

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1841.

New Series No. 57.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a 'Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.' The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, Gratis.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.
Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.
Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE Subscribers to the Gazette are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.
All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
MARRIAGE'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 Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotions and Retirement. Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor 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 MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 2 Rupees. Communications will be received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "Ceylon Magazine" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October, and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy. Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Communications desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office:
H. C. Respondentia Bonds, each Rs. 1
Ship's Articles 1
Policies of Insurance 1
Bills of Exchange, per set Ans. 8
Interest Bonds 8
Bills of Lading 8
Powers of Attorney, each 8

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of European Spirits, Wine and Beer for the Canteen 6th Royal W. Regiment from 1st June 1841, to be sent in to Captain J. T. GRIFFITHS, 6th Royals, Town Barracks.

BEER.

MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. beg their constituents at Outstations, will lose no time in favoring them with orders, for their Mousoum Stock of Supplies.
Also, as they are now preparing for their annual Stock of Beers, early intimation, as to the QUANTITY and MAKER, that will be required for the ensuing Season, is particularly requested.
Bombay Green, May 12th, 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.
TOMORROW the 13th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN and Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms in Apollo Street, at the usual hour, without reserve, the remainder of an Invoice of Hard Ware, comprising the following articles, viz. Sets of Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Cards of assorted Penknives, Brass and Iron Padlocks of sizes, large and small cast Scissors, and a few sets of Iron Weights, varying from 1 to 56lbs.

