns aside from the sample thus exhibited, and the grocer hugs it at a low price which enables him to mix it up with Bengal sugars, and so get rid of an article which has been destroyed by the excessive employment of lime. In refining sugar made from the same cane patch, one half with lime and the other half without any at all, I have found the result in produce of single refined loaves to be such that the sugar made without lime was worth seven shillings per more than the other—perhaps the experiment had not previously been made upon cane sugar, and the fact has not been brought under consideration, but the circumstance of having a refinery attached to the sugar mill enabled me to ascertain it.—Lime is not necessary to the making of sugar and green juice and that produced from rank canes is much injured by it. I know several estates where it never has been heard of, yet they produce the finest quality, nor is the quantity deficient, and upon them the old system of sprinkling cold water upon the froth in the pans is still followed—This simple operation has the effect of bringing together the feculencies which have escaped the process of clarifying. We are now to suppose the cane liquor brought by passing through the several boilers to the last, into a syrup tolerably bright and of a specific gravity of nearly 115d, or 20 degrees of Beaume's Saccharometer—in this state it should be transferred to cisterns lined with lead, having an outlet six inches above and another at the bottom—twelve or twenty-four hours repose should be given in order to allow the subsidence of matters which during a high temperature, and a state of ebullition were either held in solution or suspended mechanically, and it will be found that notwithstanding the most careful work at the boilers, a great quantity of foul syrup occupies the lower portion of cisterns—this must be boiled separately in order to keep the remainder of the sugar good—the system is by no means novel, Dutrone strongly recommends it, and it has been practised in Spain for centuries, but I have never learned that a British Colony has adopted it, although the advantages are so obvious—increased expense in fuel may be against the plan in some, but I should think few instances would occur in which full compensation might not be obtained by the augmented value of the sugar.

Concentration by vacuum is undoubtedly the best method of concluding the process to sugar making, but the expense of the apparatus and its complication can never permit it to be generally adopted;—the substitution of Kneller's teache will however answer very nearly the same purpose—the temperature necessary never exceeds 180d and the crystals are large and hold—the combination of syrup cisterns and this concentration enable the last and most delicate operation to be performed during the day, an advantage of very great importance—the sugar should be potted immediately it comes from the pan in cases according to Dutrone's plan, each case to hold about 10 cwt. of sugar, and each skipping to fill a case, I can by no means approve of the habit of mixing two or more skipings together as mechanical disturbance is thereby created and a consequent disarrangement in crystallization and defective draining. The temperature at which Kneller's teache enables the concentration to be effected is so low that a much greater amount of crystallized sugar is obtained than can be the case were it raised to 236 and 240d. as is generally practised in the common methods and the first syrups are so little injured that they may be boiled into a lower quality of sugar.

The still house becomes the next point of consideration, and the arrangements should be so made that drains from the boiling and curing houses fall towards it; nothing should be wasted and every drop of water conveyed to the millbed or the boiling house should find its exit only through the still—A modern improvement in distillation, invented by Mr. Eneas Coffey, permits this operation to be performed at a saving of three fourths of the fuel consumed by any other process, and no water is required for condensation which is effected by means of the wash itself. I do not enter into a minute description of the apparatus, and it will be sufficient to say the process is conducted by passing steam from a common boiler through a compartment of perforated disks upon which the wash is allowed; to flow the steam carries off the spirit and enters another box containing a pipe traversing it in contrary directions, which conveys the wash from the charger to the disk box or analyzer as it is termed—the spirituous vapors coming in contact with the cold wash-pipe is condensed and flows off highly rectified at a strength of 55d. overproof; the operation is continuous, the stream of wash entering at one end and flowing exhausted from the other. The great distilleries in Scotland and those of Sir Felix Booth, and many others in London and the neighbourhood, are now furnished with this apparatus, several of which are working at the rate of 4000 gallons of wash per hour.—One capable of distilling 200 gallons per hour will be sufficient for a sugar work and the cost is £500—a set of stills under the old system would cost considerably more and the labour would be increased three-fold. Two of these stills are now on their way to the Island and may shortly be seen in operation.

