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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARGYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts. with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2 Report of the Commissioners for Inquicing into the Naval and Military Pronotion and Retirement. Rs. 2 Procee lings of a General Court Martial heid at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Epiron of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGA-ZINE was published on the 29th of Match, ppear in June. The price to lupees à year, siugle num-

Communications will be

Hant

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ALE .- A few copies of the " CEY. Magazins" from No. 1 to 8, for and April, Price 3 Apply at the Bombay

rous of becoming Subscripers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ; Respondentia Bonds, each Rs.

Do. 8th. Lieut. H. Vincent 10th Regt. N. I. from J

DEPARTURES. May 8th. 2d Lieut. C. B. Fuller, Artillery to Ahmednugg Do. 10th. Cornet G. F. Loch 2d Cavalry to Pomah. Do. 10th. Ensign Lodwick to Bhooj. Do. 10th. Ensign Lodwick to Bhooj. Do. 10th. Capt. R. M. Cooke 19th Regt. N. I. to Tann Do. do. Majos Forbes 20th Regt. N. I. to Kurrachee. Bo. do. Lieut. C. Burrow. Do...do...do. Do. do. Lisign J. A. Anderson...do...do...do. Do. 11th. Ensign Bainbridge 23rd Regt. N. I.....Do. Do. 11th. Capt. Penney Staff to Dessa. Do. do. Assist. Surgeon R. H. Davidson to Kurrachee.

Shipping Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. May 10th Brig Hamido, E. Daviot, Master, from Colombo May Iour Dig Hamas, D. Daws, D. Daws, and J. S. March, Ist March.
 Barque Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master from Liverpool, 2nd February.
 11th The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coonjee, Syrang, from Tankaria Bunder.

Shipping in the Parbour. Ships' Names. | For | To Sail. | Agents.

Suez... 22d inst. do. 19th June China ... Despatch. Remington & Co. Steamer A Steamer Earl of Balcarray Charles Grant.... William Gillies... Countess of Lou-Imdy. .. C. Cowasjee & Co. 13th inst. Maevicar Burn & Co. do. Liverpool. Imdy. .. B. & A. Hurmuzjee do. do. do. Martha Ridgway Bucephalas..... Buckinghamshire Rothschild William Snarples Alexander Baring Dake of Broute. Kirkman Finlay... Liverpool 1st June Date of Broute. Liverpool 1st June Liverpool 2000 Liverpool 1st June Calcutta 14th inst. Store & Co. Gisborne Menzie & Co. Gisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Calcutta 10th June Bisborne Menzie & Co. Calcutta 2000 Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Calcutta 2000 Bisborne Menzie & Co. Calcutta 2000 Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Calcutta 2000 Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne Menzie & Co. Bisborne & Cardwell. Liverpool 1st June Higginson & Cardwell Gillanders, Ewart& Co Pollexfen, Mifne & Co Lintin Halifax Packet... William Miles.... Remington & Co. Remington & Co. Emily

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 Lord Amherst...
 China....
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 D. & M. Pestonjee.

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H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ari-alne, Vistoria, Medusa, Hugir Lindsay, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptre, Tigris and Patinurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Cas-to, Caulerbux, Rangoon, Petanber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Powiet Savoy, Amoody, Futtel Bary, Dodley, Dadaloy, Jadel Bahimon, Faze Cardree, Adelaide, Good Saccess, Brig Hamido. Poringuese-Brig of War Casalore Afiricano.

bay Gazette of the late proceedings in the Supreme Court I termed it the party paper. The Editor of that Journal has made an imbecile effort to turn intoridicule what I have justly imputed to him, and. as if in palliation of his partisanship, he has endeavoured to drag into a level with himself the Editors of the " 'limes and Courier."

" Pray are not the Times and Courier party papers. s the grave interrogatory of the Gazette. The result no doubt of deep thought, and I am induced out of charity to answer it for his edification, though I am convinced the fruit of my labors will be far from palatable to that exalted worthy.

I shall in the first place look back to the day when the subject was first moved by the Journals in question, and then enquire whether in so doing they wer e influenced by any party. The public is aware, as well as the Gazette, of the remarks that fell from these Journal's respectively. The public is also aware, and the Gazette likewise, of the upshot of the farcical affair which proved the merchant s blameless and the Editors staunch and uniufluenced by the former. How then, in the very face of these circumstances can it be said that these Journals were " the organs of the very defendants in the contempt case"? The insinuation is contemptible.

The Gazette must well know that the working of these very organs, as he has erroneously termed them constituted the head a nd front of the offence which made that " tolerably large and influential party" the Defendants in the late Contempt case. Had matters , stood the reverse of what they do, then these Journals might fairly have been termed the organs, &c. but the case being otherwise, the remarks of the Gazette must fall to the ground.

Sir, I will now prove to the Gazette how it ha rendered itself a party paper. or to use his own phrase, the organ of a party. It is necessary in the first place that he should be brought to agree in this general principle that though there may be " two sides to a question, one must be unquestionably right and the other, wrong. Now the side which he conscientious y considered to be the right one and in defence of which he stands solus has been condemned and treated with the utmost severity by al most every Fress in India. Shall we then say that the Paper that has opposed itself to so great a majority. had reason on its side or was imbaed with a just sense of right and wrong, or rather that it must have been actuated by some sinister motive or influenced by party spirit. If the Times and Courier are to be termed party papers, it follows that the newspaper presses of India, barring the Gazette, have formed themselves into a faction, no doubt the Gazette will say yes, to this latter postulate.

Gazette will sny yes, to this latter postulate. A quotation from the Gazette of the 7th instant and I have done, "the majority in any public question are seldom wrong" query, Does this apply to the SYNTAX. contempt case ?

nient time too, as the hot weather will now render all field operations most distressing. We fear much that the procrastinating policy which has been the hands of his intriguing ministers, and the advocacy of his cause will do us little honor. It is said the following propositions have been made to the Court of Labore, viz. that a British re-Force employed, commanded by Briour Troops through the Punjaub to Affghanistan. The all powerful minister Dhyan Sing, is said to oppose these stipulations ; and under these circumstances we can scarcely think that war is avoidable. Policy will, if possible, put off the war until after the rains when we have no doubt our Benof winning fresh laurels in the field of honor.

A long article in the United Service Journal appeared yesterday vindicating Captain Elliot and censuring his contemporaries for the blame they have measures in China, and calling us all calumniators. The gist of his arguof Government and issued bonds to pay the holders of opium in China, and thereby got the drug out of their hands and gave it up to the Chinese ? Did the British Government recognize his acts then, and has one opium Bond been paid If then his conduct was blameable when he avowedly acted on his own responsibility, is there any reason to suppose that his later acts are all to be attributed to his instructions from home. an the last war; and later on the Did his instructions compel him coast of Syria, prove the terrible

ty to the sons of Science to push their investigations, and now Steam brings all countries into certain communication within a given number of days. pursued by the Government of The arts, sciences and literature of each India will be attended with ill effects. country as they improve are quickly Shere Singh appears a mere puppet in disseminated over the world, and a reluctance to refer to the ultimate appeal of arms, shews that the blessing of a long continued peace are duly appreciated. For our own part from the contents of the Papers brought by sident should be received ; a subsidiary the last mail, we cannot see that the peace of Europe is at all likely to be tish officers ; and a free passage for disturbed, while the expose of the American Army and Fleet as shown up in Congress, proves that Jonathan has much more will than ability to go to war. The fact is, each nation must ask itself " what have we to gain by a war ?" The balance of power is now so well understood in Europe that no particular nation would be allowed to gal friends will have an opportunity arrogate to herself a paramount authority without the armed interference of the rest of the powers. Had France on a late occasion exponsed Mahomed Ali's cause ; we should have seen all Europe leagued against her, and what could she have done against so formidable a coalition. Had she appearcast on that Plenipotentiary, and his ed in arms where was the battle ground ? If Egypt, how was she to have landed her forces in the face of ment is that Captain Elliot has acted the allied Fleets Behold here according to instructions from h me. again the efficiency of Steam Boats. A Well granted that he did latterly-did fast vessel of that description would have he act according to instructions from descried the manœuvres of the French home at first, when he pledged the faith | fleet, and returned and given the alarm in time to insure a warm reception.Say what we will, Steam must make an immense change in the tactique of Naval warfare, while from its aid such destructive effects may be produced in so short a time as will produce a complete abandonnent of sailing vessels for Steam. An over-powering Steam Force is what is required by Great Britain, and the events on the coast of Spain

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

effects of an application of Steam to the purposes of war. The transmission of passengers and mails through Egypt has been the dawning of a new era in the History of British India. We as yet only have a glimmering light upon the subject; but the day is fast coming when we Time and space may be said to be an- rah road, as I first recommended. nihilated, and the certainty of the duhours. All this we owe to Steam, which may truly be called the great Refor-mer of the day. The Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, as well as Ceylon, have now their warmest wishes fulfilled; and notwithstanding all that has been said on the jealousy of the Bombayites about their monopoly of Steam Qui hi, Mull and Cingalese.

ROUGH NOTES BY CAPTAIN LEWIS BROWN OF THE 5TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY, OF A TRIP IN THE MURREE & drop of spirits, a cheroot or a cup of HILLS, AMD DETENTION IN RAHUN. (Concluded from our last)

21st.-Received a message from Dodah's brother, to take care of ourselves, as the whole body of them would assemble having got our convoy over so snugly 10* days hence and put us all to the in May, when we had only a third of the sword.

24th .- Another cossid arrived to-day, bringing the welcome intelligence of the convoy being actually on their march up with a reduced detachment-having left behind detachment 40 h-all but the light company 2d grenadiers, and one gan. To describe the joy of all hands, on my immediately giving out this news, is ' impossible. Those only who have suffered a four the sepoys made the shrewd remark, that month's imprisonment, with the addition they never saw horsemen look so large, of never lying down to sleep without a chance of having to turn out for an larly. About 20 horse nen with 8 or 10 spare attack, can conceive it.