LIKewise

Pieces of Linen Duck, containing 35 yards, Swiss Muslin Dresses, English and Madras Towelling, Unbleached Long Cloths, 38 at 39 yards, Wove Cotton Shawls of various sizes and patterns, from 28 to 52 inches square, Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bundles of Cotton Sewing Thread, China Naukin, Saddlery by Adams, extra double Bridles with Bits Snaffle and Curb Chains, Double and Single barbed Guns in cases, Pocket Pistols, Hand-some Glass plates in sets of one dozen, of various sizes, Carboys of Shiraz Wine, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Cape Mare, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.
At Calcutta, on Monday the 30th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Fennel, B. A., Captain Alfred Speed, Williams, of the Indian Navy, to Purnsha Eliza, only daughter of Colonel Lewis Bird, of the Bengal Army.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
May 7th. Capt. Sheriff, Madras H. Artillery from Mangalore.
Do. 7th. Ensign W. H. Seal 15th Regt. N. I. from Sion.
Do. 8th. Lieut. H. Vincent 10th Regt. N. I. from Malabesh-
war.
Do. 8th. Capt. W. Ward 15th Regt. N. I. from Kutch.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon W. Purnell from Aden.
Do. 9th. Lieut. G. F. Symptom 1st B. E. Regt. from Aden.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. H. Bowker 9th M. N. I. from England.
Do. do. Lt. Capt. Jas. Abbott Bengal Artillery, &c.
DEPARTURES.
May 8th. 2d Lieut. C. B. Fuller, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Do. 10th. Cornet G. P. Losh 3d Cavalry to Poona.
Do. 10th. Lieut. G. B. Mather Engineers to Kurrachee.
Do. 10th. Ensign Lovick to Bhojpur.
Do. 10th. Capt. R. M. Cooke 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. do. Major Forbes 20th Regt. N. I. to Kurrachee.
Do. do. Lieut. C. Burrow, do. do. do. do. do.
Do. do. Ensign J. A. Anderson, do. do. do. do. do.
Do. 11th. Ensign Bainbridge 23d Regt. N. I. do. do.
Do. 11th. Capt. Penny Staff to Deesa.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon R. H. Davidson to Kurrachee.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
May 10th Brig Hamido, E. Daviot, Master, from Colombo
1st March.
" " Barque Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master from Liver-
pool, 2nd February.
" " The E. I. C. Cutter Nurubadda, Hussion Coonjee,
Syrang, from Tankaria Bunder.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Ship's Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents.
A Steamer	Suez	22d inst.	Supt. Indian Navy.
A Steamer	do.	19th June	do.
Earl of Balcarross	China	19th June	Remington & Co.
Charles Grant	do.	do.	do.
Winnipeg	Liverpool	19th inst.	Maevier Burn & Co.
Commiss of London	do.	19th inst.	do.
Martha	Greenock	do.	B. & A. Hornumjee.
Beechdale	do.	do.	do.
Backinghamshire	Liverpool	19th inst.	W. Nicol & Co.
Rothschild	do.	do.	D. & M. Postonjee.
Dunne Passon	Calcutta	19th inst.	Foster & Co.
William Sharples	Liverpool	19th inst.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
Alexander Baring	do.	do.	Forbes & Co.
Duke of Epsom	Liverpool	19th June	Gishborne Menzies & Co.
Kirkcaldy	Liverpool	19th June	W. P. Edmond & Co.
Lincoln	Liverpool	1st June	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Halifax Packet	do.	do.	Higginson & Cardwell.
William Miles	do.	do.	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
Emily	do.	do.	Pollenfion, Milne & Co.
Amity	do.	do.	Remington & Co.
Hannan	Singapore	do.	Remington & Co.
Caroline Cowse	do.	do.	T. Jeffries & Co.
Shaw Aluma	Calcutta	19th inst.	J. Dalaboy & Co.
Judy Grant	China	do.	do.
Merrim	do.	do.	do.
Merrim	Liverpool	19th inst.	Remington & Co.
Ann	do.	do.	do.
Calcutta	do.	do.	do.
Laid Anstons	China	do.	do.
Rappall	do.	do.	do.
Charles	Madras	do.	do.
Prince Albert	Calcutta	do.	do.
Calcutta	China	do.	do.
Harriet Scott	London	do.	do.
Cavaller	do.	do.	do.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ar-
line, Victoria, Malacca, Hong Limbaw, India, and Sesostris;
Brigs Taffee, Heris and Putinurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger,
and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Company Tugs.—Jane, Fazzil Balamon, Alliance, Lord Cas-
tle, Can-labux, Rangoon, Petaunber Savoy, Fanny, Lohoon,
Hannanshaw, Powell Savoy, Amoy, Fuzel Bay, Dooly,
Dadaly, Juch Balamon, Kaze Cardree, Adelaide, Good Success,
Brig Hamido.
Fringes—Brig of War Casalore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Ship's Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
*Leon	London	Nov. 19	Foster & Co.
*Robert Stride	do.	Nov. 24	Foster & Co.
*Lady Faversham	do.	Jan. 2	Diron, Carter & Co.
*Lady East	do.	Jan. 2	Foster & Co.
*Ann	do.	Jan. 19	Remington & Co.
*Inglish	do.	Jan. 29	B. & A. Hornumjee & Co.
*Lory	do.	Jan. 14	Forbes & Co.
*Margaret	do.	Jan. 14	do.
*Flarist	do.	Jan. 6	do.
*Guisachan	do.	Jan. 14	do.
*Louis	do.	Jan. 19	Grey & Co.
*Glenelg	do.	March 10	Remington & Co.
*Fenix	do.	Feb. 19	Grey & Co.
*Targa	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
*Abolofon	do.	Feb. 19	do.
*Griffin	do.	Nov. 9	do.
*North Pole	do.	Dec. 4	Grey & Co.
*Belvidere	do.	Jan. 29	Grey & Co.
*British Queen	do.	Dec. 30	do.
*James & Thomas	do.	Feb. 27	do.
*Emery	Liverpool	Sept. 27	Foster & Co.
*Abolofon	do.	Sept. 27	do.
*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 27	do.
*Magistrate	do.	Oct. 2	do.
*Spray	do.	Nov. 9	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
*Royal Sovereign	do.	Jan. 19	Grey & Co.
*Hero of Malown	do.	Jan. 19	Diron, Carter & Co.
*Devonport	do.	Dec. 16	do.
*Royal Adelaide	do.	Jan. 19	do.
*Crown	do.	Feb. 6	do.
*H. McCormick	do.	Jan. 14	do.
*Laurence	do.	Jan. 14	do.
*Chian	do.	Jan. 29	Grey & Co.
*Shannon	do.	Jan. 29	Forbes & Co.
*Windsor Castle	do.	Jan. 19	do.
*Greenock	do.	Feb. 19	do.
*Monarch	do.	Mar. 11	do.
*Circassian	do.	Mar. 11	do.
*Catherine	do.	Mar. 19	do.
*Baboo	do.	Apr. 3	do.
*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar. 11	do.
*British King	Clyde	Mar. 11	do.
*Ages Gilmore	do.	Feb. 19	do.
*Kitchin	do.	Jan. 29	Grey & Co.
*Flora	do.	Dec. 20	do.
*Ellora	do.	do.	Skinner & Co.
*S. P. Forbush	do.	Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
*Sophia	Downs	Mar. 9	Forbes & Co.
*Queen Leitch	do.	Mar. 25	do.
*Asiatic	do.	Mar. 10	do.
*Glasgow	do.	Mar. 10	do.
*William Shand	do.	Mar. 6	do.
*Gandahar	do.	Mar. 13	do.
*Glasgow	Greenock	Nov. 19	do.
*Favourite	Scilly	Nov. 21	do.
*Minerva	Llanely	July 11	do.
*Emily	do.	Sept. 29	do.
*Newcastle	do.	Nov. 9	do.
*Birman	N. S. Wales	Nov. 9	W. Nicol & Co.
*Emma	Bordeaux	June 4	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
*Le Ceres	Naples	Feb. 1	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
*Languedoc	do.	Feb. 15	do.
*Bunajee Hor.	do.	Feb. 22	do.
*Windsor	do.	Mar. 1	do.
*Westmoreland	do.	Mar. 1	do.
*Sir C. Malcom	do.	do.	do.
*Inez	Red Sea	do.	Thos. Jeffries & Co.