The expenses of cultivation per acre under the supposition that a nursery of Canes has been provided during the erection of the buildings and machinery, will be as follows, with wages at 10d. per day, workmen finding their own tools:

2 ploughings for fallow.....	at 3s.....	£0 6 0
Trenchings up 2 feet high 29 men at 10d.....		1 4 2
Breaking up by plough.....		0 6 0
Third and cross ploughing.....		0 6 0
Harrowing.....		0 1 6
Furrowing out for planting.....		0 6 0
Holing and planting..... 18½ men.....		0 15 5
Carriage of plants.....		0 18 0
First light hoeing 3½ men.....		0 4 7
Second hoeing ridges 11 men.....		0 9 2
Third do. all the ground 15 men.....		0 12 6
Fourth do..... 11 men.....		0 9 2
Banking for irrigation. 7½ men.....		0 6 3
5 irrigations at 9d. each.....		0 3 9
5 successive hoeings 4 men each 3s. 4d.....		0 16 8
Watching.....		0 7 6
		£7 12 8

The above is the amount of charge in Spain, and supposing the same work to be done by the same number of hands in this Island, at 7d. daily wages, you have a reduction of 117½ men at 3d..... 1 9 4½

Making per acre..... £6 2 3½

And should there be no necessity for irrigation..... £5 5 7½

The Expense of the ratoon crop will be—

Burning the trash and trimming, 7½ men at 7d.....		£0 4 4½
2 ploughings.....		0 6 0
40 loads of manure at 1s 6d.....		3 0 0
Hoeing in, 22½ men at 7d.....		0 13 4½
Second hoeing, 11½ at do.....		0 6 8
		£4 10 5

Upon rich lands manure may be dispensed with, for first and second ratoons.

- Cropping charges may be thus estimated—
- 20 Cane cutters and trimmers.
 - 10 Bundlers.
 - 6 Cane-carriers.
 - 8 Mill-feeders.
 - 8 Trash-carriers.
 - 2 Cistern men.
 - 16 Boilers.
 - 5 Fire-feeders.
 - 5 Fuel-carriers.
 - 2 Teachemen.
 - 4 Potters.
 - 4 Curing house men.
 - 4 Distillery men.
 - 4 Cane top cutters for stock.

Total...97 Men, average wages 9d. per day..... £3 12 9

1 Blacksmith and assistant 2s 6d.....		£3 12 9
2 Carpenters..... 3s.....		£0 5 6
25 Bullock Carts to make 5 journeys each and bring to Mill 65 tons of canes, 1s. 6d.....		1 17 6
3 foremen £5 per month each, or 10s. per day.....		0 10 0
Total charges per day of 24 hours (the above number of men being a double set) to make from four to five tons of sugar.....		6 5 9

Upon these data which I believe to be nearly correct, it will be easy to form a calculation as to the expense of producing sugar in this Colony subject to the various modifications of situation and soil. I see no reason to doubt an average produce of 20 cent per acre will be obtained, and this being the case, no question exists upon profitable returns.

Before leaving the subject, I would suggest the advantage of Planters endeavouring to induce the Natives to plant canes in their paddy fields; from what I have been able to gather, it will not be attended with much difficulty, many with whom I have conversed profess themselves quite ready to do so, as soon as we are able to give them plants and grind their canes: a public sugar mill is in itself a very profitable speculation, whilst it enables the small proprietor to obtain an annual crop from his land of much greater value than he could otherwise procure.—*Ceylon Magazine for August.*

China

(Continued from our last.)

37. The Kwang-chow-foo now arrived, and it became evident, as he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the Town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been at (Tsing hae) to keep up the communication with the rear and a wing of the 49th with the 37th M. N. I. and the Royal Marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining Kwang-chow-foo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that there were no Mandarins with this militia in our rear; that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a Mandarin of rank (his own Assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an Officer to accompany him.

38. Captain Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I. Dy. Judge Advocate General, volunteered this hazardous duty. This Officer had accompanied me as one of my personal Staff throughout all the operations, and he and Major Wilson, Pay Master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the capacity, had by their zealous services been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by Officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Captain Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed, as soon as he and the Mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of Dollars had been paid, and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the Town under the terms of the Treaty without colors or banners flying, or music beating, that 6,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided. I acceded to the wish of H. M. Plenipotentiary to embark the Troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after day light on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th, Royal Marines, 37th M. N. I., and Bengal Volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four Forts, and the troops and Brigade of Seamen marched out and returned to Tsing hae.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of Captain Bouchier of H. M. S. Blonde, and Captain Maitland of H. M. S. Wellesley, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the Army or Navy or a Camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the *Neuesis*, reached their respective Transports that night.

