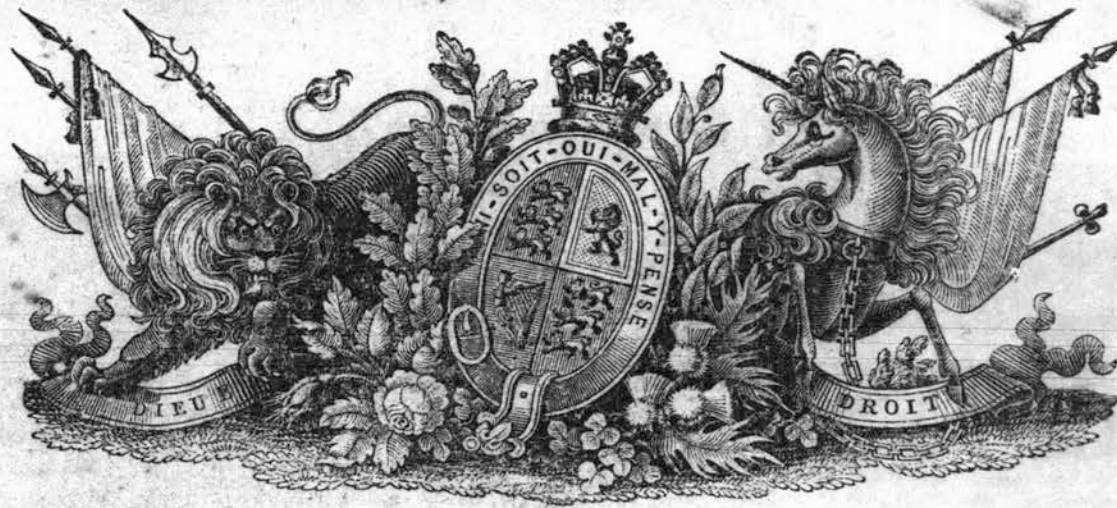


PUBLISHED

MONDAY-AND



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THURSDAY MORNINGS.

# BOMBAY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1841.

# GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 135

### TO ADVERTISERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, December 1841.

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The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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MARRVAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on 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

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FOR MADRAS—Touching at Ports on the Malabar Coast, and Colombo.—The fine and fast sailing Barque "Indian Queen," Captain J. D. SHREEVE, will have immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage, apply to.

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes' street, 9th Dec. 1841.

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FOR THE STRAITS AND SINGAPORE.—The Fine New Teak built Barque "Monarch," Captain W. Q. SHEPHERD, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to.

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1841.

### STOLEN.

A French double barrel Gun. The Stock is carved, and having been broken, has two brass plates over the fracture. The Barrels are about 26 inches in length, and have been recently cut. Whoever will give information, so as to lead to the discovery of the thief will be handsomely rewarded on application to the PRINTER of this PAPER.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of Administration of the Goods of JOHN BUTCHART, late a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, heretofore granted to HELEN REID BUTCHART, his widow, be revoked and cancelled; and that Letters of administration with the Will of the said JOHN BUTCHART annexed, may be granted to HELEN REID CUNNINGHAM, the wife of JAMES JOHN CUNNINGHAM Esquire, of Bombay, a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service. All persons Concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of December, 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON. Proctor.

### Under the patronage of the Honorable the Governor.

THE Society of FRENCH ARTISTS, now at Bombay, will have the honor to give, in the TOWN HALL, on Monday next the 20th Instant, a first representation of

#### L'ECLAIR;

OPERA COMIQUE, IN THREE ACTS.

The Words by ST. GEORGE and DE LENVEN,

Music by HALERY.

Price of Tickets.

First Seats.....8 Rupees.  
Second do.....6 "  
Third do.....3 "

Desirous to the utmost in their power to accommodate the Public, the Society have made the following arrangements.

First Seats for a Family composed of three persons.....20 Rupees.  
Second do.....14 "

Tickets are to be had of Mr. LEON, No. 7, Forbes Street, and also of MUNCHELJEE and DORABJEE AND Co. Millinery Merchants, and of BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, Meadow street, opposite the Portuguese Church in the Fort, between the hours of 10 and 5 P. M. daily.

N. B. The performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely on that day.  
Bombay 14th Dec. 1841.

### THE "BOMBAY DIRECTORY AND INDIAN CALENDAR" FOR 1842.

Will be Published in all January at the "Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register" Press.

Price Rupees 5 per Copy.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the above Publication are respectfully requested to forward instructions to the address of Mr. C. W. ALLEN, Proprietor of the "BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT" Press, or to Mr. A. VIEGAS, circulating Library, No. 26, Meadow street, who will register the same.  
Military Square, 15th Dec. 1841.

### MESSRS. ALLEN & CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, Friday the 17th Instant, Messrs ALLEN and Co. will submit to Public Sale at the usual hour of 11 A. M. the following Goods, viz, Carpenters and Shipwrights Tools consisting of—7 feet Pit Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws Brass back Tenor Saws, Pin Mauls, Caulking Irons, Hammer Heads, Bright Kent Hammers, Carpenters' do, Plough Planes, Rabbit Planes, Bead do., Carpenters Rose Nails, Deck Spikes, Smith's Vices, Taper Saw Files, Smooth and Round Ditto, &c. &c., Sets of German Silver Spoons of the best quality, comprising Table, Dessert, Tea, Mustard, and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, &c. A large Invoice of superior German Toys, of the best manufacture (well adapted for Christmas presents), a valuable assortment of the best Black Lead Pencils. An invoice of Looking Glasses, Brass Compasses, and Pencil Holders, Figured Velvet and Waist Ribbons, Linen Douglases of the best quality for Trowsers, Unbleached Jaconets; and the remainder of a small invoice of HARDWARE. A Sea Cot, a few dozens of English Mustard and a quantity of well aged Champagne, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Alligaum Colt well adapted for draughte height 14. 2, a large Shigram Horse. (a very powerful animal), and any other Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.  
Apollo Street. Dec. 1841.

### On Commission Sale.

BEST GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MESSRS. ALLEN and Co. have just received a few of the best Gold Hunting Watches by JOSEPH OLORENSHAW, of London, with improved Lever movement, three quarter Plate, Jewelled in 6 holes. Price Rupees 300 each.  
Every Watch has a Certificate.  
Bombay Dec. 15th.