From Calcutta—Betsy, Rogina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana, Isadora, Hydros.
From Madras—Ramsey.
From Ceylon—Schooner Poway.
Have sailed by the latest accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—In allusion to the view taken by the Bombay Gazette of the late proceedings in the Supreme Court I termed it the party paper. The Editor of that Journal has made an unbecoming effort to turn into ridicule what I have justly imputed to him, and as if in retaliation of his partisanship, he has endeavored to drag into a level with himself the Editors of the 'Times and Courier.'

"Pray are not the Times and Courier party papers," is 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 were influenced by any party. The public is aware, as well as the Gazette, of the remarks that fell from these Journals 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 uninfluenced 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 and 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 has 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 conscientiously considered to be the right one and in defence of which he stands solus has been condemned and treated with the utmost severity by almost every Press 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 imbued 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.
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 contempt case? SYNTAX.



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 12, 1841.

ARRIVED May 10, Brig Hamido, E. Daviot, Master, from Colombo 1st March and Cochlin 10th April; Do. Barque Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master, from Liverpool 29th December.

It is with great pleasure we learn that letters have been received by the Cleopatra from Sir James Carnac's party which give us the gratifying intelligence that our late respected Governor has benefited greatly by the Sea voyage—we trust from so auspicious a commencement of his journey that he will reach his Native land in renovated health and spirits.

We observe a vituperative letter about us from Syntax in the Courier of yesterday. As that writer has sat down quietly under the imputation of writing untruths in the public Papers, we take his disparage for the very best compliment he could pay us. When he has given his reasons for stating "that the letters signed 'Amicus' in the Gazette emanated from one of the Barristers of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Bombay (which we unhesitatingly say is not the fact) we may take notice of his lucubrations and not until then—Amicus has dared him to the proof—He applies the word contemptible to our remarks—how much more applicable is it to his own conduct.

The Englishman of the 30th April informs us that General Avatli has applied for assistance against the turbulent Sikh soldiery who are rising in Peshawar; and that in consequence the Troops at Jellalabad who were en route for Cabul have been stopped. If this news be true, it may bring on a collision with the Sikhs before it was expected, and at a most inconvenient time too, as the hot weather will now render all field operations most distressing. We fear much that the procrastinating policy which has been pursued by the Government of India will be attended with ill effects. Shere Singh appears a mere puppet in 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 Lahore, viz. that a British resident should be received; a subsidiary Force employed, commanded by British officers; and a free passage for our Troops through the Punjab to Afghanistan. The all powerful minister Dhyyan 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 Bengal friends will have an opportunity of 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 cast on that Plenipotentiary, and his measures in China, and calling us all calumniators. The gist of his argument is that Captain Elliot has acted according to instructions from home. Well granted that he did latterly—did he act according to instructions from home at first, when he pledged the faith of 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. Did his instructions compel him