41. I have now, my Lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the Royal Navy in their attacks and various operations to South of the City, as those will be detailed by their own Chief, to whom, as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, were all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your Lordship's favorable notice of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, to whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To Major General Burrell, commanding the Right Brigade, who was zealously supported by Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. Ellis, commanding the Marine Battalion, to Captain Bouchier of H. M. S. Blonde, commanding the Brigade of Seamen, supported most ably by Captain Maitland of H. M. S. Wellesley, and Captain Barlow, M. M. S. Nimrod, to Lt. Colonel Morris, commanding the Left Brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place colors of the 49th in the first Fort taken, gallantly seconded by Major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded that Corps during the latter part of the day—to Captain Duff, commanding 37th M. N. I. and Captain Mee, commanding the Bengal Volunteers.

To Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th Regiment. This Corps, though not at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the Factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery, Senior Officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the Honble R. C. Spenser, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, well supported the high character of that distinguished Corps. The zeal of Capt. Anstruther, commanding the Madras Artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every Officer under him. Of one of them, Lieut. Randall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade. I feel greatly obliged to all the General Staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of Major Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements, (and those of his Assistant,) the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrange-

ments made by Dr. Grant, the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, and Medical Staff of Corps, call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your Lordship's particular notice my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gough, of the 3d Light Dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, and the Heads of Departments, permit me to draw your Lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the Sailors and Soldiers under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, [and many of the Corps were unavoidably placed in situations where Sham-shu was abundant,] but two instances of drunkenness occurred; and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th finding a quantity of Sham-shu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their Officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their Corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by Captain Grattan, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your Lordship, whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent Officer, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Maj. Genl. Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant Fox, of H. M. S. Nimrod, a most promising young Officer attached to Captain Bawlow's Battalion of Seamen, who fell at the storm of the western Forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of the same ship, a very deserving Officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a Return of the Killed and Wounded, and a list of Ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the Kwangchow-foo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May;—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. & C. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton, 26th May, 1841, 10 p. m.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I am in communication with the Officers of the Chinese Government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this Province upon the following conditions:

1st. The Imperial Commissioner and all the troops other than those of the Province to quit the City within six days, and remove at a distance exceeding 60 miles. 2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the Crown of England,—one million payable before to-morrow at sunset.

3rd. British troops to remain in their actual positions till the whole sum be paid; no additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and Ships of War to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtung also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese Government, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two Governments.

4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish Brig Bilbaino, and all losses occasioned by the destruction of the Factories, to be paid within one week.

For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you will be pleased to suspend hostilities till noon.

I have the honor to remain, &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. and Captain Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. H. & C. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton 27th May, 1841, 3 p. m.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an English version of the arrangement this day concluded with the Officers of the Chinese Government, and also of the full authority given the Kwangchow Foo to act for their Excellencies.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject.

And I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) CHAS. ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Terms of Agreement granted to the Officers of the Chinese Government, resident within the City of Canton on the 27th May, 1841.

1. It is required, that the three Imperial Commissioners, and all the troops other than those of the Province, quit the City within six days; and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.

2. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the Crown of England, counting from the 27th May: one million payable before sunset of the said 27th day of May.

3. For the present, the British Troops to remain in their actual positions: no additional preparations for hostilities to be made on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions: if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole shall be paid, all the British forces to return within the Bocca Tigris; and Wangtung and all fortified places within the River to be restored, but not to be re-armed till all affairs are settled between the two nations.

4. Losses occasioned by the plunder of the Factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish Brig "Bilbaino" in 1839 to be paid within one week.

5. It is required that the Kwangchow Foo shall produce full powers to conclude this arrangement, on the part of the three Commissioners, the General of the Tartar Garrison, the Governor-General, and the Foo-yuen of Kwangtung. (Seal of the Kwangchow-foo.)

Written the 26th, agreed to the 27th, of May, 1841.

(True Copy.) (Signed) J. ROSS MORRISON, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Meteorological Report.