### Just received from Paris.

A Case of exquisite NOVELTIES, mostly Shawls and Mantellets, at moderate prices for cash.  
Apply to BURJORJEE SORABJEE, at Mess. WILLAUME and Co's Apollo Street.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We adverted, yesterday, to the case of the Bombay Sepoy, who was tried by a court martial for having left his post whilst on sentry duty, without being relieved. The Bombay Courier is of opinion, the man should never have been tried at all,—giving this extraordinary reason for it, that it was customary in the corps, to which he belonged, for the Sipahes to relieve each other without being accompanied by a Non-commissioned Officer—as if the fault lay there, rather than in the fact of one of the grossest derelictions of which a soldier can be guilty, namely, quitting his post without orders, and so leaving it wholly unguarded. Can it, for a moment, be pretended that the man was ignorant of his duty? or that, not being so, he was exempt from blame, solely because custom permitted the Sepoys of his regiment to relieve each other, without being properly marched to the said relief, under the command of a responsible Officer? This, to our view is only setting one crime to palliate another, and however, we may subscribe to our contemporary's remark, that another party ought to be tried, we still must hold it due to military discipline, that the offender in question was especially punished for an especial offence, foreign to the cause of the gross dereliction which appears to have prevailed. Where was the man posted? What was he called upon to guard—a magazine! gunpowder! This was exactly the duty that of all others, enjoined extreme and uninterrupted vigilance, for the approach of any individual too near, whilst the Sepoy was indulging in French leave, might have endangered not only the property, but the lives of all who were in the neighbourhood! Yet knowing, as he could not but know, all this, the man presuming upon a general habit of inattention common to his corps, quits a post thus important, and leaves a dangerous trust to the mere mercy of chance! "It was the custom of the Regiment for Sepoys to relieve themselves"—a nice corps truly—and well would it become the Commander-in-Chief to visit the sin even upon the highest offender—upon him, who is responsible to the state itself, for the proper discipline of those subjected to his supervision and command. But does this fact lessen the guilt of the culprit? Not a whit,—even though the Courier had added, what it has not added, that it was equally the custom for the soldiers, when tired out, to abandon their posts before the relief came. The wonder is that, under such circumstances, any recommendation should have been made; neither can we admit the plea of custom, although the fault had confined itself to the practice of men so relieving each other—since it would be pretty much the same as saying, on principle, that a detected thief, or other offender, should escape with impunity, because he was not the only guilty one in a community.

A Regiment thus loosely commanded, demands instant reform—for there is always danger in allowing habits of discipline to relax in the slightest degree—and, to our thinking, three parties are chiefly chargeable with the misconduct. The Officer on daily duty—the Adjutant,—and the Commandant. The first, because he could not as he ought, have sufficiently attended to his immediate task, that of providing for safety. The second, as having the discipline of the corps directly entrusted to him; and the third, as the one who holds his office, only in virtue of his responsibility to the state that all duty shall be properly conducted. Could these have known of the delinquency habitual, and constant as it is represented to have been? If they did, they ought to be brought to trial for something worse than incompetence—if they did not, they were unfit for their situations, and their ignorance must be pronounced as scarcely less meriting the severest censure and penalty, than that which would be dealt out to them for wilful disregard. The facts elicited must, we think, produce other trials in the corps in question.—Calcutta. Star, Dec. 2.

Sir William Hay Macnaghten's exit from Afghanistan will be a memorable one. His ministry is going out with a terrible explosion, and the last scene of his career has more confusion in it, than the last scene of a melo-drama at Astley's or Sadler's Wells. What a tableau might be made of it, rendered terribly picturesque by the aid of red fire and blue—The Siege of Cabul—Town-people in Rebellion—Kohi-tanees up in arms—Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk in despair—Shah Zuman, "the blind brother," turned traitor—The Envoy and Minister wringing his hands—Sekunder Burnes sahib wounded—the British troops falling back—Charge of the Cavalry—Death and Destruction—the terrible results of unjust policy and political misrule. What would not Bajazet Gag, the manager, give for such a crowning effect, to underline in his play-bills?

It is not a little singular, that just as Sir W. H. Macnaghten was on the very point of quitting the scene of his late achievements, to reap the reward of his labours in the otium cum dignitate of the Bombay Governorship, the results of his political mismanagement should just have come to a crisis. It is not a little singular that, just as he is about to assume one important charge, his demonstrable unfitness for another, should be evinced, in huge characters of blood and fire. No one, with ordinary foresight, anticipated that any other results, than those now manifesting themselves, would accrue from the unjust design, and blundering execution of the notorious Afghan policy; but it is remarkable that the flames should have burst forth in their full vigour, at the very moment when the Envoy and Minister is about to hand over the seals of office to another, as though it were destined that he himself should see the result of his atrocious blunders—that the punishment of his political misdemeanours should visit him on the spot, where they were committed.

We are not disposed to look charitably on the offences of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Envoy and Minister

to the Court of Shah Soojah-ool Moolk and Governor of Bombay. We are not disposed we say, to treat him mildly, and for this reason—that he has not done his best. Whether it is that he has all along placed an unweaning reliance on the never-failing nature of the Company's Ikbal; or whether, as we strongly suspect, it is, that he is a wilful and obstinate man, who has

providently clung To his first, fault and perished—

he has been going on from bad to worse, from worse to worst—shutting his eyes to coming events, written so plainly that he who runs may read—practically arguing in the face of the very strongest evidence—and confident in a triumph over an antagonist circumstances, without an effort made to achieve the victory.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten was the first to insist upon the popularity of Shah-Soojah. When his Majesty entered Candahar, the envoy and minister saw garlands of flowers and loaves of bread, strewn in the path of the restored monarch. He heard, too, joyous shouts of acclamation rising from a multitude, all eager to do him homage. Others saw not the flowers nor the loaves, nor heard one man cry, God bless him; but this was nothing to the envoy, Month followed month, and year followed year; still the envoy and minister felt secure in the popularity of Shah-Soojah. This was to him what the Witches' prophecy was to Macbeth. Chiefs might rise, states might rebel, tribes might refuse to pay tribute, still the envoy and minister felt secure in his charm. All must be right, for the Shah was popular. The envoy might wrap himself up in supreme ignorance of the character of the chiefs and the temper of their tribes, he might experimentalise upon both, after his own eccentric fashion, now pouring money into their laps, now blowing them from guns, just as suited his humour to reward or to punish. He might indulge in bribery one day and oppression the next; he might set over the people an earless victim of the Shah's brutality, give him the name of Wuzeer, and let him loose to tyrannise, until he has worked a whole province into rebellion, he might do anything, however wild and eccentric, or let chaos right itself unaided, as long as he felt secure in the popularity of the Shah.

Hostility and civil tumult reigns.

and yet the envoy has no fears. He sees not the storm gathering around him—he sees not war, confusion, anarchy—he sees not the plots, which are hatching under his nose; he can see nothing but the popularity of the Shah.