the other day to order the evacuation of Chusan ere the treaty he was negotiating was ratified? Did he not tacitly admit his own folly and precipitancy by trying to countermand that order when too late? The fact is supposing him to be fettered by the strictest instructions, yet at so great a distance from home, contingencies must always arise which would be unprovided for in the most precise orders—a discretionary power is always possessed by a Commander in Chief or Political Agent; and it is only assumption to say no such power is possessed by Elliot. We believe Captain Elliot to be a good and a brave man, but in common with even those who have seen his acts and wished to think favorably of his measures, we must unhesitatingly declare that he appears unequal to the high functions of his situation—and we are glad that the Governor General has been vested with the power of giving him a Coadjutor, in Sir Gordon Bremer, and we trust that the efficacy of the appointment will soon be visible in vigorous measures and a speedy re-opening of the China Trade.

The most important piece of news which we have received by the overland mail this month, as far as regards India, in our opinion is the union of the several Steam Companies in order to produce a splendid comprehensive communication with all the Presidencies; and not only with India, but eventually with the Eastern Islands, China and Australia. Steam, in its adaptation to navigation, is decidedly the most efficient agent of peace and civilization all over the world. "The Vasty Deep" which once delayed the tempest-tost mariner is now brought into subjection—and communications however distant are kept open with certainty, while the duration of a voyage is calculated within a few hours. The use of Steam vessels to any extent only commenced at the termination of the 100 days War in 1815. Since then peace has given opportunity to the sons of Science to push their investigations, and now Steam brings all countries into certain communication within a given number of days. The arts, sciences and literature of each country as they improve are quickly 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 the last mail, we cannot see that the peace of Europe is at all likely to be disturbed, while the exposure 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 arrogate to herself a paramount authority without the armed interference of the rest of the powers. Had France on a late occasion espoused 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 appeared in arms where was the battle ground? If Egypt, how was she to have landed her forces in the face of the allied Fleets. Behold here again the efficiency of Steam Boats. A fast vessel of that description would have despatched the manœuvres of the French 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 tactics of Naval warfare, while from its aid such destructive effects may be produced in so short a time as will produce a complete abandonment 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 and the last war; and later on the coast of Syria, prove the terrible

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 delight, up came our Murree guide, with some Sindh horses, spare camels and gun bullocks—proceeded on to Pollajee at 12 distance 14 miles; on coming out of the hills into the plain, fired off our howitzer to give notice to our friend at Lehrce the head quarters of the 5th Regiment, of our safe arrival.

Thus after a detention of 5 months in the fort of Kahun, we our escape from that position and the Murree hills, accomplished. 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 occasion by Lieut. Erskine and Dr. Glasie, 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.

CAPTAIN L. BROWN, Commanding Kahun,

Sir, Ere this letter reaches you, if it ever should reach, you will probably have heard the sad and disastrous misfortune that has befallen the detachment under the command of Major Clibborn, 1st Grenadier Regiment, which was despatched on the 31st ultimo, for the purpose of relieving your worn-out men, and throwing a new garrison into Kahun, with provisions for two months. At the pass of Nuffook, 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 abandonment of your brave detachment in Kahun. Under these circumstances I am directed by Major Forbes to state, that all attempts to relieve you have failed—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 in any way, either by a rapid night march, or if so fortunate by making any terms you can possibly conclude with the enemy—He begs you to act for yourself in the best way you can possibly manage, and he fully authorizes any agreement or arrangement that may enable you to bring your detachment and your companies safe to the plains.

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

Major General Brooks has the highest gratification in publishing the Troops composing the Field 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 afforded him by his gallant Companions in Arms, Lieut. R. Skine of the Artillery, Assistant Surgeon Glasie and the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Artillery and 5th Regiment Native Infantry composing his garrison.

Major General feels satisfied that individual of the Field Army will be able to find that the merits of these have been so honorable noticed by the highest authority in this country.

Para. 2d of a letter No. 1133, 9th November 1840, received from Haddock, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Para. No. 2.—In the mean time His Lordship in Council will not withhold his expression of his high approbation of the eminent gallantry, cheerfulness, and prudence which characterized the proceedings of Captain Brown, in the critical situation in which he was placed, and of the admirable manner in which he appears to have been supported by those who were serving under his orders. I request you to communicate this to the Major General Commanding the 5th Regiment, who will convey it accordingly to Captain Brown, and to the Officers and Men of his Detachment.

(Signed) W. KNYVETT, Assistant Political Agent.