SURAT.—The report from the principal division of this Zillah is for the week ending the 8th instant, and mentions that the state of the weather was favourable in all parts of it, for the several descriptions of crops excepting the Oolpar and Khoorsud Talookas where it was expected to fail; transplanted had been partially effected in the Oolpar Pargunnahs; but in the Khoorsud the cultivators had begun to sow Kuppas, Joareas, &c. in their rice fields: apprehensions were also entertained for the rice in the villages on the sea coast in the Chorasee Pargunnah.

KAIRA.—There was heavy and continued rain in this Zillah from the 29th ultimo up to the 1st instant, since which and up to the 11th it abated, and fell in light showers: the crops were all healthy and promising, and the cultivators in some of the districts were busily engaged in re-sowing the fields where the first crops had been injured by excessive rain: cultivation had extended to 6,13,857 beegas during the period reported on.

AHMEDABAD.—The fall in this Zillah between the 28th ultimo and 4th instant was so heavy, that apprehension was entertained for the Bajree and other inferior crops; as regards the rice however it was favorable, though its cultivation was very limited in Jeytulpoor and Duskhroie, owing to a difficulty in procuring plants for transportation.

CANDISH.—There was a constant succession of showers in all parts of this province during the week ending the 31st ultimo; and during the succeeding week ending the 7th instant, the weather was much of the same character, though the showers were not quite so heavy or frequent: an interval for fair weather was much wanted for the progress of agricultural operations; and the reports add that the young Kurree crops had been so much weakened in some places by the great moisture that the Ryats were beginning to plough them up, with a view to sowing the land again for a Rubbee crop.

POONA.—The rain was abundant during the week ending the 6th instant in all the Pargunnahs of this Zillah saving Indapoer and Bheemthuroe, and the subdivision of Poojundur, where the crops were suffering considerably in consequence of the continued drought there; in some places where the fall was too copious, an interval of fair weather was desired to save the crops from flight, and enable the Ryats to sow the Bajree: the accounts of the Bhagot cultivation was very favorable from every quarter excepting Indapoer, where it had suffered slightly, owing to the emptiness of the wells.

SHOLAPOOR.—The accounts from this Zillah for the week ending the 8th instant, are even worse than those for the week preceding; there was no rain whatever in any of the Talookas, excepting a few light showers in some of the villages of Barsee; nothing, it was said, could save the Kurree crop in some places, and in all they had suffered in a greater or less degree.

BURNAGHERRY.—The report from this Zillah is for the week ending the 9th instant; and it is satisfactory to learn from it that rain fell plentifully in all the Talookas during that period; and that with the exception of the Waree crop in the Sevendroog Talooka which was slightly blighted every thing presented a favorable aspect: the accounts of the Sugar Cane cultivation continued good, and the prices of grain moderate.

TANNAH.—Here also the state of the weather in all the Talookas was every thing that could be desired.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Although a frequenter of the Cathedral, on Sunday last I took it into my head to go to the Colabah church, wherein to my great surprise I observed tickets, (similar to those in the Scotch church) with names of individuals, placed on all the pews. Not wishing to deprive any person of his seat, or suffer the unpleasantness of being desired to walk out of one or more seats, of which I was fairly running the risk, I thought of leaving the church, but on second consideration, I said to myself I would run the risk—nevertheless the idea of not knowing when I would be turned out of my seat made me so uneasy that half of the service was read without my being able to pay the attention I wished, and determined never to return to it, since there were no free pews. The next day I was, on mentioning the circumstance to a friend, assured that all those seats with tickets were free seats. What right then, Mr. Editor, have the frequenters to place cards on their seats? Because I should not happen to know whether such a person is going to church or not, is it a reason that I should be hindered from going? If it be a right that a person claims because he has his own chair there, it should not be allowed; Government, I am sure would, on a representation being made by the proper person, furnish a sufficient number of chairs or benches. Be so good Mr. Editor, as to allow this a corner in your Journal, with the necessary comments from your consorial pen, so that they may meet the eyes of our worthy minister, who I am sure will remedy this evil. For, those who are anxious to be nearest the Pulpit and have the benefit of his sermon, must go to church a little earlier, or rent a seat, which fee goes to contribute to so many good institutions; for otherwise I do not see why they should be allowed the privilege more than another, when it can only serve to prevent from going to church others in hope of getting a seat and paying more attention to the word of God.