For three whole years, has Sir W. H. Macnaghten been obstinately closing his eyes against the real state of affairs, for three whole years has he been indulging in pleasant day-dreams of the supremacy of his own and the Shah's influence in Afghanistan. He has now, we should think, been awakened to the truth, with a rude shock—

as one, Whose sleeping face is stricken by the sun With light, like a harsh voice, which bids him rise And look upon his day of life, with eyes Which weep in vain that they can dream no more—

and, just as he is about to emerge into another sphere of action, he reads in prodigious characters of fire, the story of his destructive failure. Sir W. H. Macnaghten has not been wise, because he would not be wise. With great talents and great opportunities, he has signally succeeded in making his name a by-word throughout India. Parties of every shade of opinion—even those, who have been most strenuous in their support of the design, which he was commissioned to work out, speak rebukefully of the disastrous execution of it. He has been three whole years in getting at a glimpse of the truth, which ordinary men, without much keenness of vision, caught in a single month. It required an insurrection at the very palace-gates—the lives and property of the British officers in the regal city to be threatened and endangered—a new king to be declared by the mob—another powerful party to beleaguer the cantonments and another the town—it required, we say, all these unmistakable manifestations to bring the truth home to the Envoy and Minister—but his eyes must be opened to it now. There is no use in trying any longer to shut out the reality.

Before we can hope for any good results, from that which, evil in itself, has hitherto been more evil in its consequences, a totally new system of political administration must be adopted. New system did we say?—hitherto there has been no system. Outrage one day, and conciliation the next—now a bitter enemy and incurable offender rewarded for his hostilities, and now a peaceable and unoffending chief wantonly attacked in his own home—enemies set right off, and then made, to be bought off—a premium set upon rebellion, and then the offence visited by blowing from a gun, have not these been hitherto the manifestations of the no-system system, which has been favored by Sir W. H. Macnaghten and his followers. What better results, than those which we now see, could have been expected from such astounding inconsistencies, as those which have marked our proceedings beyond the Indus. We talked, three years ago, about restoring the integrity of the Afghan enemy, and have spent these three years in distracting the country—in tearing it with intestine convulsions. Sir W. H. Macnaghten seemed not even to make an effort at consolidating the Empire of the Shah—every month made the latter less and less a King, in spite of war and carnage—in spite of the labours of our brave troops, who ought to have been better employed than in helping to repair the mischief done by an unwise minister, in behalf of an imbecile monarch. Those troops may labour on for years; but, Hercules-like, they will find, that no sooner have they smitten off one of the Hydra's heads than another will spring up, unless a prudent, sagacious minister be ready to cauterize the bleeding trunk. With such a minister, we may, in time, make a solitude and call it peace—but the ill effects of Sir W. H. Macnaghten's administration will be felt long after he has quitted the country—long after Shah Soojah-ool Moolk has been gathered to his fathers.—Hukaru Nov. 30.

\* We gather this fact—or this rumour—rather from the Englishman. We think nothing is more likely to be true—for only a few months ago, we received intelligence of a rupture between the brothers, as Shah Zuman is the elder, we think, that it is by no means improbable that a revolution has been attempted in favour of one of the sons. We shall have something to say about this matter in a future issue.



This morning's dawn brought us letters and papers from Moulmein, from one of which we extract the following:—  
 'Since I wrote last there has been little or nothing new: we have been waiting with anxiety for the arrival of the *Ganges* from Rangoon. In the mean time a Plenipotentiary has arrived from Tharrawaddee, nominally to declare his intentions are entirely peaceable, but it is shrewdly suspected he has orders to watch our movements, ascertain our numbers, probable intentions, &c. &c. Our warlike proceedings have as yet been confined to Brigading twice a week when the whole of the troops, European and Native are out. The melancholy death of Major Serjeantson. H. M. 50th Regiment, at the early age of 42, has thrown a gloom over the whole cantonment. He was seized with fever at Amherst on the 8th, and died here on the 17th, regretted by all who knew him, for a braver soldier or better man is rarely to be met with. He was buried at 5 P. M. the next day with military honours; when the whole of the European troops, the officers of the Native corps, and the naval and civil portion of the community, attended. Capt. Fothergill will succeed to the vacant majority, and Lieut. and Adjutant Waddy to the company. A District Court Martial assembled the other day for the trial of a Private of the 63d. but the result is not yet known. The *Ganges* has just come in. Tharrawaddee, it appears, refused to see Capt. Hough unless he took off his shoes and conformed to some other ridiculous practices (at least so it is reported, and as far as I can learn is true) but received the dispatches. We shall now remain quiet until fresh orders are received from Calcutta, for they appear at a loss to know what to do with us. The steamer leaves this for Madras, but as it may be long before we have another opportunity, I send this by it. Great preparations are making for the dinner to be given by the Officers of the 31st, 33d and 44th Native Infantry: the idea of a Ball has been given up, as it was found to be unpracticable on account of the scarcity of the fair sex. Major Ryan in H. M. 50th, has come round from Singapore in the *Diana*; having thrown up the remainder of his leave on hearing his Regiment was on service. The *Trois* starts in a day or two for Rangoon: she would have left at the time stated in my last, but was detained till the return of the *Ganges*. Every one here appears to think there will be no war. It is now past time, so I must conclude.—Englishman, Dec. 2.

(Before D. McFarlane, Esq.)

A poor insane Portuguese woman, who for some months past has molested the Judges of the Supreme Court for justice, for some imaginary wrong done to her son, was brought up this day, for disturbing the gravity of this Court by her violence. Mr. Edward Hilder, the Crier of the Court, appeared and stated that the woman had forced herself into the Court, at a moment when the Court was particularly engaged, and would not return until force was resorted to—she seized hold of the learned Gentleman's chair and conducted herself in a most violent manner. She has frequently molested Sir Henry Seton in his Chamber, and the Chief Justice on leaving Court. Mr. Hilder stated further that he wished to be protected from the woman, who continually molested him in the discharge of his duties. The poor woman while Mr. Hilder was giving his statement, kept striking the table, and said that justice she would have, appeared to be evidently insane, and is more fit to be sent to the Lunatic Hospital than a Jail, where we believe she goes in the event of her failing to produce sureties for her future good conduct.—Ibid.

We understand that the steamer *Ganges* is to return to Maulmain forthwith, Government despatches, in answer to the representation made by the Maulmain authorities, respecting the treatment received by Capt. Hough at Rangoon; and that on her return, she is to be docked, to repair such damages as her hull and machinery may have sustained.—Harkara, Dec. 3.

THE OFFICE OF MASTER ATTENDANT.—Captain Claperton, Assistant Master Attendant has been appointed to fill the office of Master Attendant, vacated by the lamented demise of Captain Harrington. The arrangement, however, is a provisional one, pending the decision of the Court of Directors, with whom rests the disposal of the appointment.—Ibid.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA.—Further detachments of Military are shortly expected to receive orders to proceed for the East.—Ibid.

We hear that the officers of the 53d Regiment, holding detached staff appointments, have been ordered to join the corps, with the utmost possible despatch. Lieutenant Capel, Adjutant of the Calcutta Militia, has already started to join the Brigade, proceeding to Afghanistan.—Harkara, Dec. 4.