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

SIR, I am directed by the Commander in Chief, to assure you that he has watched with deep interest your proceedings at Kahun.

The judgment, perseverance and skill you display in keeping possession of the post for so long a period, under circumstances 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 you.

The Commander in Chief therefore hastens by the earliest means at his disposal to mark the high repute he entertains of your high services on the occasion, to appoint you a Brigade Major on the establishment of the Force now assembled in Sindh, vacant by the promotion of Major Boswell of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, a point which, however inadequate it may be, he considers as the result of your meritorious conduct, will, His Excellency hopes, be viewed by you as a testimony of his approbation.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. W. MACMAHON, Capt. Military Secretary, Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1840.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHAR, APRIL 29.

The late affair at Chirgong is very sorry to say, another of those too frequently recurring cases, where the gallantry of our Troops is unnecessarily exerted, themselves exposed to unprofitable danger, and the prestige of our success 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 anomalous position of the Commissioner, and the fact of the controlling authority being vested in him. At least with the limited information we possess, we learn 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 Bundelkhand Legion, a detachment from Scindiah's Contingent of Horse, one Artillery Company, and an escort of three Companies of Infantry. Two eighteen-pounders and two nine inch howitzers 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—a small Ghuree—is situated eleven miles from Jhansi, in the midst of a large plain. The Bundelkhand Legion reached and set down before the place on the 11th instant. On their appearance a fire was opened on them by the Thakoor, which was returned. From that date until the 17th, when the guns and escort arrived from Cawnpore, some skirmishes took place, but without 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 position, 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 engagement. 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, if 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 Bundelkhand. 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 inquiry why was he allowed to escape, if the fact be true, as stated, that the Ghuree he occupied and defended with so much bravery is situated on an open plain? The reason can only be accounted for by the circumstance, that Mr. Fraser had an insufficient force, for NOT ONE MAN WAS CAPTURED! We beg to be clearly understood that we are assured, and indeed it could not well be otherwise, 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 oversight, or whatever else the unfortunate result may be called, will, we hope, be explained. We hardly think that it can be explained satisfactorily. The enemy 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 Scindiah's Contingent—arrived at Jhansi on the 18th, and were there ordered to halt, though it would have been of the last importance to have had their services for the purpose of surrounding the Ghuree? The only

answer 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 of rebels assembled at Chirgong, who, in their flight, had no other weapons than matchlocks.

We cannot now but infer that the impression among the disaffected in Bundelkhand (and we regret to say, that the number is "legion") will not be very favourable as regards our tactics, when they see a Thakoor, of no celebrity, stoutly, and for some days successfully resisting troops, and, when finding his little Ghuree rather too hot, able to give us the go-by. We have been told that Dhuttea and Oorcha are not most friendly dependants. May they not put a case from the Rule of Three, and ask, if the Chirgong Thakoor could do so and so, what cannot we do? It is not known to what place the Thakoor has fled. General rumour has it, that he has gone to Oorcha in Bundelkhand. 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 a truth, we cannot afford such a pseudo-successful war as that we carried on against Chirgong. In conclusion, we have to add that the Ghuree 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 Harkaras, belonging to Mr. Fraser, as we mentioned before, and two luckless Dhobees attached 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 captives, the remaining one, a Sowar, was spared on account of his conspicuous bravery in having desperately 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, unluckily for him, his horse fell. When the circumstance was reported to the Thakoor, sentence of death, by the hand of a mullah, was passed on him, and his wounded comrades were placed under the care of the Thakoor'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 Ghuree, 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 hospitality 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; and, as far as our information extends, appears the more remarkable as the Cavalry Regiment of Scindiah'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 improving 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, particularly in the absence of a branch of the Bengal Fire Insurance Company, which is, by the bye, we observe, without a motto—what would the Directors say "in ignem ruant" or something equally applicable to this kind dried country?

A letter from Meerut 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 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.

AGRA UKHAR MAY 1. The Chirgong little go, as we, in our humour, called Mr. Fraser's doings in Bundelkhand, 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 Scindiah's Contingent have been ordered to proceed to Jhansi. We appear, perhaps, to give an undue prominence to these little warlike movements; 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.