Your obedient Servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

WE hope the proper authorities will make the reformation forthwith.—ED. BOX. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to lay my sorrows before you. I have lately through the interest of friends got a good appointment (my merits had been overlooked for 15 years.) This tardy good luck has removed the malady under which I have laboured ever since I entered the service—a weakness, a sort of hollowness in my chest. About three weeks ago, whilst contemplating the ease and comfort which now surrounds me, a thought struck me that there was something wanting to complete my happiness. After a good deal of cogitation on the matter, I discovered that that something wanting, was a wife! A wife thought I; well why, why not have a wife? Am I not an eligible? I am worth, dear, £180 a year, and alive, to say nothing of personal merits, 810 Rupees a month, is that not more than is requisite? My mind was made up at once. I got two months leave and came down to Bombay as the principal mart of the commodity I required. Forseeing my present want, I had for some time back kept a list, a sort of Register of the Spinners in Bombay. This I had kept as a courtesy by scratching out the names of the fair ones as the papers announced from time to time their marriages, much in the same way as an Army list is corrected. Still from the numbers left, a fair field was open to me. The first thing I did on arrival here was to open my heart to an old friend, who from his long residence at the Presidency, would at once assist me in setting to work, as well as give me hints, &c. I showed him my list. He glanced over the first few names, and with a serio-comical smile said, "so you appear to like old maids!" Now Mr. Editor ancient Virgins are my horror, and I anxiously explained away the matter. The Register having been kept by me for 4 or 5 years, the

names at the top actually now belonged to old maids! I bade my friend scratch them all and out proceed to the next. To prevent unnecessary trouble to me, he agreed to correct it up to the latest date by writing down the remarks opposite the names of each. At the conclusion of his task my list stood as follows.

- Miss Y.—Bad temper, have nothing to do with her.
Z.—Ugly as Sin, a new light.
A.—Married last month to Captain C.
B.—None but a civilian have a chance there.
I. B.—To be married next month to B.
G.—Married last week to P.
O.—Gone to P— to marry L.
R.—To be married to A.
S.—To be married to A.
V.—Senior. To be married to L.
V.—Junior. To be married to G.

But I need not trouble you more with names—all had something against them, except one, Miss M—; when he came to the widows (for I had carefully kept a register of those on the market too), my friend drew several energetic scratches through their names. "You would not marry a widow, surely?" he exclaimed. I was not so sure about that, because as a sort of pis-aller, a widow is not bad. I except a widow with children though, as it is as much as one can do in this world to look after one's own. But as I resolved at his recommendation to leave widows alone, I may do so in this letter also. It was settled then between my friend and myself that I could do better than apply to Miss M. I did apply to Miss M. I did all I could to make myself agreeable, told her of my thousand hair breadth escapes by flood and field—of the tigers I had shot—of the bears I had speared, but all in vain—Miss M—joked me—dead. If her mother only knew what I have since learned, that it was on account of a miserable little Ensign on 180 Rupees a month, who came out in the same ship with her, that she refused me, a Captain, and on the general staff of the Army!

But now Mr. Editor comes the rub. Miss M—has refused me, and I still want a wife—but the devil of an old spinster do I see to address myself to. Of those on my list, some I fear to approach, for I have oldmaidophobia, to some half dozen others or more the person has promised Benedicite, and the prudential mammas of the remainder, now that none but that class of the Honorable Company's servants, yelet Civilians, who, whether denizens of this world or the next, are worth £800 a year, shall so much as approach their daughters. There is I see no help for it, and I have make up my mind to get the remainder of my leave cancelled, return to my station, and vegetate again as a bachelor, until the market shall again be fairly stocked, and I can have a chance.

In no good humour, as you may suppose, I sit to think over my misfortunes. Unhesitatingly condemned the tastes of girls who take fanciest milksoy boys, consigned to old nick certain worldly mammas and began to think of what had become of that bevy of fair candidates for the matrimonial tie which I had seen two years and a half ago, when last I was in Bombay. The Army had just started for the Afghanistan Campaign. It makes one's mouth water to think of the host of sprightly grass widows and pining spinsters at that time, looking as plain as the nose in a man's face.

"Is no one coming to marry me, Is no one coming to woo."