### Madras.

The *Bombay Gazette* for the 25th ultimo contains some very touching and appropriate remarks on a subject which we have more than once or twice (we speak not of any very recent occasion) been requested to bring to the notice of the proper authorities, viz. the delays that occasionally occur in the burial of the dead. It appears from our cotemporary's statement, that two individuals had been conveyed to the place of interment, the clergyman regularly apprized of the circumstance, and the precise time mentioned when his services would be required, but that after the parties who accompanied the remains of the deceased "to the house appointed for all living" had waited two full hours, no clergyman appeared to perform the last sad rites, and the ceremony was in consequence deferred to the following day. The *Gazette* says,

"Where, we would ask, where was the Clergyman? Why was he not at his post? Was it because he received no notice? Was it because he had more important duties to attend to? Or did he forget? Is not a salary of 1,300 Rupees per annum a sufficient incitement to the proper performance of the most sacred duty of his profession? Did the carelessness, negligence, or accidental inattention if you will, merely arise from the humble situations of the deceased?"

Had a Governor died, would the Rev. Gentleman have been absent from his funeral, or had the ceremony been over a deceased Bishop, would not the Archdeacon have been more nimble in his movements? To whom, and for whom was the apology intended? the living or the dead? In God's name let us have no more such doings."

Such are the concluding paragraphs of our cotemporary's article, and we feel persuaded that our readers will approve of the manner in which his interrogations are put. It is disgraceful to any clerical functionary to keep a funeral party waiting for him at the burial ground. The occasion is a sufficiently sorrowful one, under the promptest attention to duty; but the sorrow is increased not a little, when the friends and relatives of deceased persons have to witness the neglect of the clergyman who is expected to perform the last melancholy ceremonial at the grave. Not only are the clergy well paid for what they do, but every burial, excepting the cases of H. M.'s or the Honorable Company's soldiery, adds somewhat to their monthly stipend.

But setting aside these considerations altogether, by which none but a mercenary mind would be influenced, there is such a thing as decency and respect for the feelings of others, both of which are lost sight of by those who are inattentive to their clerical duties. We have a great inclination to mention one or two cases that have come to our knowledge, in which clergymen at this Presidency have been most culpably negligent in this branch of their calling; and we refrain from no other motive, but that we hope this indistinct reference to the subject, may prevent the recurrence of a similar insult to both the living and dead.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 4.



### CORRESPONDENCE.

1. **Bombay Times office.**  
 MY DEAR SIR,—Could your correspondent who subscribes "Communicated" who states that a mutilated copy of the merchants petition appeared in the Times, inform me where a correct copy is to be had or give me a note of the portions which have been omitted?  
 The *Bombay Gazette* of 2d December published the same as the Times and I have never seen or heard of any other. "Communicated" can, perhaps inform me where such is to be found.

Yours &c.  
 Ed. By Times.

2. **BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, December 13th 1841.**  
 MY DEAR SIR,—Would you inform me whether you intend your note of this morning for publication?  
 I do not conceive myself called upon by any other means to communicate your wishes to any correspondent of mine. Yours truly,  
 Ed: By Gaz.

G. Buist Esq. Bombay Times office.

3. **TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.**  
 Sir,—I observe that a correspondent who subscribes himself "Communicated" states that the petition of the Bombay Merchants "has been published here in the *Bombay Times* and *Courier* intentionally in a garbled state"—perhaps you could oblige us by obtaining from your correspondent a correct version of this petition, in an ungarbled state, so as to supply the mutilated or missing passage. If I mistake not the petition referred to as it appeared in the columns of the *Gazette* of the 2d Inst, was word for word and letter for letter the same as that previously printed by the Times and *Courier*. I do not know that I ever saw the original petition, and in that the Editor of the *Gazette* at the time had the advantage of me, as it is stated in the issue of the 6th May, if I mistake not, that he had seen the paper, and perused the names and might have published them had he thought fit.  
 The copy from which I published mine was a printed slip, a faithful copy as I was given to believe of the petition itself.

Your correspondent who intimates that this was not the case, will oblige me by pointing out wherein they differ.  
 Your obedient servant,  
 Editor of *Bombay Times*.

Times office, December 13th 1841.

To,  
 Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy,  
 Framjee Cowasjee Banajee,  
 Aga Mahomed Jaffer,  
 Ardaseer Hormusjee,  
 Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia,  
 Bappoo Vecajee,  
 Ball Gungadhar Shastry,  
 Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady,  
 Cursetjee Rustomjee,  
 Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee,  
 Cursetjee Jemsetjee,  
 Dhackjee Dadajee,  
 Dadaboy Pestonjee Wadia,  
 Hormusjee Bhiceajee Chinoy,  
 Jagannath Sunkersett,  
 Mahommed Ibrahim Mucekba,  
 Mahomed Ally Rogay,  
 Manockjee Limjee,  
 Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan,  
 Muncherjee Pestonjee,  
 Monohundass Davidass,  
 Nowrojee Jemsetjee,

Venaick Row Gungadhar Shastry, Esquires, Native Gentlemen and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—This is an important period for you. It is important for several reasons. I request your attention while I explain those reasons.

You have all, no doubt, read the garbled petition published in the *Bombay Times* of the 17th of Novr. That Petition, the signatures to which are unknown, professes to abuse the CHIEF JUSTICE of the SUPREME COURT, with having lost the confidence of those Petitioners. The cause of his having lost that confidence is because that Judge declared that "he would deal justice equally to the humblest Native, as to the most wealthy European." Those words are to be found in the judgment pronounced by that Judge on the 12th Feby. last, and are as follows:—

"It has always been, and shall still be, my endeavours to make no distinction of persons here, to treat all parties alike, namely according to their deserts."

Now, Gentlemen, I beg that you will examine the object of that Petition. That object evidently is to bully the Supreme Court, and to make the Judges thereof subservient in future to the will of some Persons, who call themselves British or European Merchants here.

Gentlemen, that petition is founded upon a breach of the British Law, and is in contempt of the British Constitution. The CHIEF JUSTICE has nothing to fear, for his conduct has been upright, disinterested and honorable in the highest degree. He will therefore be declared by Parliament and by the British Government to be totally exempt from blame or censure. And his accusers, those thirty one Individuals who are ashamed to publish their names in Bombay? They will be shamed even more than they now are.

It is not therefore, on account of the CHIEF JUSTICE or for the purpose of supporting his case, that I now address you. It is for your own sakes.

Gentlemen, you are the Natives and the Inhabitants of Bombay. The few Europeans, Merchants now residing here, have come hither for the purpose of making money, and of then going back to Europe. To you, then, the independence of the SUPREME COURT, which is to dispense justice to you and to your children and your Grand children, ought to be of the right value. Stand forward in its defence. Now is the time to prove yourselves, men of sound judgment, and sterling British subjects.

You, Gentlemen, who have so much knowledge and experience of Bombay and of the characters and qualities of the European Merchants here, are well aware how much credit is due to those petitioners, who refuse to let their names be known. Let it not be said hereafter that you looked on with apathy whilst the most valuable of your privileges was assailed by thirty one unknown and ignorant Individuals.