28th .- Received the following amusing information from Hybutt Khan : " About 2 months ago, their Syud, in whom they across the plain on charpise, with place great faith, having agreed to ren- a kind of funeral party following them : der our gun and muskets harmless, the whole of the tribe under Lall Khan † and Dulleel Khan, assembled to attack the fort ; in the mean time, they got information from one of our cossid spies, that we officer's tent, 5 of the former and 1 of were at work from morning till night the latter, exactly the number they took and had built up 2 extra forts inside, from Clarke's party, trust they are those and had also dug a well under the gate- only, but appearances are very suspiciway. Upon hearing this, the Syud had ous. Just as it was getting dark, saw the a most convenient dream, dec'ared he would whole body assembled in one dense mass, have nothing to do with the business, in front of their tents : warned all han is and strongly recommended no attack. On to keep a bright look-out when the mion this the tribe immediate'y broke up." This goes down. agrees with the report mentioned on the 4th.-To day some horsemen cane and 3d July. Hybutt also told us, t hat the informed us " that they had cut up our

certain there must be much bloodshed going on *

direction. No sight or sound of couvoy all day! Sadly perplexed to know what has thing most disastrous must have occurred, become of them; conclude that finding the and we must prepare for the worst. Sebut the day is fast coming when we pass too strongly defended yesterday, that shall duly appreciate our opportunities. they had fallen back togo round by the Dee-

2d-Beloochees in all directions, and buration of a voyage calculated to a few sy as bees-Another day of su-pens and excitement; after 11 o'clock they pitched one of our sepoy's teu's about halfway up the hill, up and down which, batches of loaded and unloaded camels are going; suppose the convoy must have dropped some of their baggage and stores in the hurry of their departure. About 12 o'clock much firing commenced and continued with intervals until 2 P. M.; from Vessels, we cordially congratulate both the sound, it would appear the convoy had them. fallen back in the direction of the Deeyrah.

road, some 20 miles ; can ot now expect to see them for the next 6 or 7 day ; tantalizing, when they were so close ; not tea left, or have we indeed tasted any for some time ; sepoys very weak from short rations, only 6 bags of flour leftl a bad look out ; cannot help thinking of our number of the present convoy.

3.d-Still in suspense ; no communication from outrside ; all on the look-out, particularly at night ; upwards of 100 loaded camels going across the plain being some distance off; whether these are horses or camels cannot be clearly ascertained with out a glass ; persuaded the prople in the fort that they were the tor ner, although' or go along one after the other, so reguhorses came down from the hill to water near the fort, looks as if the owners of the latter had been killed,-2 bodies carried suppose they are two chiefs. At 3 P. M. saw a large body of Bellooenees pitching a sort of camp within 11 mile of the fo t no mistaking our sepsy's tents, also one

Murrees are now 1 assembled to the num- " convoy, taken the guns and all the storf ber, of 3000, behind the hill N. E. of "and supplies, and had killed all the sahib the fort ; and that they intend to have 3 "log except 3, who were prisoners in fights with the coming convoy, for the " their camp"-in proof of which assertion honor of their land-list, at the pass of they offered to show the guns to any pe-Nufoosk,-2nd, where they now are, -and sou I chose to send, who could also bring then, if beaten by us in both, to fail back a chit from the prisoners .- This offer, port to be altogether untrue, and made 29th .- Captured 2 bullocks, which we with a view of getting hold of one of my found a reat treat, not having tasted beef people for information. They also said, for a long time. The convoy can now that if I would leave the fort and go to the be only 2 marches off, cheering news! plains they would not melest me-We had 31st-A day of great and almost over- avery heavy fall of rain about 4 P. M .camp : about 300 Belloochees seated on a rising ground on one flank-great amusep'e's stories, so sent a bullet or two after him, to harry his departure-all in the ry directioni 100 passed this morning in the Deeyra direction, the road from waich we are expecting the convoy-there has evideutly been mis hief some where-a storm occurred about 4 crlock, which to our great delight, blew down all the Bellooches tents; they however soon had them up now left but a few bags of rice and 3 or 4 of flour-10 bags of the latter, which now came into use, and were greedily devoured by the sepoys-a camel-man shot himself, being detected in a theft. 7th .- Half expected, on taking a look at the Belloochee camp this morning, to find them all decamped ; but a sad reverse meet our sight-The three guns belonging * I have since heard some surprize has been expressed that we could see and hear 'Glibborn's shells, and not rush out to his succour ! had we done so the labor and perseverance of 4 months would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees and the pass were 4 miles of plain, { of a mile, one of the most dangerous ravines I ever passed thro ; a mountain a mile in ex-tent and last tho' not least, 2000 Beloochees ! I might perhaps have mustered 100 bayonets, but must have left some 40 sick behind ; but the best reason of all is, that it was not until the 7th September (8 days afterwards) when we first saw the guns in the enemy's hands, that we had the slightest idea of the disaster that had taken place. Up to that date we antionally looked out to see the convoy coming round the Deeyrah road thinking they had found the Nufloosk pass too difficult.

on one flank of their camp, their muzzles pointed towards the fort. What can Sept. 1st.—Not a single Belo schee to be have become of Major Clibborn and his seen on the top of the hill at day light; but several passing across the plain in that lost their lives before the y gave up the guns ! There is no doubt now that something most disastrous must have occurred, poys keep up their spirits amazingly well not the slightest sign of flinching, altho they seem to be aware, that their situation is rather perilous, luckily they cannot see the gane with the naked eye, ou account of the jungle. There are chances in our favour yet and that the puns will not be of much use to them. 1st, they may be spiked. 2ndly, they may have no ammunition, and lastly, they know not how to load or fire them lucking they are howitzers instead of field pieces, 10 A. M, all the Belloochees are assembled round the guns, and peeping into their muzzles, quite playthings to

> 8th .- Small parties of horsemen prowling all round the fort ; watching us] suppose, knowing we must seen take to flight for want of provisions ; they need not be in such a hurry, as we have still people. some rice and gun bullocks left.

9.h .- Loaded camels still going across the plain, 2 Be loochees mounted on artilley horses; no mistaking them from their size and their having blinkers on , which they were determined should not escape our sight, as they galloped up and down in giving up the fort, which Dodah must descend the Nuffoosk pass to some water, fiont of the foit for an hour.

10th .- Our o d frien I S ieer Bhag came in this morning, but in such a suspicious manner, that I put him prisoner ; he tells us, the Belloochee's report of having destroyed our convoy is all true; he men- side, but that if I woud meet him outside sight : the bodies of all our poor fellows, tions poor Raitt and Moore as being two of the killed.

11th .- Made some horsemen, who were grazing their horses rather too close, scam- I agreed, and with E skin- and 4 native off the road-Raitt's body was the first, per off, and received much abuse from them for my pains. The Marrees acknowledge to their having had 80 killed and 80 wounded in the fight. Our old acquaintance Hybatt Khan and his son are, it is stated, both killed, also Kurreem Khan, who superintended the slaughter on the 29th Juue.

12th .--- Saw a very pleasing sight this morning ; nothing more or less than the Murrees moving away the guns ; they appear to be taking them to pieces and away. This looks very much like a bolt on their part. Perhaps they have got intelligence of another couvoy coming up. Belloochees rather quiet; allowed 2 camelmen to lote them of 3 mares out grazing. 160 killed and badly wounded, will make a hole in their tribe.

13th .--- About 1 A. M. a great noise and many fires in the direction of the Murree camp. At day-light nota single tent to be seen, but loaded camels going off by dozens. The Murrees are all off, and our eyes are no longer made sore by the sight of the convoy's guns ; every one delighted beyond measure ; this is quite a reprieve. 14th .--- Sent off Sheer Bheg with a meste to Major Clibsorn, to say, we were all well in the fort. This is the first opportunity that has offered of sending any thing in the shape of a letter since the 26th ultimo ; captured 2 camels this miraing with the C. D. mark fresh upon them, no doubt fro n whence they came ! Feel the want of a drop of spirits or a cup of tea most sadiy, when k eping watch at night. Water (and such water too!) is but cold com. fort. 17th .--- About 12 o'clock last night a cossid arrived with an official letter from the Brigade Major at Sukkur,* informing us of the full particulars of Major Clibborn's disaster, and leaving me to my own resources, it being found impossible to send me any further relief. Well, this decides the matter at once. The number of sick, and the weakly state of the rest of the detachment, give little chance of escape by a night march, and I do not suppose the Morrees will agree to any terms I may offer. Put the bast face we could on the matter, and on making a calculation, find we can last out until the 15th October on 1th rations, and the gun ballocks. Decided on holding out, unless we get honorable terms. Perhaps something will turn up in the mean time, and if it come to the worst, we must try and make our way down to the plains. Replied to the Brigade Major in conformity with decision, not allowing the cossid to enter into the fort, knowing he would were thrown aside as being half and, not have the most cheering news for the people inside : sepoys in excellent spirits, altho' well aware that there is some mischief in the wind ; from this to the 22d instant, nothing extraordinary occurred. 23rd.--Sheer Bheg returned from the plains to day, but without any reply to my letter, having had it taken from him. He tells me that " Dodah sent twice to him, immediately after the fight, knowing he had access to the fort, to say, he should be happy to make any terms with me, as long as I would leave his fort; and that he had sent 2 people to me, but that I would not listen to them, firing upon and driving them away." The Bellooch who came on the 5th, and whom we treated so roughly, must have been one of these peaceable messengers ! Well, this seems an opening for obtaining favorable terms, particularly as * Copy of which is attached.

old Dodah has made the first advances ; and knowing the impossibility of holding the About 9 o'clock about 300 Belloochees had post much longer for want of supplies. I opened a communication with the chief, Sheer Bheg, and my naib being the bearers highly amused at our getting the gun up : of the following proposal. " Dodah Murree, I'll give you back your

time."