The former, (I must not be misunderstood) only looked the latter line. That would have been the time for me, but then alas I was not on the staff, not even a Captain! Have you ever, Mr. Editor, witnessed the terrific frown of a mammas, the contemptuous look of a spinster, when one of the numerous class of inelegibles, (Johnson does not define the word as it is understood in Bombay,) bolder than the rest, has dared to clothe his face with a smile and approach the young lady? If you have, you will commend my prudence in keeping away. But what has become of them all? Many have vanished in matrimony, some gone to try their luck in the interior, and some in despair gone home—gone home—well that is some consolation for me. I am quits with some of the sex at any rate. Miss M—Miss M. I fear you have much to answer for.

Some one, a great man no doubt, has laid down the axiom that the supply is equal to the demand about what I don't know—but certainly not spinsters. I have described the dearth of spinsters in the market. I have traced this dearth to the reaction which has followed the Afghan war—but when is the supply to come? Can any one tell me—perhaps some of your readers may know something of the matter. It would be kind to inform me. Because having decided that a wife is necessary to my happiness, have one I must—I am willing to give the Bombay market another chance, but if the article is not forthcoming, I have determined on taking my furlough and try good old England. There spinsters don't sing in so high a key. There the colour of a man's coat is not looked at, and if it is, the red has the preference. There a man's worth is not measured by the size of the bullion on his epaulette, the fillagree lace on his coat or the figures at the bottom of the grand total column of his abstract. There too that enhancer of beauty itself, money, may add to the charms of the enchanter. Should fortune favor me, then Miss M—when next we meet, I shall have the laugh against you and other dames, who with daughters whose fortune, if measured by the standard they themselves use in measuring the value of men, amount to the clothes on their backs, but still have dared to frown on a

BACHELOR.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Repulse, Tanjore, Malabar, etc., with their respective agents and destinations.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
P. M. MURVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
Lieut. R. Collins—attached to H. M. 94th Regt.—from Beder's Island.
W. Collins—do.
Captain J. Croft—do. M. 6th Foot from Aden.
Lieut. C. N. North—do.
Lieut. J. W. Bonny—dr. Mr. 19th Regt. from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.
None.

To Correspondents.

A TRAVELLER in due course.
THE respect of our Postal Subscriber will be complied with, and the described Dispatch be sent Overland monthly as directed.
Our friend SOLUS is informed that we are always sorry to be missed his company.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, August 26, 1841.

We have received Calcutta to the 10th, Madras Madras to the 17th instant, and the Delhi Gazette to the 11th instant.

THE Delhi Gazette contains some rumours of coming events, which will be found among our extracts.

We hear that a duel took place a day or two since at Colaba, between Officers belonging to two Queen's Regiments, and that one of the parties was severely fractured in the jaw. It is rumoured that a Court Martial will be held to investigate the affair.

We will resume the injuries of the Rajah of Sattara to-morrow.

We have received several fresh reports from different Correspondents, of the doings of the Provost Sergeant at Poonah. We directed a friend at that station to enquire into the affair, and the result of his investigation is still more unfavorable to the Jack in office. It is not too much to expect the authorities will interfere in the injurious course one of their agents are pursuing, who, in addition to his monthly pay of 150 Rupees per mensem, is carrying on a monopoly in leather, with a profit of ten per cent.—as agent to Mr. Bates of Bombay,—who monopolizes the Butcher's meat to salt for the use of ships and the Commissariat at Bombay; who buys up all the fat and exports it to England; who is a grower and rearer of silk worms; and, last not least, in the catalogue of perquisites is his frequent use of government carts and bullocks to convey the hides, &c. The Provost Sergeant three years since was Clerk or Sexton to the Scotch Church at Bombay, and since he has been at Poonah complaints have been reiterated that there was no purchasing shoes in all Camp; for notwithstanding the willingness of the shoemakers to follow their avocation, they cannot purchase their materials except at a ruinous charge. We still express a hope that the authorities will interfere for the public good.

By the bye, when looking amongst some papers for a late Bombay Courier Extra in which we had wrapped up and put by one pinch of Snuff—it would contain no more!—we stumbled over a copy of Government General Orders for this month; and glancing at the open page, the following caught our eyes.