The first two respectable names of the list, at the beginning of this letter, have already by their declarations in the Supreme Court, proved their independence. But still there is a proof required of the existence of that independent spirit among you all.

Gentlemen, you recollect that there is a number of men in Bombay anxious on all occasions to load you with reproaches, and to throw obstructions in your way. You recollect the attempt made at the meeting in the

Town Hall in February last. Now is your time, to return the compliment to those worthies.

Gentlemen, recollect that you as British subjects, have the right of thinking, speaking and acting on all Constitutional subjects, in as extensive degree, as any one of the proudest Europeans. The highest honours, & the noblest distinction of British subjects can be attained by you.

Gentlemen, what I propose for your Consideration, is easy to be done. It is merely to sign an address to Her Majesty, expressive of your Confidence in the administration of justice, of your wishes for the independence of the SUPREME COURT, and of your steady adherence to the British Constitution.

It will not require a long letter, nor even many signatures, to satisfy every Royal British subject, of the truth of your address. It will not be necessary to call a public meeting for the purpose of discussing the matter. You may draw it up in quiet, and when forty, fifty or sixty names respectable those to whom I thus write, will appear signed at the close, it will be sufficient. Send the address to the President of the Board of Control, as the proper Minister. He will lay it before Her Majesty, who will feel pleased at the proof of your attachment.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I, while thus offering you advice on this important and interesting subject, beg to assure you, that I have no object, other than, your benefit, I am not writing to uphold the CHIEF JUSTICE, but to maintain the independence of the SUPREME COURT. If he or any other Judge would sacrifice that independence, I should be one of the first to denounce such conduct. As a fair and independent British subject I address you, your standing forward on this occasion, is for your own advantage, and for that of your children and your families. If you neglect this opportunity, the time may come hereafter, when you will repent that neglect. Your coming forward now, is a solemn duty; you owe to your own characters to the happiness of your families hereafter, and to the future inhabitants of this Presidency. Permit me, Gentlemen, to wish you every success in this undertaking. I believe you as my fellow subjects, to deserve the esteem and respect of every Briton.

I have the honour, to be,  
 Gentlemen,  
 Your obedient Servant,  
 COMMUNICATED.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In the City of Yambob, there existed a great many Merchants, amongst these was one head Shroff named Barnaby Bufigggle—He was a jolly fellow, lent money to those in need, and was considered amongst his kind, a Pucka going Shroff—Bufigggle had a friend, one Andrew Unthank, whose profession was that of a Physician.—Unthank being about to proceed to the wars, and having money running at interest in Bufigggle's hands, said to him one day.—Friend Bufigggle, as I am going to a far country and may perhaps never return—I intend on my departure to make a will, and shall appoint one Humphry Diddlegigg, thy Assistant, my Executor—to cut matters short, Unthank during the war died. On the intelligence of his death reaching Bufigggle's ears, he considered how best he might turn the funds of the deceased to his own advantage.—Quoth he—Thus one per cent to be charged for buying the Rajah's paper, and as the friends afar off, will need immediate Cash,—One per cent must be deducted for selling it,—that's two per cent,—then thus five per cent commission for managing the business, that's seven per cent,—two per cent for Postage, &c. &c. that's nine per cent.—Now said Bufigggle, to himself, when I invested this money in Rajahs paper, Old Colonel Dumquot, wanted to sell his four per cent paper,—so what did I do, but transfer it over to Unthank—Now Unthank's gone, let me see how much I have made by this bit of Rajah Parchment—First I charged Dumquot, One per cent, for buying Paper, and when he needed funds, One per cent for selling the same,—as luck would have it, Unthank wanted Paper, Dumquot money, transfer says I Dumquot's paper, Unthank's money, and there's two per cent in a jiffy,—One for buying, one for selling.—total four per cent, which with my five per cent commission and Postage &c. 100.—will give eleven per Cent, Eleven per Cent,—and the Papers never left my Office.—By jingo that's not bad.



"Measures, not Men."

### THE GAZETTE

Thursday, December 16, 1841.

THE Steamer *Berenice* arrived on Sunday last at half past ten P. M. Owing to the want of coal she was obliged, we hear, to anchor off the Light House until she could obtain a small supply to take her up the harbour.

The Post Office Packets (about 90) were landed early the following morning, and the general delivery of letters commenced at 8 o'clock. The delivery of the newspapers was not so rapid as the Public have a right to expect, but this we are inclined to attribute to the inefficiency of the Post Office Establishment.

We shall recur to this latter point in our next issue.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 4th instant, and the *Colonbo Observer* to the 29th ultimo. Extracts from the former will be found as usual.

Last Evening's Dawk brought us the Madras papers to the 7th instant. They contain nothing of interest.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of an old man who appeared to be of the Hindoo anian caste, found amongst the rocks on the Cambala shore side, but who he was or under what circumstances he had been drowned, was not discovered.

Our Looker on in London will be found in another column. We also beg to draw the attention of our readers to our Egyptian Correspondence, which will amply repay perusal.

A fire broke out on Tuesday last about half past eleven A. M. on Nowrojee Hill, opposite the Jail, which however was speedily extinguished without much damage being done.

It is supposed to have been caused by a native having left his hooka near his bed, which took fire.

Under the head of Correspondence will be found three letters, which considering the opportunities the writer of that marked No. 1 might take advantage of through the medium of his own columns, will not fail to strike the reader as rather extraordinary productions.

The 1st letter was, it would appear, considered as private by the writer, though he subsequently permitted its publication. The one marked No. 3 was intended for publication; and we consequently give it insertion, leaving its answer to our valued correspondent "Communicated." Our object in requesting permission to publish the first letter, will be very evident from the answer which it received marked No. 2.

Could the Editor of the *Bombay Times* for a moment suppose that we would put ourselves into private communication with one of our correspondents for his information? If "Communicated" has stated that which is groundless, or offensive to the Editor of the *Bombay Times*, why does not the latter make use of his own columns for the purpose of exposing the error he complains of? If the subject be worth enquiring about at all, surely it must be in a public point of view; the Editor of the *Bombay Times* can have no personal feelings to consult. He could not have signed the petition, and if as he says, he was merely shewn the printed scrap, surely his friend could have informed him where it was printed. We are informed that this petition was so got up, that the Printer was not even allowed to insert his name at the bottom of the scrap. This certainly is very creditable. With regard however to our requesting information from a correspondent on any particular point for the purpose of enlightening our brother Editor, we surely should have cut a nice figure before the world had we done so; and that confidence which we have so repeatedly entreated our correspondents to rely upon, would have received a very creditable confirmation.