ing me, that on receiving the communica- pees, which was immediately given them,tion, the whole of the chiefs had as- there was just enough to give each man a sembled together, and after some conside- handful or so, and then they set to, and got ration, took a solemn oath on the Koran, the gun up. I really thought at one time that if I would leave the fort in 3 days, they we must have left it behind. At the very that if I would leave the fort in 5 days, they we must have left it behind. At the very would protect me from all opposition down to the plains, ending by saying that, "whatever my wishes were, should be their law." 2 hours afterwards, a cossid bought a letter from Dodah himself, in answer to mine, containing an agreement on oath, to to the point, and seeing the gun too close, my proposal ; he said, he would send his to be pleasant, they thought better of it, nephew to pay his respects to me, and to and begged a few rupees for Hybutt Khan's see the agreement conformed to by all his family, who they said, were very poor ; it

at their letting us off so easily, namely, simply to return to the plains without let or Knan came near the fort, and sent a mesit was to be " treachery, or no treachery." to the teeth, and there were only 6 of us, he

with me in the mussucks being expended. assembled in our front, rear and right flank, perched on the top of the hills ; they seemed but when they saw the sepays completely done up with thirst and fatigue, they called fort, on conditions, viz, that you give me personal security for my safe arrival in the plains; if not, I will remain here 2 it to old Dodah."—I offered them money, months longer, having provisions for that to show us some water, they said they would for 1,000 Rupees, ! After some talk 24th ...- The deputation returned, inform- they agreed to show us some for 100 Ruwas as much as I could do to restrain my-

25th-Replied to Dodah's letter, to the self from giving this party a round of effect, that I would give up the fort 3 grape. It's well I did not ; perhaps, as it days hence, on the above terms. Surprized would most likely have embroiled me with the rest of the tribe, and my detachment ply to return to the plains without let or was not in much of a fighting condition ! hisdrance from h s people, on condition of It was now 4 P. M. and we had still to well know we cannot hold a month longer; which our Murree guide reported was plenty of room to suspect treachery, but we in abundance 3 miles from the bottom, in must run the risk. This evening Guamaul consequence of much rain having fallen. Commenced descending, when a spectacle, sage to say, that he feared to venture in. the most horrible to be conceived, met our without my troops, he would raify the both officers and men, who fell on the 31st ag eement. Wishing at once to see whether it was to be " treachery, or no treachery." August, laying* unburied with all their cloathes on ! having been merely dragged officers, met him about a mile f om the fort. being almost on the top of the pass; through I never saw a man in such a fright in my this dreadful scene, we had to lower our life. Alth.' he had 30 horsemen, armed gun down the hill, inch by inch-I would have given worlds to have buried the poor retreated twice before he would venture fellows, but this was out of the question : near us! He thought from our coming alone we had then been 14 hours under arms, there must be treachery; that some men and had still to seek for water; besides were hidden somewhere; even after we had which, we had no intrenching tools. The met, he had his horse all ready close by for bodies were lying on heaps, which shows a start. Down we all sat in a circle. A what a bitter fight it must have been. The wild scene ; his followers appeared to be Murrees spoke highly of poor Raitt's braexceeding y we l armed and all fine stout very in being at the head of all; they had built men. After com liments, &c. the buried all their own dead at the bottom of nephew began to talk very reasonably. the hill, but although I offered them any He expressed a hope that " there would money they chose to ask, they refused to " now be a lasting peace between his bury our's, in consequence of the state of " tribe and the British; that they had only decomposition they were then in. After "fought at the Nuffoosk pass to save their much labour, got the gun down the hill and country, and their lives; that it was the proceeded on along the table land "least they could do, when they had never until 7 o'clock, when we found water in "killed my of our people after the fight, abundance, in a deep water course, on the " and that all the prisoners had been fed, bank of which we bivouaced for the night. " clothed, and set free." He concluded Altho' the men had had no food all day, by saying that "he should remain they all (save the pickets) immediately fell uear the fort until we left, to prevent any asleep, without tasting a bit, they had been " disturbances between his people and mine; 19 hours under arms, the 1st bugle having s' and that he would furnish me with trust- been sounded at 12 last night. Had this wa worthy guides down." There was not ter been found when the fight of the 31st the sightest appearance of treachery. Thus took place, what a different tale would have 29th .- Marched this morning to the top much depended on it, the fate of our- ed hill, lowering gun down with drag selves and the whole of the detachment. ropes; reached bottom at 10 o'clock; on examining one of the gun wheels, found the iron work of the axle-tree box split in several places, to all appearance it seemed impossible to repair it, or that the gun could travel any further ; but Erskine, by mouths, became in one hour the best of great exertions, got it bound up, and on friends; no doubt their joy was just as great we went again, starting at 2 P. M., but did in getting rid of us, us our's was in obtain. not reach our ground until 10, having lost the road, and got jammed in between ravines-I sh uld have wished to have made only one match a day, in consequence of the weak state of the men, but there was no help for it, on we must go, night as well as day, having only 2 days provisions with there are the rations, ammunition, both gun the sepoys were so done up, that they soon fell asleep, and forgot all about their thirst. Received an express from the Assistant Political Agent, warning us to expect opposition from the Boogties, in waose country we are now in, not in much of a fighting train, half the men being on canels, but with the gun I think we have 30th. --Started at 5 A. M. and arrivedd at 10, at a beautiful stream of water-on this march I was obliged to throw away all the ammunition, save a few rounds of grape, otherwise I must have left 8 or 10 sick behind-men and camels regularly gave in during this march, and how we got all safe up, I hardly know-Remaining with the rear-guard, I cheered them on as well begged me not, as they themselves would as I could—one poor fellow died on the camel's back. Our Murree guide, who had behaved as yet very well, did an act of extraordinary kindness for a Belloochee; hearing that one of our people was left behind for want of carriage to bring him on, he went back of his own accord, mounted him on his horse, and brought him into camp, walking himself by his side. From this ground, sent off an express by our Murree guide, (the only man who would venture) to Pollojee, for some spare camels and

on Meer Hadjee's fort of Barkoe, where however I refused, armly believing the rethey will fight to the last.

powering excitement. It commenced More tents springing up in the Murree about 5 o'clock last evening, when the plains and hills became alive with Beloochees, and at dark, large si ual fires on ment in watching their movements; having the tops of all the hills. At day-break, a good glass, we could almost see into large parties of horse and foot were seen their very tents. harrying across the plain to the Nuffoosk pass, on the opposite side of which, we soon learnt of the arrival of our convoy, from had had already quite enough of these peothe report of one of their guns, a signal agreed upon between us; about sun.rise, we saw collected on the very top of the pass fort sadly perplexed to know what to think about 2000 Beloochees, and others prowing of affairs- Belloochees on the move in eveabout in all directions, the distance, as the crow flies from the fort to the pass, is about. 4 miles ; in fact, we were completely behind the scenes, and saw all that the Beloochees were at, and fully expecting to see our comrades crown the top every hour, we were highly amused and excited-2 P. M. no sight of convoy coming over pass, again they must be repairing the road up-3 § P. 6th .- No grain left for camels or bul-M. saw the shrapnell flying over the hill, and bursting in the midst of the enemy take their chance, poor creatures; nothing with the most beautiful effect-2 P. M. still no sight of convoy. Beloochees still crossing the plains towards the seat of action. Erskine scattered a small body of them with a shell-8 P. M. heavy firing of guns and musketry for 10 minutes, when all was, silent for the rest of the night. I should be ver ry sorry to pass many days of my life like this-I would ten thousandtimes sooner have been in the thick of it : the excitement and suspense was beyond any thing I ever felt to the convoy staring us in the face I they before ; knowing thedifficulty of the pass, and are placed on a piece of rising ground not seeing our people crown the top, I felt

hot seeing onr people crown the copy 2 restance in the seeing of the whole tribe to a day, as on the 31st, exactly 10 days, the fight of Nuffoosk took place.
An amusing anecdote is told of this chief. When assisting in getting one of the guns left by Major Clibborn, up the pass, it slipt back and smashed one of his limbs, which caused his death a fortnight after, when dying, he called some of his generation of the guns left by would always be their destruction." This Chief was a grand limb lopped off the Murree tribe, being their greatest leader. He lost his only son in Clarke's tight.
Altho' I did net place much credit of this information, thinking it a bit of bravaelo, yet I much wished to send it to Clibborn, but had no means.
Between 2 and 3 c clock the fight of Nuffoosk commencad.

ended this most interesting conference. It been told !

will not, I think, be easily forgotten by either Erskine or myself. So of the Surtoff mountain, 4 miles, descend-We found these Belloochees the most civil and polite of men ! the confidence we placed in their word, by meeting them in the way we did, seemed to please them much, and from having been deadly enemies for 5 long ing our freedom.

26 h & 27th .- Most delightfully, employed in preparing for a start ; only 10 public camels left, and those as thin as rats ; none here procurable-the number of sick amounts to 40, and these require 20! Then found I could not move without saerificing all private property and half the ammunition and tents : obliged to call on officers and men to give up what private camels they hadthis was most willingly agreed to; and all kit, even to our bedding, was left behindthe gun ammunition I was obliged to take, But much to fear from them. as I rather expected opposition from the Boogties, through whose country we had 40 miles to go. At first we were almost afraid , we should not be able to bring down the gun from the wretched state of the bullocks, and weakness of the men-however we determined to try, and leaving the waggon and forge-cart behind, picked out 30 of the best for the gun alone-the sepoys thinking we were going to leave it behind, came and drag it down and defend it with their lives! When Erskine was burning the forge-cart and waggon, the Belloochees outside thought we were setting fire to the fort, and sent to beg us to spare it.