"In consideration of the important and responsible nature of the duties devolving on the Head Assistants in the several Departments of the Secretariate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, as a special case, to confer upon them the

"title of Uncovenanted Assistants, with the same rank and privileges as the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Custom House, and other Departments under this Presidency.

"In pursuance to the above resolution, the following Appointments of Uncovenanted Assistants, in the several Departments of the Secretariate are notified.

Here follow the names of the elevated, the Departments of which they are the Heads, and the dates of their respective appointments as such. We felt inclined—in fact, we purposed,—on the issue of this somewhat extraordinary Notification, to offer a few remarks in reference to it; but other matter obliged us to defer, and subsequently, to forget doing so. As, however, it has again inadvertently attracted our attention, we shall follow our inclination.

First of all then, let us be understood, not as quarrelling with Government for making the Promotions in question; but as quarrelling with Government for designating the Head Clerks in the Secretariate only—par distinction as it were, "Uncovenanted Assistants." We readily allow the promotions to be most proper, judicious and merited; and the advantages that will accrue to the individuals receiving the grade, to be many. They tend to raise them above that sphere of life and society commonly and conveniently designated the class; to procure for them the respect due to them as public servants of Government—a respect which their situation and services entitles them to; and to be instrumental in quenching that thirst and competition for the appellation of "Uncovenanted Assistant" which the majority of them have of late manifested, by supplanting them with contentment in their present capacities, and the gratifying consolation of their not being inferior to the bird or birds who preceded them in "title, rank, and privileges;" and who now dash, with a splash, about Town,—curious specimens of metamorphosed bipeds. The object which Government must have had in view when launching out into such unprecedented liberality (?) must be the retention of the Head Assistants' services in the several Departments,—the services of men who are intelligent, efficient and experienced organs for the transaction of official business. We do not, we repeat, question the wisdom or utility of the promotions extended to these gents, but we question the wisdom and justice of withholding the same indulgence from the Heads of the other Departments of Government service. The claims of these to the same consideration are equally great and well-founded; and the duties that devolve upon them, equally "important and responsible." Why, then, such an obvious distinction should exist between them and the five Heads in the Secretariate, we know not, nor can we imagine. The consequences are apparent: while the promotions notified in the General Order above adverted to, will settle down into contentment and complacency the persons whom they affect, they will infuse a degree of reckless and unsettled disposition, throughout the Headships of the other Government Offices, that will spur them on in eager aspirations to a similar footing; and, by making their present situations a mere convenience mark the discharge of their functions with a total indifference and want of zeal.—We cite from rumour a case of dissatisfaction already created by such distinction: a personage in the Custom Department, remarkable for ferocity of countenance, petitioned Government for the designation of "Uncovenanted Assistant" with the usual title, rank and privileges attending it; but received an answer in the negative, with the pleasing assurance that he was an "Inspector." Another cypher of consumptive symptoms, galled at his (!!) being omitted in the list of those promoted, has, we understand, taken to the lucrative occupation of dealing in Scissors, and of scheming Lotteries with a deduction of fifty per cent. commission.—Tell it not in Gath.

Another great advantage resulting from the new appointments in the Secretariate is, that ample encouragement is thus held out for perseverance and emulation amongst the under Clerks, which will of necessity materially contribute to the efficient state of the whole machinery of business. But the other Public Departments are incapable of extending such encouragement; the result will be that the dissatisfaction of their Clerks, and their anxiety to vacate for

superior situations, will induce a relaxation and disinterestedness to pervade the discharge of their duties.

Upon the whole, we think it would be most advisable and advantageous for Government to assimilate the Head Clerkships of all its Offices with Uncovenanted situations, as regards "title, rank and privileges,"—things which form, in these days, no common or insignificant objects of attraction and allurements to the enterprising and presumptuous. The doing so would not burden the state, nor incur expense, nor in the least detract from the value or big sound of the terms "Uncovenanted Assistant," as they are now viewed and estimated; but on the contrary would render every Head Clerkship Office of confirmed trust and honor, and one to be attained by proved efficiency and respectability.

Contemporary Selections.

It appears that our Singapore correspondent was misinformed, and that no portion of the ransom of Canton has been brought to Calcutta by the Nimrod. Some interesting letters from China, as also returns of the killed and wounded, will be found amongst our extracts.—Courier, Aug 24.

The following is a list of the Passengers who intend proceeding to Su-z by the Steamer which is to leave this port with the Overland Mail on the 1st Proximo.