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The Government of India acting, as we understand, on an order from the Court of Directors (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 honour 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 cannot imagine on what grounds, except that favouritism so often exercised by parents in preference on their Benjamin, 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 1st Bombay Regiment has been embodied since the reign of Charles the 2d, as faithfully served its masters, royal and mercantile, in countless wars, in all the varying claims of our Eastern Empire. We know something of the history of this old and highly distinguished 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 veteran 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 honours 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.

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We have much pleasure in publishing the following Division Order, recently issued by Brigadier James Wahab, 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 merits as a Staff Officer is paid in 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 efficient a Staff Officer from the H. S. Force, in the performance of the important and onerous duties of the Police Department. The Brigadier has ever received the most able and cordial assistance from Major Awdry, who has in his 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 fatherland) at the new Parochial School Room 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 Presidency, 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 anything 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 thereof.

ATHENAUM, APRIL 29.

A full report of the late trial of Hoosanee 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 empanelled 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 the Jury and their intimate acquaintance with the vernacular languages, closed his observations on this point by stating, that as the Advocate General had objected to native jurors on the score of their incompetency, he must say that all the noise so repeatedly made about their high education and suitability to fill important and responsible situations was downright humbug. The inference was natural, and to the purpose though perhaps implying more than facts warrant. We mention the circumstance, as being the first practical commentary on the Advocate General's admirable and eloquent address at the late opening of the Madras University.

But what would have been the result, had native jurors sat on the trial in question? Why, all their pujahs 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 had to 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 moment attempting to depreciate the qualifications of the Interpreters or their anxiety to give satisfaction, we may observe, that 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 interpretations 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 animals." In fact, we never see or hear of this worthy Mahomedan, without being reminded of Samuel when he was "completely circumscribed in a dresin" his sweet-heart, as

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

The Begun 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 given by the same individuals on the former trial, coupled with the fact that the witnesses were, in the interim, in charge of the Police—we say—looking at all these circumstances, we are satisfied that the jury could return no other verdict than they did, and that the accused 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 subsistence 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 any 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 several days without food.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN is endeavouring to direct attention to the importance of these islands as a naval station. In his magazine for July there is an exceedingly clever article upon the colonization 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 be made the Malta or Gibraltar of the South. He further says, that every person calculated to form an opinion concur in representing these islands as the key of the Pacific. The Falklands are said to possess every facility, formation of splendid docks, and situated in the centre of available ports, ships or squadrons might be more readily and effectually dispatched in any quarter. For ship building planks and timbers in any quantity could be procured from Australia, and flax and spars from New Zealand. They are possessed of no aboriginal inhabitants; they abound with cattle, pigs, goats, rabbits, horses, &c.; while fuel and building materials are superabundant. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, wild celery, parsley, &c., are raised abundantly. The coast is said to abound with fish of every variety; seals and whales are also numerous; and the group, which number upwards of ninety islands, contain many excellent and secure harbours. Captain FITZROY R. N. represents the temperature of the islands as equable; being neither hot nor very cold, but the average is low. "Excellent harbours," says he, "easy of access, affording good shelter with the very best holding ground about among 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 of these animals were so fat and heavy, that the Guachos say they cannot drive them across the marshy grounds which are passed by other cattle as well as by men on horse back."

Such are a few of the many advantages which the Falklands possess; and it is not to be expected they will remain much longer neglected. Their adoption as convict settlements are set forth not only by the writer of the article in the magazine but by Captain FITZROY and several others. New South Wales is adduced as a triumphant instance of the benefits derived from convict colonization, which would probably have been abandoned had it not been for the successful result, which have stamped it one of the most flourishing instances of British enterprise.—W. E. Register, Feb. 18

SYDNEY.

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

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

BURNS.

Sir 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 settlement 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 colony from the 28th day of December 1835.

South Australia was proclaimed a British province by Governor Hindmarsh on the 28th December 1836, and though colonization 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 readers, are essentially different in their

origin. Port Phillip owes its existence to the skill and enterprise of individual colonists; South Australia is the progeny of a Company of wealthy London speculators, under whose fostering care Adelaide has sprung into existence, and who have been till a very late period engaged in developing the resources of the province, promoting by fair means and foul the emigration of capitalists and keeping up a continuous stream of labour. The one (South Australia), has a local government and legislature, and a Governor who, whatever other faults he may have committed, has never even been accused of lukewarmness towards the province over which he has been appointed to preside. The other (Port Phillip,) has a government, but it is 600 miles distant, a legislature but its members are completely ignorant of the state of the province, and their own interests are in direct opposition to its advancement, and a Governor who looks upon the colonists as so many madmen, and treats their remonstrances with quite as much consideration as he would, an application from the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek.