28th .- Turned our backs on Kahun this morning at 2 o'clock. Much trouble in getting off, in consequence of the number of sick : obliged to tie some of the poor fellows on the camels_commenced the ascent of the big hill at 6, and after immense fatigue and labour, got the gun to the top by 2 P. M. The sepoys were regularly overpowered with fatigue holf way up—the call for water now was dreadful, all that I had brought

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

gun bullocks, and we proceeded on another -8 miles at 4 A. M. getting to some water -about 10 o'clock. October 1st.-Started at 3 A.M. and

marched on 8 miles-soon after our arrival, to our great deligh', up came our Murree Chief, to assure you that he has watched guide, with some Sinde horse, spare camels with deep interest your proceedings at and gun bullocks-proceeded on t. Polla- Kahun. jee at 12, distance 14 miles ; on coming out jee at 12, distance I4 miles ; on coming ut | The judgmen', perseverance and skill of the hills into the plain, fired off our howit- you displayed in keeping possession of the zer to give notice to our friend at Lehree the head quarters of the 5th Regiment, of our safe arrival.

Thus after a detention of 5 months in the fort of Kahun, was our escape from that infini position and the Murry hills, accomplished. you. The hardships and privations circumstances forced on us, were most cheerfully borne with by all. After the attack on Major Clibborn's party, it often appeared impossible to expect a release, yet not a murmur was heard. On no one occasion had I to find fault with the men, and the alacrity and cheerfulness with which they performed the exceedingly onerous duties which I was forced to exact, reflects, in my humble opinion, great credit on the Kalee (5th) Pultan and small detachment of Artillery. Of the constant aid afforded me on every approbation. occasion by Lieut. Erskine and Dr. Glasse, I have, &c. I note nothing ; it can never cease to be fresh in my memory ; and their rank is too near my own to admit of my saying all I could wish, or they deserve, even in this my private journal.

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CAPTAIN L. BROWN. Commanding Kahun,

SIR,

Ere this letter reaches you, if it ever should reach, you will proba ly have heard the sad and di-astrous misfortune that has befalien the detachment under the command of Major Clibborn, 1st Grenadier Regiment, which was despatched on the 31-t ultimo, for the purpose of relieving your wornt-oui-men, and the owing a new garrison into Kahun, with provisions for two months. -At the pass of Nuffoosk, after some hours spent in desperate attempts, to crown the heights, and after severe fighting until noon. after hours of patient perseverance against raging thirst, from the want of water, and the utmost efforts of men determined to carry out the objects of which they were destined, and the loss of four officers killed and one severely wounded, Major Clibborn, with the only chance of saving the remnant of his enfeebled troops by falling back for water, was under the painful necessity of deciding on the ahandonment of your brave detachment in Kahun. Under t ese circum-tances I am directed by Major Forbes to state, that all attempts to relieve you have fulled—there are neither troops, followers, or supplies, or carriage for another expedition in your favor; and being, under the painful necessity of leaving you, after having done all in his power, to your own resources your post has become untenable and he begs you act to. in any way, either by a rapid night march, the place on the 11th instant. On their appear-ance a fire was opened on them by the Thakoor, or if so fortunate by making any terms you can possibly conclude with the enemy—He 17th, when the guns and escort arrived from begs you to act for yourself in the best way you can possible manage, and he fully authorizes any agreement or arrangement that may enable you to bring your detachment and your companies safelt to the plaius.

CAPTAIN L. BROWN, 5th Regiment Native Infantry. SIR,

I am directed by the Commander in

post for so long a period, under circum. stances of unusual trial and difficulty, in his Excellency's opinion redound in every way to your reputation as an Officer, and to the infinite credit of those serving under

The Commander in Chief therefore hastens by the earliest means at his disposal to mark the high rense he entertains of your high services on the occasion, to appoint you a Brigade Major on the estaishment of the Force now assembled in Sinde, vacant by the promotion of Major Bos-&cawen of Her Majecsty's 40th Regiment, papointment which, however inadequate it may beHer considered as the result of your meritorious conduct, will, His Excellency hopes, be viewed by you as a testimony of his

(Signed) J. W. MACMAHON, Capt. Military Secretargy Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1840.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 29.

The late affair at Chirgong is we are sorry to say, another of those too frequently recurring cases, where the gallantry of our Troops is un necessarily exerted, they themselves exposed to unprofitable danger, and the prestige of our suc-cess seriously injured. The cause of these failures is evidently, in the majority of cases, to be found in the circumstance of the Civil authority superseding the Military, of course combined with some mismanagement. In any affair when it becomes necessary that the last resource be appealed to, all authority should vest in the Military man, and the Civil functionary should for the time, become a mere spectator-at this crisis the toga should give way to the sword. In the case before us, as we have been able to gather, the failure, it must be allowed to be, arose chiefly out of the anal-ous position of the Commissioner, and the fact of the controling authority being vested in him. At least with the limited information we possess, we lcan arrive at no other conclusion. It appears that when it was found necessary to proceed against the Thakoor of Chirgong by force of arms, that Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner. was strictly enjoined not to commence operations, but with such a force as would render success certain. The force which was considered sufficient, but which certainly was not, consisted of the Bundelkhund Legion, a detachment from Scin-diah's Contingent of Horse, one Artillery Com-pany, and an escort of three Companies of Infantry. Two eighteen-pounders and two nine inch witzers were sent from Cawnpore, accompanied by a Troop of the 8th Light Cavalry and three Companies of the 52nd Regt. Native Infantry. Such was the force considered sufficient for the reduction of Chirgong and the capture of its chief (for one was nothing without the other.) This fort_s small Ghuree_is situated eleven miles from Jhansi, in the midst of a large plain. The Bundelkhund Legion reached and sat down before the place on the 11th instant. On their appear-

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE:

among the disaffected in Bundelkund (and we regret to say, that the number is "legion") will not be very favourable as re; ards our tactics, when they see a Thakoor, of no celebritly, stoutly, and for some days successfully resisting troops, and, when finding his little Ghurree rather too hot, able to give us the go-by. We have been told that Dhuttea and Oorcha are net most friendly dependents. May they not put a case from the Rule of Three, and ask, if the Chirgong Thakoor could do so and so, what can-not we do?

It is not known to what place the Thakocr has fiel. General rumour has it, that he has gone to Oorcha in Bundelkund. We are also credibly informed that there is to be a campaign in that province in the cold weather. Be it so-but let us bear in mind, what was said by the Duke of Wellington when speaking of the war in Canada, that " we cannot afford a little war." Of truth, we cannot afford such a pseudo-successful war as that we carried on against Chirgong. In conclusion, we have to add that the Ghurree has been dismantled. What will follow we know not. At present, a Wing of Irregular Cavalry from Saugor, and of Infantry from Banda, are under orders to keep the peace, as well as they can, on the frontier.

Since we penned the above we have heard from a Correspondent, who informs us that the Chirgong Thakoor, some days before operations began, captured two Sowars and two Hur-karras, belonging to Mr. Fraser, as we mentioned before, and two luckless Dhobees at-tached to the Legion, who were in the exercise of their profession on the banks of a nullah. By way of showing, as our Correspondent thinks, what the Sahib log and our soldiers might expect in the event of their being made prisoners, the Thakoor, without condescending to interrogate our Agent's servants, or even to see them, directed four knights of the broom, armed with tulwars, to sweep off the heads of five of the cap-tives, the remaining one, a Sowar, was spared on account of his conspicuous bravery in having des-perately wounded four men before he fell. The other Sowar on the approach of the enemy, deeming prudence the better part of valour, galloped off, but, unlackily for him, his horse fell. off, but, unlackily for him, his noted to the When this circumstance was reported to the Thakoor, sentence of death, by the hand of a methur, was passed on him ; and his wounded comrade was placed under the care of the Thakoot's Hakeem. When our sepoys entered the deserted town on the morning of the 21st, he was recognised, and conveyed to our hospital.

The Chirgong affair having been settled in the way we described, a force will be immediately sent, we are credibly informed, against a Ghurree, called Kairwa, which is in the possession of another disaffected Thakoor. Rumour among the natives, states that the Chirgong Thakoor, after his flight, sought and obtained the hospita-lity of his brother Bundelah Thakoor of Kairwa. Our Correspondent, however, who ought to be well informed, thinks the Oorcha is the place to which he has rather quietly retired. We hope that, when our troops assemble before Kairwa, the fatal error committed at Chirgong, of having an insufficient number of Cavalry will be avoided; au error that, as far as as our information extends, appears the more remarkable as the Cavalry. Regiment of Scindea's Contingent was within one march of Chirgong, four days before the Thakoor and all his followers effected their escape. We repeat our hope that some better arrangement will be made before Kairwa. Every body knows that these disaffected Thakoors consider the plundering of a whole district as a kind of religious duty when dispossessed of their Jagheers, and so long as such a tenet is entertained and acted on, our first objects is, as we conceive, to take especial care that the enemy do not escape. AGRA .- Since our last another fire occurred in that impreving part of the city, near the Custom House, by which thirty houses were destroyed. There was but little property in them, but the annual loss of houses alone, at Agra, must be a serious tax upon the capital of the place. Some Police regulations as to the roofs of houses should be introduced in the city and suburbs, should be introduced in the city and suburbs, particularly in the absence of a branch of the Bengal Fire Insurance Company, which is, by the way, we observe, without a motto-what would the Directors say " in ignem ruunt" or something equally applicable to this kiln dried country ? A letter from Meerutt says that a grand Ball would take place at that station on the 28th, to which there were 80 Subscribers. From this it would appear that the anti-Ball-and-Party feeling | head. which lately prevailed here, has given way to More human dispositions. A letter from Allahabad announces, we regret to say, the death of two Officers, who were drowned in the Ganges while bathing a little above that station on the evening of the 20th inst. -Ensign Norton, and Lieut. Inglis 37th Regt. N. I. who made an attempt to rescue Ensign Norton, as well as afford assistance to other young officers who were in danger.