The *Bombay Times* in his notice to Correspondents on the 4th Instant, has the following paragraph relative to the *Gazette*. "They mistook the relation in which they stood to the *Times*, when they looked for any notice or reply from us." We leave this paragraph and the letters of the Editor of the *Bombay Times* to the Public judgment. And if such be the nature of the relationship between the two papers, that the contents of our columns are to receive no public notice at the hands of the *Bombay Times*, we beg at any rate that we may be favoured with none of a private nature.

Our "Lux a non Lucendo" Cotemporary the *Calcutta Star* has been particularly unhappy in some remarks he has made with reference to the Court Martial lately held upon a Sepoy of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, and our notice of its proceedings and subsequent confirmation by Sir Thomas McMahon. By some unaccountable oversight, the notice in question moreover, has been attributed to our Cotemporary the *Bombay Courier*, as if he had not sins enough of his own to answer for, without ours being saddled upon him.

We certainly did give it as our opinion that the Sepoy should not have been tried, and we repeat it, not because it was customary in the 15th Regiment Bombay N. I., for the Sepahes to relieve each other without being accompanied by a Non-commissioned Officer, but because Sentries had no other means of being relieved upon that particular post, in consequence of its being left (to use Sir Thomas McMahon's own words) without a Naique, or even an acting Naique. This negligence, we must, as he appears very ignorant upon the subject, inform our Cotemporary, did not originate in any carelessness on the part of the Officer commanding the 15th, his Adjutant, or the Officer on duty. The post, where the irregularity was committed, is a Garrison, and not a Regimental Guard, and it is the duty of a Garrison Staff Officer to call for the requisite number of Men and Officers from each Regiment necessary for the public duties, neither more nor less than which the Regimental Officer can furnish. Consequently all our Cotemporary's balderdash about "Regimental laxity," "grossest dereliction," "a nice Corps duty," and "Regiment loosely command," is unfortunately thrown away. This however was too good an opportunity for an attack on a Bombay Regiment to be lost. Our Cotem-



porary has therefore made the most of it, not only by mistating some facts, but inventing others. The *Calcutta Star* ought to read articles more attentively before he answers them, on imputes negligence of duty, to those who have had nothing to do with the actual cause of the crime which has been committed; but our Cotemporary seems so very dense upon the subject, perhaps the following question will more fully explain the matter to him:—A picquet of Soldiers is detached at sunset to take charge of a Magazine or any other post without a Non-commissioned Officer in charge: the first Sentry assumes his post, and we now ask, how is this man to be regularly relieved (that is the technical term) when there is no responsible Officer to accompany the next relief? or how can he be relieved at all unless the Sepoys relieve each other.

We must beg our Cotemporary to refer to our article, and he will find that his view of the question is quite at variance with the facts, and that our opinions as to the punishment of Soldiers leaving their posts without being properly relieved are quite as strong as his own, that is, where they have been properly posted.

Our concluding sentence was this:—"We have no doubt but that it was this view of the case which induced the Court to recommend the Prisoner, for assuredly if the Prisoner was guilty of leaving his post, &c. &c. according to the Military acceptance of the term, the punishment is a very inadequate one." The *Calcutta Star* will consequently not be astonished to learn, that neither the Officer on daily duty, the Adjutant, or the Commandant of the 15th Bombay N. I. have as yet had any prospect held out to them of their being brought before a General Court Martial.

We readily feel that some apology is due to this Regiment at our hands for these absurd misconceptions of the *Calcutta Star*.

We forbore on Monday entering further upon the subject of the query we put to Mr. Forbes in our issue of Thursday the 9th instant, in the hope that that gentleman would have saved us the trouble on a subject which affects him more than ourselves. Our query however still remains unanswered, and we shall therefore take the liberty of replying to, and commenting upon it ourselves.

In Mr. Forbes' petition of 1th February 1841, he says, that *individually*, and as a member of the firm of Forbes and Co., he felt himself aggrieved by Sir Henry Roper's observations. We have here Mr. Forbes before us in two distinct characters, first as a member of society, and secondly a member of a firm of Merchants.

In both characters he is aggrieved, and according to his statement, the grievance is enhanced by the observations complained of being written by the Judge's own hand. In the reason (4th) which we extracted from the others as bearing more particularly upon the inconsistency of this gentleman's productions, he complains distinctly of the impossibility which existed of removing suspicions from Sir H. Roper's mind.

For the present, let us ask, to what does all this amount? The individual petitioning confesses in point of fact, that he as an individual is suffering under remarks made upon his conduct in a Court of Justice. He fears, that his position in society is likely to be affected by the manner in which his carelessness has been commented on by the Bench. His rectitude, his moral character and due regard for veracity is, he thinks in question, and he therefore in part grounds the petition upon his *personal* feelings.

As a member of a Mercantile firm again, he appeals to the Court for the removal of a stigma and reproach upon the character of himself and his firm. The correctness, indispensably essential in all Mercantile transactions is in the instance of his house disputed by the Judge. The credit of his firm is, he thinks, likely to suffer from an imputed slovenliness in their manner of conducting business. A heavy blow and great discouragement is directed by high legal authority at a system which has hitherto been a source of great profit to his firm, and this connected with the Judge's declaration that this system must be put down, grates upon the ear of the admonished Merchant. Hence he in part grounds his petition upon his feelings as a member of a firm of Merchants.

The reader must bear in mind, that Sir H. Roper was the individual from whom these remarks emanated, and at whose hands Mr. Forbes, in whatsoever character, whether that of a member of society, or as a Merchant, received this severe rebuke.

As yet Mr. Forbes had appeared but as the humble suitor of the Court, but we must now refer to him as a Correspondent to a newspaper. This gentleman, on March 4th 1841, addresses a letter to the *Bombay Times*, in which is contained the sum of his insult to the Judge. He says, that knowing from Sir H. Roper's situation, he was precluded from resenting any insult offered to him personally,

ly, he Mr. F. was particularly guarded, &c. &c. &c.

In the sentence previous to this, Mr. Forbes says, he has yet to learn (amongst other things?) that a Judge has the right to animadvert on any line of conduct, by which he, Mr. F. might choose to show his private feelings towards him in society. Mr. Forbes' only (acknowledged) insult to the Judge was the declining the continuance of his acquaintance. It may be considered fortunate for the Merchant, that it admits of a question whether or no his declining the society of the Chief Justice of Bombay amount to an insult to the latter personage or not. Had it been so considered by Sir H. Roper, the Merchant may rest assured that it is by no means necessary, that a Judge should be on his Bench in order to visit with condign punishment a person who dare behave contemptuously either to him or his office.

The only insult! Mr. Forbes must have strangely forgotten his relative situation in life, when he presumed to imagine that any line of conduct pursued by him towards a Judge, could be deemed an insult by the latter. It might be, and we believe was, most rightly considered as a gross disrespect, and by some a premeditated insult, but for Mr. Forbes to arrogate to himself the power of insulting such a personage, is really absurd beyond conjecture.