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 themselves. Kerr's Melbourne Almanac and Port Phillip Directory furnishing us with the statistics of Port Phillip at the close of 1840, and the South Australian Almanac and General Directory supplying the same information with regard to South Australia. Both works we will take it for granted 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 ascertained to a fraction, the returns are considerably under the reality.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Population, Exports, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Acres in cultivation, and Vessels arrived for both Port Phillip and South Australia.

These returns give in favour of Port Phillip a balance of £26,917 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.

We have not been able to discover in the South Australian Almanac any estimate of the amount 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 this province during the past year:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Crown Lands Revenue and Ordinary Revenue for the year ending 31st Dec 1840.

It will be needless, we should think, to adduce further 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 scheme.

European Intelligence.

SPECTATOR, APRIL 3.

Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 7th instant. Both the Pasha and Commodore Napier had left that city; the Pasha for Cairo, to visit Ibrahim Pasha, and the Commodore for Marmoria.

Before his departure Mehemet Ali had sent a letter to the Grand Vizier in Constantinople, objecting strongly to the conditions with which the Porte had burdened the cession of the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt. He required the following modifications of those conditions; that the 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 successors, 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 Napier had freely expressed 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 Minister, offered to Commodore Napier in his master's name. The Commodore, however, declined accepting it. Mehemet Ali, already too much chagrined to conceal his discontent, seemed more discomposed than ever.

had reached Alexandria, with their attendants, on their way to Syria.

The Delta of the Nile was infected with plague. The very extent of the evil forbade quarantine restrictions; and a physician, Dr. Grassi, was consequently allowed to use measures of purification.

Advices from Constantinople to the 11th instant announce the receipt of Mehemet Ali's letter of remonstrance to the Grand Vizier. The ministers and high functionaries of the Porte immediately assembled in extraordinary council, and the representatives of the European Courts were consulted. The result of the conference is not stated; but it is understood that the Porte would await a reference to the Four Powers. Lord Ponsonby is said to have admitted that the conditions demanded of Mehemet Ali were more stringent than Great Britain expected they would be.

A firman from the Porte to Mehemet Ali, dated February 13th, has been published. Alluding to a former firman, conveying under certain conditions the hereditary government of Egypt, 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 vicinity. 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 has been debating the validity of the election of S. Gamba 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 hours, the longest of any by Mr. Cunard's boats; but the weather was very tempestuous.

No public event of great importance had occurred 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 security 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 destruction of the Caroline will then be placed, and that the plea will be admitted. Mr. Crittenden, the new Attorney-General, was expected to watch its proceedings.

It was rumoured in New York, that Mr. Fox 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, had been delayed by the circumstance that the 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 Diplomatic was presented; and the Russian Ambassador alone being absent, on account of indisposition; he was presented on a subsequent day. In the name of the rest, Mr. Fox delivered the subjoined address—

"Sir—I have the honour to address you in the name of the diplomatic body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, Sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the confidence of your fellow-citizens has conferred upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our respective governments and countries, in offering this testimony of regard and respect for your person and 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 assurance that the efforts of your government will be faithfully directed to accomplish so wise and noble a purpose."

The President made the following reply— "Sir—I receive with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the 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 last 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 people—the undisputed sovereigns of the country—and coming immediately from amongst them—I am enabled with confidence to say that in this acting, I 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 us."

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 United 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.

Maine, and offer a fair equivalent for the passage through the disputed territory of a military road, that to 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 late Government was called in question; and Mr. King, who defended it, declared that the man's character was equal to Mr. Clay's. This was taken in a contumelious sense, and Mr. Clay declared the assertion to be "untrue, false, and cowardly." Mr. King returned to his seat; wrote a note; took Mr. Wise, another Senator, into an ante-room; and Mr. Wise presently returned and went up to Mr. Clay. At this point accounts differ: one 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 Mr. 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 Negroes 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 claims against them, whether on the part of the Spanish Minister or of the pretended Spanish owners, is dismissed. The Negroes were to be immediately set at liberty in the State of Connecticut, where they had been detained in custody waiting the event of the trial.