answer that can be given, is that, if the enemy dras by the Editor of the Naval and Military Gaanswer that can be given, is that, if the enemy escaped, they might possibly have made for Jhansi; but surely it was better to cut up the enemy on the plain, or keep them confined in the fort till that was taken by storm. But a wing of Infantry was at Jhansi, a fortified town, which could have defended it against three times the number effebels assembled at Chirgong, who, in their flight, had no ether weapons than match-locks. We cannot now but infer that the impression among the disaffected in Bundelkund (and we regret to say, that the number is "legion") will

derstand, on an order from the Court of Direc-tors (never intended to be an instrument of slighting two of the oldest Regiments of their Service), has passed over the strong claims of the 1st Madras European Regiment, and conferred the henour of "Light Infantry" on the sons of their old age—their pet abortions—their boy Regiment-the" young Tenders"-the 2nd Bombay and Madras European Regiments! We can not imagine on what grounds, except that fa-vouritism so often exercised by parents in de-tage on their Benjamins, the real merits of these elder sons of the East India Company have been deprived of the only honour the Company could confer on them. The Ist Bombay regiment has been embodied since the reign of Charles the 2d, been embodied since the reign of Charles the 2d, as faithfully served its masters, royal and mer-cantile, in countless wars, in all the varying claims of our Eastern Empire. We know some-thing of the history of this old and highly distin-guished corps, and while its antiquity equals that of the 2d Foot, its services in the battle-field need fear no comparison with its brother Regiment. The Court of Directors are little aware of the sore feelings engendered in the hearts of this ve-teran Regiment, and that at Madras also, by this gross act of injustice. Such we must pronounce that act to be, which, while it confers the ho-nour on the 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, passes over the far greater claims of the 1st Madras and 1st Bombay Regiments, making at the two latter Presidencies the newly raised Regiment, 'Light Infantry." No doubt the table of the Court of Directors, will be covered with petitions from the officers and men of this corps.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, APRIL 30.

We have been informed, on undisputable authority, that Government never even contemplated negotiating the purchase of the India with five per cent. paper, was stated first in the Courier and then in the Eng-lishman. The Courier denies that the India has been purchased at all by the Governmeut. We know not on what authority our contemporary puts forth his assertion, but we have very good authority for saying, that such purchase has been effected.

Although our contemporaries appear to take very little interest in Persian Afairs, not one of them hav ing thought it worth his while to announce that ou negociations with the Court of Telieran have been brought to a conclusion, as stated by us on Wednesday, * we cannot suppose, that at such a crisis, the public can be equally unconcerned about the matter. It is by far the most important intelligence, that has been received here for some time, as it sets the Herat question at rest, and relieves us, in a great measure, from the difficulties in which the necessity of carrying on almost simultaneous operations across the Sutlej and across the Helmund seemed likely to involve us. Yar Mahommed, as we long ago stated, is too crafty a scoundrel to provoke us to chastise him, without feeling secure of the support of a Persian army, and when he finds that assistance from such a quarter is hopeless, he will treat our mission with new respee It is true, that he will very probably continue to amuse himself with petty intrigues, but he will not one or two well garrisoned forts on the banks of the Helmund, we may feel ourselves tolerably secure. It is a great thing gained, too, that we shall now be enabled to evacuate Karrack, which is a very nahealthy place, and the occupation of which has drawn off troops, which might have been more profitably employed elsewhere. The Bo nbay Gazet : e of the 19th, received yesterday,

We have much pleasure in publishing the fel-We have much pleasure in publishing the fel-lowing Division Order, recently issued by Briga-dier James Wabab, C. B. Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on occasion of the removal, by promotion, of Major J. D. Awdry, from the post of Assistant Commissary General at Secunderabad. A high but just tribute to Major A.'s merite as a Staff Officer is paid in this other but the subst Sciencial and the subst this order by the gallant Brigadier under whom for some time past he has served. "D. O. 19th April 1841.

Major Awdry having been relieved from his duties in the Commissariat, the Brigadier cannot permit that Officer to quit Secunderabad without placing on record the high opinion he entertains of his merits, and the regret which he experiences at the removal of so zealous and ficient a Staff Officer from the H. S. Force, in the performance of the important and oners us duties of the Police Department. The Brigadier has ever received the most able and cordial assistance from Major Awdry, who has in their discharge won the confidence of the Brigadier, and the esteem of those to whom justice has been so impartially administered."

On Monday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at a chemical lecture delivered by Mr. Brydon (a scientific gentleman who has recently arrived amongst us from the father-land) at the new Parochial School Boom in the compound of St. Andrew's Church. The lecture was illustrated by many brilliant experiments, which greatly added to its interest, and as a first attempt at this Pres dency, the performance went off exceedingly well. From the slight knowledge we possess of the interesting science treated on, it is quite out of our power to give any thing like an exact or professional description of what was said and done on the occasion ; and our readers must therefore be content with a very brief and imperfect sketch there-

ATHENAUM, APRIL 29.

A full report of the late trial of Hoosance Begum in the Supreme Court for murder, is now before us, and we had intended publishing it for the information of our readers; but on re-consideration, we have determined to withhold it, as a portion of the evidence is not fit to appear in print, and any omission might lead to our being charged with giving a partial account of what transpired. Upon one or two points however in connexion with the trial, we may be allowed to make a few observations,

It seems that several jurymen were challenged by the Counsel for the defence, in order, as it afterwards appeared, that as many natives as possible might be empannelled to try the accused lady. This was opposed by the Advocate General on behalf of the prosecution, who would allow of no natives being on the jury ; which was certainly very queer, considering the learned gentleman's position in connexion with the native community, and the tone which he has invariably assumed when speaking of them in his private capacity. We are consequently not at all surprised to find, that Mr. Smyth, after mentioning his reasons , for having challenged so many Europeans and East Indians ; and acknowledging his satisfaction at the intelligence displayed by contains the following, which, with the exception of satisfaction at the intelligence displayed by that portion which relates to the object of Dr. the Jury and their intimate acquaintance with Riach's journey to Ghorian, is substantially the same as what we have published in our two last issues. Dr. Riach has gone to that place to witness the eva-vations on this point by stating, that as the Dr. Riach has gone to that place to witness the eva-cuation of Ghorian, not to stay the advance of a Per-Advocate General had objected to native he must say that all the noise so repeatedly. made about their high education and suita-We hear that the troops at Jellalabad, en route to Caubul, have been stopped, owing to a requisition from General Avatabili, the Governor of Pushawer, who was natural, and to the purpose though pcr-haps implying more than facts may warrant. We mention the circumstance, as being the first practical commentary on the vdvocate General's admirable and eloquent address at the late opening of the Madras Univer-SILV. But what would have been the result, had native jurors sat on the trial in question ? Why, all their poojahs and other ceremonies would have been unperformed, consequent on their being kept four nights and five days in Court. Nay more ; such detention might have caused some of them to lose caste, and then Government would have hadto pay the piper, perhaps to the tune of some thousands of Rupees, to reinstate them therein. We understand that the first native called was a brahmin, and our readers may easily conceive what would have happened had he been sworn to try the prisoner. The next point to which we would advert has reference to the Interpreters, who were frequently corrected during the course of the trial by the jury, to whom both Court and Counsel acknowledged themselves indebted for their occasional but proper interference in this respect. Without for a J. L. Johnson, Esq, who for some time past moment attempting to depreciate the quali-has officiate I as Secretary to the Marine Board, fications of the Interpreters or their anxiety has been permitted, we see by last night's to give satisfaction, we may observe, that Gazette, to vacate that appointment. Report their knowledge of the English language is not of such a kind as to enable them literally to interpret what is said, more, especially as high flown words seem more, familiar to them than plain common-sense phraseology. This was particularly manifest in the interpretions of the Hindoostani official, who occasioned repeated roars of laughter at his frequent use of what Mr. Weller, Sen. would call " a griffin, or a unicorn, or a king's arms at once, which is very well-known to be a collection of fabulous hanimals." In fact, we never see or hear of this worthy Mahomedan, without being remind-ed of Samivel when he was " completely cir-cumscribed in a' dressin" his sweet-heart. as we shall have occasion to revert to this

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I have, &c. CAMER SURKUR :) (Signed) J. DOWN. 7th. September 1840. | Brigade Major.

Major General Brooks has the highest grat fighting in publishing to the Troops composing the Fiel 1 Army, the following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, expressing the high approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, of the gallantry, cheerfulness and prudence which characterized the proceedings of Captain Brown, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in his late defence of Kahun, as well as the considerable support affoarded him by his gallant Companions in Arm., Lieut, R skine of the Artillery, Assistant Surgeon Glasse and the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Artillery and 5th Regiment Native Infantry g his garrison.

ajor General feels satisfied that lividual of the Field Army will be to find that the merits of these have b. en so hono able noticed anthouity in this country.

Para. 2d of a letter No.1133, th November 1840, received from addock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India. a.2—In the mean time HisLord-uncil will not withhold his expres-

the approbation of the eminent , cheerfulness, and prudence which rized the proceedings of Captain Brown, in the critical situation in which he was placed, and of the admirable man-ner in which he appears to have been sup-those who were serving under requests you to communicate this the Major General Commanding

per Sinde, who will convey it accord-to Captain Brown, and to the Officers and Men of his Detachment.

(Signed) W. KNYVETT. Assistant Political Agent.

Cawnpore, some skirmishes took place, but with-out any decisive result. In one of these affairs Captain Verner, Commanding the Cavalry arm of the Legion, highly distinguished himself.

On the 17th guns from Cawnpore were in po-sition, and after four days hard fighting, during which the bravery of the troops on both sides was most remarkable, the Thakoor still held out. Some gardens round the town had, however, been taken by our troops, led on in the most gallant and determined manner by Lieutenant and Adjutant Lauder, after an exceedingly hot en-

gagement. To the surprise of every body on our side, day-break on the 21st disclosed the fact that the Thakoor and all his adherents, save a few wounded men, had escaped during the night ! The loss on our side, reckoning killed and wounded, did not amount to less than 73, that on the enemy's side is unknown, but was no doubt very great, owing to the number of shells that were thrown into the town and fort.