Mr. Forbes says in his letter to the *Bombay Times*, that could he have imagined that any observation made by his Lordship to be injurious to his character, or that of any member of his firm, he would have felt and acted differently.

How is this? Mr. Forbes acknowledges in his letter having, as he thinks, insulted the Judge in consequence of the remarks his Lordship made, in his petition he declares himself aggrieved, that is, his feelings are injured thereby, and yet again in his letter he ridicules the idea of any injury accruing to himself or his firm from the very remarks of which he had previously complained, and which induced him to perpetrate the insult.

"He would have felt and acted differently?" As how? To have acted differently, he could not have abstained from insult: he must have continued (that is if allowed) upon the same terms of acquaintance as before. We suppose Mr. Forbes has some wholesome recollection of what took place between Sir J. Peter Grant and Mr. Elphinstone not many years ago. The above different line of conduct is all we can suppose Mr. Forbes to refer to, for according to his own acknowledgement he did endeavour to insult the Judge to the utmost limit without becoming obnoxious to the law.

We must now answer for Mr. Forbes, which of the two versions of his feelings is the true one. We say that his feelings as an individual are fully developed by his letter of the 4th March to the *Bombay Times*. His petition, such as it was, being the performance of his legal adviser. Although its object was a personal one, it was shrouded in a mantle of humility, and masked under an assumption of wrong. There was a pretence of a plea in that, but when it failed, when it was discovered that Sir H. Roper had formed incontrovertible opinions, and that these opinions however unwillingly were coincided in by Sir John Awdry, then and not till then did Mr. Forbes, show his true colors, and by an appeal to the public, who in the turmoil had lost sight of the original question at issue, endeavour to carry that point which he flattered himself, an insidious motion would have accomplished for him.

The following items are from a Correspondent in Scinde.

Extract from a Letter from Quetta, dated 16th Nov. 1841.

"The greater part of the Force has left this for Dadur, it is rumoured that a Regt. of N. I. and Wing of Cavalry have gone after the Murrees. Only the 20th Regt. N. I., and 24 Men 3d Company 1st Bat. Art. are left here. The Karkurs have been holding consultations it is rumoured for attacking Quetta, but I do not think they will do so at present, the cold season having set in, but may do so in summer. We are however prepared; all the guards have loaded muskets; the guns are also loaded to be prepared for any attack."

Extract of Letter from Dadur, dated 25th Nov.

"Our Camp is in an uproar—4 Battalions are prepared to move above the passes, but are awaiting further instructions from Kandahar and Major Ostram. The Doroanees have been playing the Devil at Cabool—many lives lost on both sides; the roads are all blocked up. The Bolan Murrees are looking all the Cafilas that generally come town to Kutchee thro' the pass at this season of the year—the Head Quarters of the Force is expected to go to the Se-bee country; after reviewing the Cavalry and 21st Regt. return back to Dadur. We march from this for Sukkur about the 10th or 12th of next month. We should have marched for Sukkur long ago, but affairs in Afghanistan would not admit of it."

Cutchee is tranquil—2 or 3 Kafilas of *postees*, Persian carpets and fruits have come in. A Detachment consisting of 333 of H. M.'s 41st Regt. have arrived in Steamers from Kurrachee—every preparation is made for their starting, but no or-

der has as yet appeared for their march, though a great deal of fuss was made previous to the arrival of the Detachment to prepare for their immediate departure from Sukkur. The Head Quarters 23d Regt. embark to-morrow morning for Kurrachee.

On the 26th Inst. another theatrical representation was got up—the pieces performed were "Miss in her Teens" and "Two Strings to your Bow" the one were not so well performed as their first attempt, some of the Amateurs being rather imperfect in their parts; it appears they were obliged to get up these pieces in a hurry, on account of one or two of the performers being called away to the Field.

Since writing the above an order for the March of the detachment H. M.'s 41st Regiment has appeared to start to-morrow morning.

Extract of a Letter from Dadur, dated 26th Nov. 1841.

Daily rumours are spread in Camp, formerly they were changeable, but it has for the last few days confidently said that the whole of the "Doroanees" are in a state of insurrection, but what is going on to quell this hostile spirit, is not known by us folks in this quarter—Capt. Leeson Commanding the Shah's Cavalry hemmed in about 10,000 of the unfortunate rebels, and played great destruction amongst them. The Country towards Candahar is tranquil enough. About Quetta the enemy are assembling in great force and "Killa Abdoola" where we had stowed 8 months Grain, is said by some good sources, to have been burnt to the ground. The pass is dreadfully infested by the Karkurs and they have hitherto practised destruction and bloodshed with impunity. Kafilas daily being robbed, post packets, 9 out of 10, destroyed, and small detachments cannot move, without the fear of being robbed and murdered—this is the state of things as far as we are acquainted with them. Estimates have been sent at the Brigadier's request for the Political approval and such suggestions as they may have to make with regard to the Carriage that will be required to make four Regiments efficient, to take the Field, as there is every reason to expect a sudden requisition for Troops from this. The arrangement at present made is only a preparatory measure on a small scale, but the general opinion is that there will be a call for more than four Regiments. We leave this for Sukkur on the 15th proximo.

Should a requisition be made for more than 4 Regts. it could not be complied with; the force in Upper Scinde consists of 4 Troops H. B. Det. 3d Comp. Artillery, 2 Companies of G. M. M. a company Madras Sappers and Miners. Wing, 3d L. C. and Irregular Horse, Wing H. M. 41st Regt. and 1st, 6th, Wing 8th, 20th, 21st, and 25th Regts. N. I., so that, with the present force in Upper Scinde I believe it will be hard work to keep the Murrees and Karkurs, down. My last informed you that the Troop at Quetta were prepared for an attack. It appears that the Karkurs are collected to the amount of 3,000, and are waiting for further reinforcement to attack Quetta.

It is rumored in Camp that the "Burra Sahibs" of Afghanistan were killed while taking a ride. Sir Alexander Burnes was shot by his own servant and Sir W. Macnaughten killed by a sabre cut. There is every probability to believe, that as soon as the Troops in Upper Scinde move into Afghanistan the Hill tribes here will take up their arms. The Right Wing 8th Regt. is on the river and may be in time, should the four Regiments above alluded to move up.

Captain Pope Asst. Com. Genl arrived at Kurrachee on the 25th ultimo.

Ensign Buechier 25th Regt. died on the 27th ultimo.

The originators of the Cabool insurrection, are a people of the Doroanee Tribe known by the name of "Goolam Khana" the personal attendants of Timur Shah; and have taken the name from having been the slaves as well as attendants of Timur Shah. They are said to muster about 40,000 strong—in the engagement which lately took place about 4,000 are said to have been killed and wounded.

Since writing the above. I have heard that Shah Shojah has been imprisoned and his eyes put out."

### The Looker on in London.

November 4, 1841.