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 situated 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 were 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 7½ to 8 premium for New York bills, and 6½ 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 these 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 point.—Times, April 2.

Electroscoping 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 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 with 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 of the House of Commons—that a Posthumus and Lockit were to come into the Committee-room and say, 'Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong; we shall both lose in this dispute—we know we can hang each other; so let us shake hands and be friends?'" These motions called up several members of the Committee. Mr. Sanford, the Chairman of the St. Alban's Committee, supported the motion; averring that his coadjutors were most eager and anxious 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 evidence which should or should not be admissible.

Mr. Milmay declared that the evidence adduced had been most partial and untrue; worthy; but he allowed that he could not place confidence in his own exemption from party-feeling, though he had the utmost desire for it. He thought that 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 might have taken place between the lawyers engaged 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 arrangements was expressed by subsequent speakers; Mr. Hayter, Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Wakley, all intimating 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 poor-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. Prynne 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 upon the parish in which that hospital is situated, unless the pauper actually belongs to that parish. The proviso was rejected, by 136 to 83. 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 clause 27th, which provides that notices of removal may be sent by post, but the

clause was carried, by 130 to 69. A few 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 order that the bill may be reprinted with the extensive alterations which have been made.

The discussion on the separate clauses of the Parish Fortifications Bill, in the Chamber of Peers, 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 Montalibert, 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 liberties. Nothing he considered more probable, without accusing Ministers or Princes of bad intentions, than that the first result of a political movement, 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 finished the task of examining the validity of each Deputy's claim to sit, had proceeded to elect a President. S. Arguelles was chosen, by 118 votes against 6. This shows that the Liberals are in decided majority; and perhaps it also indicates that those opposed to intruding 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 as to 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.

(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 Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, as a stout, hearty, good-looking young fellow was working in a field there, close to the road, an open carriage, drawn by two handsome horses, and driven by a negro, containing a gentleman and a very beautiful young lady, drove up, and stopped just opposite to where the young man was at work. The gentleman, who was dressed in black, then jumped out, and the following conversation took place:—Gentleman: 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.—But would you get married to a handsome young lady if she had money enough to support you and yourself comfortably for the rest of your lives?—Well, I rather think I would.—Come then, and you shall be married at once to a lady whom I love in that carriage.—Labourer: No, stop. I must go home and dress first.—Gentleman: Oh, no, never mind your dress—come right away. So saying, they approached the carriage, when the gentleman handed out the young lady who was most splendidly dressed. She shook hands with the farmer, asked him his name, and then inquired where the 'squire could be found, whilst a slight moisture stole into her eyes, notwithstanding her attempt to smile and appear cheerful. The young man replied that he would lead the way. Leaning on the arm of the gentleman, she reached the residence of the 'squire, who soon united her 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 acknowledged and received the marriage certificate, which she put into a silk velvet bag, and then all three went towards the carriage. When they reached it, the driver was mounted on the box, ready to start, with the horses' heads turned in the direction whence they had come; the gentleman handed the lady in, turned sharp round to the young husband, and putting a purse in his hand, exclaimed with some energy, "Good bye—God bless you; we may see you again," jumped into the carriage, which was driven off with the speed of the wind, before the astonished husband could recover himself from the surprise of what he saw and heard. Finding all efforts to follow them useless, he opened the purses, and found them contain 500 dollars. He then made his way into the village, to tell the result of this strange affair to his relatives and friends. By some he was laughed at, and by others abused, for his folly in letting the lady slip through his fingers. The matter has created a great excitement 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 strange requisition attached to the inheritance of a valuable property; others, that she did it as a desperate remedy to save herself from being forced into a hateful marriage by her relatives. In short, conjecture has been itself in finding a cause. In the meantime, the husband naively says he will wait a while, and if she does not come back he will wait no longer.—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"A meeting was held yesterday of the directors of Messrs. Montefiore Brothers, and had a satisfactory result. The balance exhibited shows a considerable surplus, say £30,000 beyond the liabilities, so that eventual loss on the debts, which amount to no more than £24,000, is deemed out of the question. The local demands do not exceed £5,000, the remaining portion of the liabilities being comprised in acceptances given to the draft of the Australian houses. A committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a report of the affairs of the firm to lay before a meeting of creditors called for a future date."