The principal, it not the only, object of this little war was, we conceive, to capture the Thakoor and his followers, and to punish them for their past rebellion and prevent future outrages. That object, at all events, was not attained whether it were the principal or a secondary object. The Thakoor with his two thousand followers, is, abroad, and as able as he is willing to plunder the inhabitants of Bundlekund. After the demonstration he made, can any one doubt his ability or his willingness to lay waste villages wherever he and his adherents may please to roam ? We therefore, come to the

indy please to roam f we therefore, come to the inquiry why was he allowed to escape, if the fact be true as stated, that the Ghurrer he eccupied and defended with so much bravery is situated on an open plain f The reason can only be as-counted for by the circumstance, that Mr. Fracer had an insufficient force, for NOT ONE MAN WAS compared to the the circumstance of the sector. had an insufficient force, for NOT ONE MAN WAS CAPTURED1 We beg to be clearly understoed that we are assured, and indeed it could not well be etherwise, that Officers and men acted throughout with the greatest courage. But we are also assured that the escape of the garrison was effected unknown to a single individual who was engaged outside. This error or over-sight, or whatever else the unfortunate re-sult may be called, will, we hope, be explained. We hardly think that it can be explained satisfac-torily. The energy escaped because there was not torily. The ensmy escaped because there was not a sufficient number of Cavalry. Such, at least, are the accounts that we have received, and we can conceive no other. Now, what will be thought of this error_supposing our view of the matter to be correct_when we state that a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry -we allude to the Cavalry Regiment belonging to Scindea's Contingent-arrived at Jhansi on the 18th, and were there or. dered to halt, though it would have been of the last importance to have had their services for the purpose of surrounding the Ghurree.* The only

* The Cavalry Regiment of Scindea's Contingement, who were not allowed to go to Chirgong, had highly distinguished hemselves at Oogein many years ago. See Sutherland's ac count of their services in the Bengal United Service Journal.

AGRA TEHBAR MAY 1.

The Chirgong little go, as we, in our humour, called Mr. Fraser's doings in Bundlekund, is, we hear, far from being settled. Captain Beaton's force has had a skirmish, or, if we may so speak, an overture, previous to the play of more siege guns of Cawnpore which will no doubt commence on their arrival.—Since its occurrence, we learn from another correspondent, that the whole of Scindea's Contingent have been ordered to pro-ceed to Jhansi. We appear, perhaps, to give an undue prominence to these little warlike move-ments; but then the dearth of intelligence from other quarters just at this period, is remarkable.

Another letter mentions that the Thakoor in his hurry left considerable property behind him in Chirgong, which was set upon by the sepoys with great eagerness. While engaged in this interesting pursuit, a magazine blew up, by which several of the plunderers and camp followers were killed. The total loss, ascertained since our last account, amounts, we now learn, to the large number of 80 killed and 75 wounded. Captain Pepper of the Artillery, we understand, by his skill and gallantry in the affair, maintained the high reputation which that distinguished arm of the service has always borne.

The 1st Bengal European Regiment will we imagine demur to the superiority so quietly as-signed to their brethern of Bombay and Ma-

sian army on Herat, which we look upon as very pro- jurors on the score of their incompetency, blematical.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 30.

expected a general rising of the Seikhs.

HURKARU, MAY 1.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the sudden death, last night, by violence, of Capt George Hamilton Cox, Secretary of the Fire Insurance Company. The unfortunate gentleman, who had formed an injudicious connection with an actress of this city, had, for the last two or three days, been observed to be laboring under great depression of spirits, in consequence of his wife and children being daily expected from Eng-land, He went to the Theatre last night, from which he returned to his lodgings at the Bengal Club, about 9 o'clock, and then, with the great-est deliberation, blew out his brains with a pis-tol, literally shattering to pieces the whole of his

After his return, it appears, he wrote a letter to the Coroner, one to the editor of the Englishman, and a third to the actress we have spoken of, and then, sending, his servants out of the room, seated himself in a chair, which he adjusted in the corner of the closet, with a brace of loaded pistols in his hand, and shot himself through the head with one of them. One pistol was found, still loaded, on the chair, besides the corpse, which remained in a recumbent posture, and the other was picked up on the ground, near the chair. An inquest a to be held on the body, during the day.

MADRAS.

HERALD, APRIL 28.

Gazette, to vacate that appointment. Report says he has something better awaiting him at the Western presidency, whither he will immediately return.

We regret to announce the death, at Secunderabad, on the 20th current, of Lieut. W. G. Hay, of the 35th N. I.,-a young officer of eight years' standing. The deceased had been absent from Head Quarters on a recruiting ser. vice for several months, and had only returned a few days before the melancholy event above recorded, of which small pox, we understand, was the immediate cause. This casualty promotes Ensign R. Adamson to the superior ade. the mi

And in our dawk edition of Tuesday. The Friend of India which we since received, acknowledges the importance of the in-telligence, and since our article has been in type, we have seen in the Courier of hast night the intelligence which he might have given his redders on Weines lay.

Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

topic in a subsequent issue, we refrain from further comment on it at present.

The Beguin was most ably and zealously defended ; and we express but public opinion when we add, that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Smyth for the manifestly heartfelt interest which he took in her welfare. Looking at the evidence as a whole. the numerous contradictory statements which it involves, the opposition of a portion of the testimony to that gvien by the same never other faults he may have committed, has never even been accused of lukewarmness towards of the testimony to that gvien by the same ind viduals on the former trial, coupled with the fact that the witnesses were, in the interim, in charge of the Police-we say-'ooking at all these circumstances, we are satisfied that the jury could return no other verdict than they did, and that the accured stands justly acquitted of the crime laid to her charge.

The jury, during the trial, were nightly accommodated in the Court House ; and supplies for the sus enance of their interior economy were furnished at the expense of the Crown. The complaint however is general as to the bad quality of some of the articles; the wine, beer, tea and coffee especially, which, considering that the jury were taken from their homes and occupations for five days on public duty, ought to have been of a more acceptable and palatable description, especially as a hundred and twenty Rupees per day were paid for the various items furnished for their accommodation. We trust that the caterers will take this hint, in case their services should be required on nay future occasion of the kind.

CHINA.

WRECK OF THE SHIP " TORY'. - We learn by a private letter from Singapore, that the Ship Tory was wrecked in the Palawan passage on her way to China from Manila. The crew had reached Singapore in a most pitiable condition, having been for se veral days without food.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS .- Mr. MONTGO-MERY MARTIN is endeavouring to duect attention to the importance of these Islands as a naval station. In his magazine for July there is an exceedingly clever article upon the coionization of the Falkland Islands by convicts ; and he supports his views of their utility with such illustrations as cannot fail to draw the attention of H. M.'s government towards them. Mr. MARTIN States, that in consequence of their natural position, they could easily bemade the Malta or Gibraltar of the South. He further says, that every person calculated to form an opinion concur in represent. ing these islands as the key of the Pacific-The Falklands are said to possess every facility, formation of sp'endid dock.yards and, si' tnated in the centre of assailable points, ships or squadrons might be more readily and effectually dispatched in any quorter. For ship building planks and timbers in any quan-tity could be procured from Australia, and flax and spars from New Zoalaud. They are possessed of no aboriginal unabitants ; they bound with cattle, pigs, gnath, rabbits, horses, &c. ; while fuel and building materials are superabundant. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, onione, wild celery, parsley, &c., are taised abundan ly. The coast are said to abound with fish of every variety; seals and whales are also nur the group, which number up. wards of ninety islands, contain many excellent and secure harbours. Captain FIZTROY R. N. represents the temperature of the is" lands as equable ; being neither hot not very cold, but the average is low. " Excellent harbours,' says he, " easy of access, afford-ing good shelter with the very best holding ground aboun 1 smon ; these islands, and with due care, offer ample protection from the frequent gales. The size and fatness of the wild cattle is a clear proof that the country is adapted for grazing. Of twenty wild bulls which were killed during one excursion of the settler shortly before the Reagle's arrivals, the average weight of each hide was above seventy and a few weighed eighty pounds. Some these animals were so fat and heavy, that the Guachos say they cannot drive than across the marshy grounds which are passed by other cattle as well as by men on horses back." Such are a few of the many advantages which the Falklands possesses ; and it is not to be expected they will remain much longer neglected. Their adoptation as convict Settlements are set forth not only by the writer of the article in the magazine but by Captain FITZBOY and several others. New South Wales is adduced as a triumphant in-tant of the benefits derived from convict colonization, which would probably have been ab ny doned had it not been for the successful resul. which have stamped it one of the most flourishing instances of British enterprize .- W. ekly Register, Feb. 18

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

origin. Port Phillip owes its existence to the skill and enterprise of individual colonists; South their way to Syria. The Delta of the Nile was infected with plague. Australia is the progeny of a Company of wealthy London speculators, under whose fostering care Adelaide has sprung into existence, and who have

The very extent of the evil forbade quarantine restrictions; and a physician, Dr. Grassi, was con-sequently allowed to use measures of purification.

Advices from Constantinople to the 11th instant and keeping up a continuous stream of labour. announce the receipt of Mehemet Ali's letter of The one (South Australia), has a local govern-ment and legislature, and a Governor who, whatannounce the receipt of Menemet Ansietter of remonstrance to the Grand Vizier. The ministers and high functionaries of the Porte immediately assemble t in extraordinary council, and the representatives of the European Courts were consulted. The result of the conference is not stated ; but it is preside. The other (Port Phillip,) has a go- understood that the Porte would await a reference vernment, but it is 600 miles distant, a legislature to the Four Powers. Lord Ponsonby is said to have admitted that the conditions demanded of Mehemet Ali were more stringent than Great in direct opposition to its advancement, and a Go. Britain expected they would b?, vernor who l oks upon the colonists as so many A firman from the Porte to Mehemet Ali, dated

February 13th, has been published. Alluding to as much consideration as he would, an application a former firman, conveying under certain conditions the hereditary government of Fgypt, the Sultan offers to confirm the appointment of the higher officers of government already in occupation. The same firman forbids the detention of persons in the provinces who have been retained as hostages for the payment of troops, and the mutilation of men for the guard of the harem.