D. Virtue, Esq. and a Child.	Sir. Keith Jackson.
The Hon'ble J. A. Dunlop.	Ensign Robertson.
Capt. and Mrs. Servante.	Major Master.
Mrs. Crockett.	Lt. Col. Gascogn.
Mrs. Shean.	T. W. Stevens, Esq.—Ibid.

THE ATALANTA STEAMER.—We are very happy to learn that the injury sustained by this fine vessel reported amongst the China news of our two last issues to have become a total wreck, is comparatively trifling. The ATALANTA had for many days been incessantly employed in towing the Ships of war up Canton river, and from the nature of the service performed by a ship of her burthen and draught of water, was naturally exposed to rough usage and injury of all sorts and on every occasion. At length she was run fairly aground, and here over so much that the thwart-his of her deck formed an angle of 204. with the horizon. Her guns and load of every sort which could be removed were got out of her with the utmost promptitude and expedition, and at length on the vessel righting, it was found that the water just before rushing into her hold found its way through one of the engine scuttles, which could readily be stopped. By the exertions of Capt. Rogers and his crew this was speedily rectified, and within 12 hours of the ship being relieved of water, she was actively engaged towing the Blenheim as if nothing had happened. We learn from private sources that nothing could surpass the activity of the crew of the Atalanta while labouring under the mishap; or the zeal, assiduity, and nautical skill manifested by Captain Rogers unless perhaps the modesty with which this officer alludes in his letter to the subject. One correspondent, amply competent to speak on the subject, states, that no officer in the Royal Navy could have manifested skill, courage and conduct superior to that displayed by Captain Rogers and his officers.—Times, Aug 25.

KURRACHEE.—Letters from Kurrachee have been received to the 15th August by the first boat of the season which reached this on Monday last. The Meteor Steamer had got ashore on returning from Ghorra after landing Major Outram and party on his way to assume political charge in Scinde. The vessel grounded between the banks near Ghiznee Bander, and the weight of her engines broke her back. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the death of Lieutenant Browne of the 25th, noticed amongst the military intelligence of our last. His gun went off by accident while he was out shooting;—the contents having been lodged under his arm destroyed the main artery, and he died in a few minutes: this occurred on the 30th ultimo. Bombay dawks were at the date of our letters long past due, taking from 16 to 18 days on their way. Various letters appear to have been received lately at Kurrachee from the Upper Country, quotations from which have been furnished us from the 27th ult. to the 1st instant. Nasseer Khan is said to have been at Moostung at the first of these dates very sick, and about to proceed to Quetta. He was accompanied by Col. Stacy. Our earlier extracts mention the extreme illness of Mr. Ross Bell: our later ones state that he died on the 1st August of bilious fever, terminating in congestion in the brain. We little thought, when in our last we noticed his proposed departure, that we were writing strictures on the character of one then no more. Major Outram was hastening to Quetta to assume the charge and arrange the disorganised affairs thus suddenly devolving on his hands. A violent hurricane had burst over Quetta on the 27th ultimo, sweeping the tents, trees, bushes, and everything before it. The heat continued very oppressive, the thermometer beneath canvas and under shade of trees rising to 96°, and without shade as high as 100°. Capt. Rollings, Lieutenant Hoar, and Lieutenant Young of the 2d Grenadiers were on their way from Quetta, and Captain Bulkley from Sukkar, to Kurrachee on sick certificate.—Ibid.

When Poel was told that a fire had occurred at the Carlton Club, he briefly, but emphatically, exclaimed, "the devil!"

AN EM-BANK-MENT.
(On seeing supporters against Prescott's Banking-house, during the present City improvements.)
That the firm of Prescott, Grote and Co.
Presents a perambulator we'll show.
Though fear there's not of the bank stopping,
Yet it requires a deal of propping.

People talk of Lady Cardigan being the admiration of the officers of the regiment commanded by her husband. This is nothing, for the lady of the Hon. Col. Molineux, the "Colonel's," as she is called, of the 8th Hussars, is beloved by every officer and man, "pioneers and all," in the regiment!

Since the agitation of a Corn tax by Ministers, the land-lords are making desperate efforts to appear firm upon their legs, while the cotton-lords are beginning already to feel their feet.