Letters from Beyrout to the 26th February state that the rebuilding of the city was proceeding with activity. The South of Syria was still unsettled, and the plague was raging in Acre and the vicini-ty. A party of English sappers and miners still remained at Beyrout. The Turkish Albanian troops had been recalled

from Syria; and Government threatened to punish the perpetrators of outrages committed near Beyrout

Madrid papers have been received to the 24th March

The Cortes had been debating the validity of the election of S. Gamboa to the Senate, and of S. Cortina to the Chamber of Deputies ; as they had been members of the Regency, and were therefore said to be disqualified for election to either Chamber. The Cortes, however, declared the election valid.

The question of the Regency had been warmly argued in closed meetings of the Deputies. The conviction of the expediency of having a single Regent is said to be gaining ground. Espartero would be that Regent.

The mail steam-ship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, having left Boston on the 16th March, and Halifax on the 18th. She performed the voyage in fourteen days eighteen ours, the longest of any by Mr. Cunard's boats ; but the weather was very tempestuous. No public event of great importance had occur. red since the departure of the previous intelligence from the United States. Nothing New had been done in Mr. M Leod's case. To give him better securi-ty of an impartial trial, he had been removed from the frontier town of Lockport to Albany. The trial was to take place on the 22d March ; and it is said that the British Government's responsibility for the distruction of the Caroline will then be placed, and that the plea will be admitted. Mr.

had instructions to demand the immediate release of Mr. M'Leod, or his own passports. The application, however, if it really was to be made. British Minister, not having been presented till the 9th, had not been put in official communication with the new President till then. On that day, the Corps Diplomatique was presented ; the Russian Ambassador alone being absent, on account of indisposition : he was presented on a subequent day. In the name of the rest, Mr. Fox delivered the subjoined address-

" Sir-1 have the honour to address yon in the congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the respective governments and countries, in offering Advices have been received from Alexandria to this testimony of regard and respect for your person aud for your station. We rejoice, Sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your inaugural address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of national friendship and peace between the United States and foreign powers ; and we are happy to recognize, in your personal character and qualities, the strongest assur-

had reached Alexandria, with their attendants, on Maine, and offer a fair equivalent for the passage clause was carried, by 130 to 69. A few

through the disputed territory of a military road, that would be a reasonable mode of settlement and ought to be satisfactory to Maine. A duel had nearly taken place between Mr. Clay and Mr. King of Alabama, another member of the Senate. The appointment of a subordinate officer by the left of officer by the late Government was called in question ; and Mr. King. who defended it, declared and cowardly." Mr. King return d to his seat ; wrote a note ; took Mr. Wise, another Senator, lato an ante-room; and Mr. Wise presently returned and went up to Mr. Clay. At this point accounts differ : on * says that, upon Mr. Clay's expressing his acceptance of the challenge which he assumed the other to bear, Mr. Wise told him that there had been a challenge, but that it was torn , and then he tried to make some explanation, which Mi. Clay refused to hear. Another version of the story is, that a challenge was actually handed to Mr. Clay. Whichever was the case, the hostile appearances were observed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms procured a Magistrate's warrant and arrested both parties. On the following day, the mediation of Mr. Wise and another gentleman effected a reconciliation, the offensive words being retracted.

The long-pending cause of the African Ne-groes found on board the Spanish ship Amistad, was, on the 9th March, finally decided in favour of the Negroes, by a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, then in session at Washington. By this decision the Negroes were declared to be free men; and all claim against them, whether on the part of the Spanish Minister or of the pretented Spanish owners, is dis-missed. The Negroes were to be immediately set at liberty in the State of Connecteut, where they had been detained in custody waiting the event of

Commercial affairs were in a worse condition than ever. All the banks South and West of New York had suspended cash-payments; and the Legislatures of the States in which those banks were situate were expected to legalize the suspension. This would constrain the banks of New York and Boston to limit their discounts. United States Bank Shares were quoted at 17 and the notes of that bank wors selling in New York at 15 to 18 per cent, discount. Little business was done for the Britannia in foreign exchanges. The rates on England were 71 to 8 premium for New York bills, and 64 for Southern bills not endorsed in that city; on France, 5 francs 27 centimes to 30 centimes.

Government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the same steamer which brought our letters and papers ; and those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain as far as regards the question of M'Leod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American Government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think that the public mind may be at rest on this roint.—Times, April2. Electioneering speculations and stale comments on the M'Leod affair fill the Canadian papers.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Blackstone called attention to the gross bribery disclosed by the evidence before the St. Alban's Election Committee ; and he mentioned a report that a compromise had taken place between the had been delayed by the circumstance that the parties to the St. Alban's and the Canterbury petition-it having been bargained that if the St Alban's petition were withdrawn, the other should not be prosecuted. He moved for the production of the evidence before the St. Alban's Committee. Mr. Thomas Duncombe followed wih an amendment, to produce also the minutes of proceedings of the Canterbury Election Committee. Was it to be borne, asked Mr. Duncombe, "that a sort of Beggars' Opera was to be acted in a Committee-room and say. ' Brother, brother, w are both in confidence of your fellow-citizens has conferred know we can hang each other; so let us shake upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our hands and be friends'?" These motions called up several members of the Committees. Mr. Sanford, the Chairman of the St. Alban's Committee, supported the motion; averring that his coadjutors were most eager and auxious to have a full investigation of the evidence. To prove that the Committee was not ruled by the Ministerial Members comprised in it, Mr. Sanford said, that the chief question which they had been called upon to decide, before the close of the inquiry, was the admissibility of evidence to prove agency; and the decision upon that point was pronounced by five votes to two. He complained of the power which clever counsel possessed of misleading the unprofessional members of Committees; and he suggested as a remedy, either that a legal assessor should be appointed to sit with the members and assist them in points of law, or that the House should define the sort of vidence which should or should not be admissible. Mr. Mildmay declared that the evidence but he allowed that he could not place confidence the House could not furnish the materials for a proper tribunal in such cases. Mr. Robert Clive, the Chairman of the Canterbury Committee, assured the House, that whatever communications enabled with confidence to say that in thus acting, gaged for the petitions, the members of the Committee had no cognizance whatever of the bargain mentioned by Mr. Blackstone: the members were most zealous to do justice. Mr. John Gladstone declared that he was quite ignorant of the bribery at Walsall ; and Mr. James said that he had been so at the time of an election at Carlisle, in 1820, when he afterwards found thousands had been sent on his account. A general dissatisfaction with the existing arrangments was 'expressed by subsequent speakers; Mr. Hayter, Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Wakley, all intimat ing the necessity of some change. Mr. Wakley moved for the production of the evidence before the Walsall Committee ; and eventually the House agreed to the printing of the minutes of all the three Committees. The House then resumed the Committee on the oor-law Amendment Bill. On the suggestion of Mr. Darby, Lord John Russell undertook to modify clause 25th, which relates to the burial of paupers, so that each pauper should be buried in his own parish. Mr. Pryme moved to add a proviso, declaring that if a pauper should die in any public hospital, the Guardians of the Union shall not charge the expense of his burial up on the parish in which that hospital is situate, unless the pauper actually belongs to that parish. The proviso was rejected, by 136 to 34. Mr. Wilson Patten divided the House against the 26th clause, which makes casual poor chargeable upon the whole Union : the clause was affirmed, by 115 to 66. General Johnson next moved the rejection of

other amendments were made ; and then the Committee was adjourned till Monday: when it will resume pro forma, and agree to the remaining clauses, in rder that the bill may be reprinted when the extensive alterations which have been made.

The discussion on the separate clauses of the Parish Fortifications Bill, in the Chamber of Peters, closed on Thursday. A vote was then taken on the whole bill; when it was carried, by 147 to 85.

Of all the speeches made during the lengthened debate, none took higher ground than that of Count Montalembert, on the amendment which was rejected in the latter part of the sitting on Wednesday. He declared his conviction that the fortifications were dangerous to the public litrerties. Nothing he considered more probable, without accusing Ministers or Prince of bad intentions, of bad or good success in war, would be the establishment of a Dictatorship. The fortifications would convert a temporary Dictatorship into a permanent one.

The French telegraph brings news from Madrid down to the 28th March. The Cortes, having furnished the task of examining the validity of each Deputy's claim to sit, had proceeded to elect a President. S. Argaelles was chosen, by 118 votes against 6. This shows that the Liberals, are in decided majority; and perhaps it also indi-cates that those opposed to intraking the sole Regency to Espartero are in a majority.

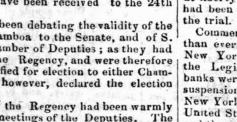
The Liverpool steam-ship, which should have arrived at Liverpool from New •York some days since, had not made its appearance up to ten o'clock yesterday morning. Some anxiety begins to be felt at the delay; which is surmised to have been occasioned by the tempestuous weather. All vessels from the West have met heavy gales in the Atlantic lately.

MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE IN AMERICA AND DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BRIDE.

1.129.3645.8

(From the New York Herald of Feb. 27.)

A most singular affair took place last week at a village about 10 miles this side of Newburgh-Blooming-grove, we believe. On Thurs day, about 11 o'clock in the morning, as astout, hearty, good-looking young fellow was working in a field there, close to the road, an open carriage, drawn by two handsome borses, and driven by a neguo, containing a centlowen and a very beautiful young lady, drove ap, and stopped just opposite to where the young man was at work. The gentleman, who was dressed in black, then jumped ont, and the following conversation took place :- Gendeman. My young friend, are you a married man ? -Labourer : No, sir .- Would you like to be married, if you had a good chance ?- Well, I've never thought much about it -Bat w utd you get married to a handsome young lady if she had mon y enough to support you and yourse f comfortabl- for the rest of your lives ? -Well, I rather think I would-Come then, an I you shall be married at ouce to a lady whom I have in that carriage. - Labourer : No, stop. I must go ho ue and diess first -- G ntleman : Oh, no, Never mind your dress-come tight away. So saying, they approched the cause-oge, when the g-n lem m handed out the young laty who was most spendidly dressed. She shouk hands with the farmer, asked him his name, and then inquir d where the 'squire could be found, whilst a slight moisture s ole into her eyes, no withstanding her altempt to smile and appear cheerful. The young man name of the diplomatic body accredited to the tee-room of the House of Commons_that a Pea-United States of America. We hasten, Sir, to chum and Lockit were to come into the Commit-on the arm of the gentleman, she is ched the resilence of the squire, who soon united hthe wrong ; we shall both lose in this dipute -we | fast in the bonds of wedlock to the young man. Whilst at the altar, she was very pale and shed tears. After the knot was tied, the lady a.k d for and received the marriage certi care, which she put in o a silk velvet bag, and then all three went towards the carriage. When they reached it, the driver was mounted on the hox, ready to start, with the horses, heads turned in the direction whence they hid come : the gentleman handed the lady in, tured sharp round to the young husband, and putting a purse in h s hand, exclaimed with some energy. Good bye-Gop bless you ; V e may see you again,' jumped into the arriage, which uss dri on off with the epeed of the Win Is. before the astonished husbaul could recover hinsef from the surprise of what he saw and heard. Finding all efforts to follow them useless, he opened the purss, and found it contain. ed 500 do.lars- He then made his way inter the village, to tell the result of this strange adduced had been most partial and untrust-worthy; affair to his relatives and friends. By some he was laughed at, and by others abused, for his in his own exemption from party-feeling, though he had the utmost desire for it. He thought that gers. The matter has created a great exci e. ment in and around the scene of action ever since. Some are malicious enough to assert that the young lady adopted that plan to save her from disgrace. Others, that she took this singular step in compliance with some stranga requisition attached to the inheritance of a valuable property : others, that she did it as a desperate remedy to save herself th og forced in a hatsful inarriage by latives. In sho t, conjecture has e itself in finding a cause. In the mean husband naively says he will wait a life and if she does not come back he with the Bell's New Weekly Messenger,



balance of £76,917 6s 8d in the estimated value of exports, 33,900 cattle, 499,840 sheep. 1,700 horses, 6,177 acres in cultivation, and 85 in the number of vessels arrived. South Australia has the advantage of 1,000 in point of population. Crittenden, the new Attorney-General, was ex-pected to watch its proceedings. It was rumoured in New York, that Mr. Fox We have not been able to discover in the South Australian Almanac any estimate of the amount

SYDNEY.

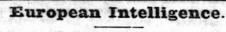
PORT PHILLIP AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA, OR, COLONIZATION ON THE OLD AND THE NEW PRINCIPLE.

" For facts are chiels that winna ding, And downa be disputed." BURNS.

Sin Richard Bourke's proclamation declaring this province part and parcel of New South Wales, was promulgated in May 1836, but no step was taken towards the formation of a settle. ment until the arrival of Captain Lonsdale in September 1836, as, however, private enterprise had prior to that date formed the nucleus of a Colony," we will, (as the lawyers say,) for all the purposes of this article, date the existence of this lony from the 28th day of December 1835.

South Australia was proclaimed a British province by Governor Hindmarsh on the 28th December 1836, and though colouization had commenced previous to that period, we will for all the purposes of this article, ascribe the existence of South Australia to that date. The two Colonies it is almost unnecessary to

inform our reade s, are essentially different in their



been till a very late period engaged in develop-ing the resources of the province, promoting by fair means and foul the emigration of capitalists

the province over which he has been appointed to

but its members are completely ignorant of the

madmen, and treats their remonstrances with quite

from the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Tar-

Port Phillip being founded on the old common-

place principle " plant your country first, and a town will naturally follow," and South Australia

on the new-fangled notion that to plant a city in

the wilderness is the first and most rational step

in colonization, it is perhaps desirable that at this

stage of the progress of both settlements we

should, by reference exclusively to " facts based

upon figures," lay before our readers some account

of the actual condition of the two communities.

To accomplish this we have fortunately the means

furnished us by the high contending parties them-selves, Kerr's Melbourne Almanac and Port Phil-

lip Directory furnishing us with the statistics of Port Phillip at the close of 1840, and the South

Australian Almanac and General Directory sup-

plying the same information with regard to South

Anstralia. Both works we will take it for grant-

ed are indisputable authorities, indeed we happen

to know that the statistics in the former work are

compiled from the most authentic sources, and

wherever the actual amount could not be ascer-

tained to a fraction, the returns are considerably

These returns give in favour of Port Phillip :

of the revenue of the Colony for the year ending

31st Dec. 1840 The return for this Colony shows

the following as the amount of the sums which

have been abstracted by the Government from

Ordinary Revenue..... 40,993 8 8

It will be needless, we should think, to adduce

farther argument than the above to show that in

the case of South Australia the working of the

new system of colonization has not proved itself

productive of such superlatively beneficial effects

as were anticipated by the originators of the

this province during the past year :-Crown Lands Revenue....£214,295 4 3

14,000

50,000

2,000

9,000

15,000

16,000

200.000

£255,288 12 11

2 0

300

200

2.823

285

700,000

6 St

ban Creek.

under the reality.

The account stands thus - :

Cattle.....

Sheep

Horses. Acres in cultivation.....

Vessels rrrived.....

Cattle....

Sheep.....

Horses.....

Acrees in cultivation

Vessels arrived

scheme.

PORT PHILLIP. Population.....£136,917

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Population.....£60,000

state of the province, and their own interests are

SPECTATOR, AFRIL 3.

the 7th instant. Both the Pasha and Commodore Napier had left that city ; the Pasha for Cario, to visit Itrahim Pasha, and the Commodore for Marmorica.

Before his departure Mehemet Ali had sent a a letter to the Grand Vizier in Constantinople, tary Pashalic of Egypt. He required the follow-ing modifications of those conditions; that the Governor of Egypt should will be in a purpose." objecting strongly to the conditions with which Governor of Egypt should enjoy the right of choosing his successor himself; that this successor should not be obliged to proceed to Constantinople to receive his investiture from the Porte that the superior officers of the Egyptian Government should be appointed by himself and his suc cessors, and not by the Sultan; that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the entire of the public revenues to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should not be obliged to admit a Committee of Surveillance, mentioned in the Imperial hatti-scheriff as about to be sent to Egypt.

Although Commodore D npier had freely expres. sed his opinion as to the injustice of the conditions demanded of the Pasha, a coolness had sprung up between the two. Overtures towards reconciliation had been made by the Pasha, in the shape of a diamond snuff-box, which Boghos Bey, his Foreign Mimister, offered to Commodore Napier in his master's name. The Commodore, howe-ver, declined accepting it. Mehemet Ali, already too much chagrined to conceal his discontent seemed more discomposed than ever.

Ibrahim Pasha's retreat from Syria appears to have been far more disastrous than it was at first supposed to be. Ibrahim himself was so borne down by illness that his death was expected; and the public in Egypt were already spe-culating upon the probable effect which his re-moval would have in facilitating the final settlement of the Eastern question. Of 4,000 men, which formed the strength of his army when it left Damascus for Egypt, only 20,000 survived the march ; and an unenumerated crowd of women and children also perished. Among the latter were 200 or 300 boys, whom Ibrahim Pasha had seized as hostages for the unmolested retreat of his army.

The Druse and Maronite Sheiks, for whose safe return to Syria the Napier convention stipulated,

* About 40 adults were then in the province.

* Actual estimated value taken from Custom house returns.

Supposed value. In this estimate, and those which follow, the stock just arrived overland from Sydney is included ; the estimate for Port Phillip comprises only stock the property of bona fide settlers in the distriet.

purpose. The President made the following reply— "Sir-I receive with great pleasure the conratulations you have been pleased to offer me in he name of the distinguished diplomatic body now present, the representatives of the most powerful and polished nations with whom the Republic which has honoured me with the office of its Chief Magistrate has the most intimate relations : relations which I trust no sinister event will for ages interrupt.

" The sentiments contained in my late address to my fellow-citizens, and to which you have been pleased to advert, are those which will continue to govern my conduct through the whole course of my administration. Lately one of the peoplethe undisputed sovereigns of the country _and coming immediately from amongst them. I am might have taken place between the lawyers en-1 shall be sustained by their undivided approbation.

" I beg leave to add, Sir, that, both from duty and inclination, I shall omit nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness, and that of the friends whom on this occasion you represent, as long as you may continue amongst

According to the New York papers, several special messengers have passed between Lord Sydenham and Mr. Fox; and a special messenger from the latter is said to have come over in the Britannia.

Mercantile advices from New York speak in the most confident terms of the maintenance of the amicable relations between England and the Unit. ed States. They scout the very idea of M'Leod's case involving the two powers of war.

The late President had transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of the 30th January last, a report from the Secretary of State, with documents on the subject of British seizures and searches, and the slave-trade.

The Legislature of Mary land has unanimously passed a series of resolutions in relation to the claims of Maine and the disputed boundary. Af-ter asserting the justice of the claim of Maine, they declare that the Federal Government alone can be allowed to settle the question ; that Maine should contribute by all the means in her power towards an amicable settlement of the dispute upon honorable terms ; and that if the British clause 27th, which provides that notices of Government would acknowledge the title of removal may be sent by post, but the

" A meeting was held yesterday of ditors of Messrs. Montefiore Brothers, had a satisfactory result. The balance exhibited shows a considerable surplus, say £30,000 beyond the habilities, so that eventual loss on the debts, which amount to no more than £94,000, is deemed out of the question. The local domands do not exceed £5,000, the remaining portion of the liabilities being comprised in acceptances given to the draft of the Australasian houses A committee was appoint ed for the purpose of preparing a report of the affairs of the firm to lay before a gen. ing of creditors called for a future da

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