THE Looker on in London has just beheld one of those sights, which have interest for the whole world, and affects whole ages. The Tower of London has been visited by fire. The White Tower, the Donjonkeep, or citadel which stands on the foundation of the Roman *Pæstorium*, and thence called *Cæsar's Tower*, still stands. When the Houses of Parliament were destroyed the Abbey of Westminster was unscathed; and so while the great armory of the Tower which dates from William the 3d is now a blackened ruin, the venerable pile that rose in the reign of William the conqueror is still untouched and entire. Looking on from the opening of the minories as to the Tower-Hall on the night of Saturday last at half past 10 o'clock, it was, indeed, a sight to see the whole northern front of that noble building in one sheet of fire. The grand facade looking south on the top of the eminence in Tower-yard, was blazing higher than the round bastions curtains and Towers of the side that overlooks the embassies and parapets of the fortified wall beneath, and frowning over the moat looks on the newly formed and newly planted square and gardens of the Tower-Hamlets. The deep moat lay sullenly in the dark, for the upright bearing of the flames in that calm and quiet night, suffered no reflection to lie upon the surface of the water. Was the origin of the fire wilful or accidental? A carpenter's shop had been suffered to be temporarily attached to the walls, Bowyer's Tower, and the Clock-and-

Take Tower which are about on the north wall of the great armory, there probably the fire broke out. The landlord of a public house in the town saw a light in the great Hall, and warned the sentry, a private of the Fusilier Guards, who fired his musket instantly, the drums beat to arms, and the garrison (who probably dreamed of the *Char-tists*) to a man turned out in a moment. There was no water. The tide was out, and the tanks for which the standing order is that they should always be full, were empty. The moat was dry. Bang! an explosion at north-west corner reminds the men that they are surrounded with piles of ammunition. These are carefully removed to the lower Magazine. Within the White Tower are similar collections. All the blankets in the town are procured, wetted thoroughly, and laid seven-fold deep upon these piles. Where is the Governor? there is a despatch from the Duke of Wellington with directions. Col. Gurwood, the Deputy-Lieut. is gone to France only a few hours ago, and Major Ebrington has assumed the Government of the Tower, having only this day returned from the country. Where are the fire engines? They are at the outer gate, but the sentinels have presented their bayonets, declaring that they will shoot the first man who attempts to force open the door. The order of admission is recalled. By this time the fire has reached the top of the great round Tower, at the back, that is the north side, behind the great staircase; here is Mr. Buidwood, with his entire brigade of firemen and complete battery of engines, they have galloped like furies to the spot on the first alarm. Water! Water! The Thames Police have brought their tremendous River Engines opposite to the traitor's gate, and are at work as the tide rises; water enough is poured in for these giants to supply all the London Engines, and those of the neighbouring parishes which have assembled. Play away! The Crown Jewels are in danger. Mr. Swife, the Keeper of the Jewel Office, determines to attempt to save them, Col. Ebrington assists. The men are in the closet, but the iron gates or grates through which the Jewellery is exhibited are locked. Where are the keys? In the custody of the Earl of De la Warr, Lord Chamberlain. Send an express to him. "Break them open," cries the Governor, "I will remove the Crown on my own responsibility." Crowbars and forcing tools are applied, the wardens are called, and the Crown and all the regalia removed in safety to the house of the Governor. Among them is one stone worth £400,000. Not a gem is lost. How the fire blazes, it spreads now to the west! There, indeed, are jewels still more precious, there is the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula; there, the relics of Lady Jane Grey, and the bones of so many martyrs to religion, loyalty, learning and liberty. Save them! They are saved; and the flames extend to the west, the whole building is one mass of flames. What do the people outside think? See the Hill is crowded every inch, up in the trees, on the houses, at the windows, and on every spot of the vast area of the square &c. of the Tower Hamlets, crowds of eager or anxious faces are turned towards us. Here your Looker on is an actor, and too busy in the bustle of the Drama to look long on other Lookers on. Let us enter the Chapel. How cold it is,—cold as if there were no fire within miles of the spot. Look round now. Bodies of troops in their service dresses are gathered round from every barrack in or near the Metropolis. As they marched with rapid step through the principal streets and thoroughfares at midnight, the eager and the idle formed a mob cutting after their half encouraging half bating the Soldier, for they knew not whether they were not marching against some outbreak, although undressed as they were and unarmed. The town is in a great measure disturbed, in every corner they are talking of the fire. Who is that among the group of officers there? Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, he is a Looker on, all efforts being turned to the saving of other buildings, especially that house of Mrs. Lloyd's which has been thrice on fire already, the flames are kept to the one building. How blue the flames are! That is due to the quantity of bronze and copper cannon that are now lying in the ground floor at the bottom of that pile. Then. All those trophies, the wheel of the victory, and the cannon from all quarters are—what's that! The Clock Tower has fallen, the timbers crash, the whole roof of William's hall and England's armoury, save a few relics, is destroyed. Farewell to one large portion of the Tower of London. The loss of property amounts to more than a million of money—150,000 stand of arms employed in part at Fontenay and Blenheim, and in many a battle since. The loss of life (though many are wounded) is as yet confined to one fireman, on whom part of a wall fell and killed him on the spot. On Tuesday evening an inquest on the man's body held within the Tower, decided on a verdict of "accidental death," referring to a commission which is now sitting:—the White Tower to enquire into the origin of the fire, and the difficulties encountered by the firemen of the gate, and above all the want of water, by all which the fire was greatly accelerated. So great was the alarm at one time, that the ladies of the garrison lent their aid in rolling the barrels of gunpowder into the moat. The fire is still smouldering, and blazes out again every now and then. Last night at a late hour the flames burst forth more vividly from the mass than they had done either on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, and all last night and this morning the Soldiers were and are busy with the Engines, the enormous mass was burning downwards, it appears as if it would never cool.

The Looker on must now look abroad. The point of interest next in importance to the threatened destruction of the Tower, and in that case of the Shipping in St. Katharine's Docks, the point &c. is that hostilities with America are averted,—that is as far as regards the trial of Macleod; it continued 8 days, and was very ably conducted; many persons swore point blank to the fact that Macleod was present in the attack on the *Caroline*, al-



though none could swear that he murdered Duffee. The Expedition to take the *Caroline* consisted of 6 boats, the evidence of the Commander of which was taken, and a list of the men on board handed in, and an alibi was sworn to. Mr. Spencer cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution in such a way, as to prove that the *Caroline* was a piratical vessel, and fairly liable to all that had been done upon her: he proved too the character of the American sympathy, and showed that at Navy Island American citizens had joined the Canadians around, and with hostile views on Canada, and that the *Caroline* was cut out of the sea at Buffalo, by and for these men, and set on the St. Lawrence at a period of the year when Steamers were not so employed with the express purpose of carrying arms and supplies to Navy Island. Judge Gridley summed up eloquently, and the Jury found a verdict of acquittal. So far all danger of war arising out of that embroglio is removed. Last night, the *Rochester*, Captain Woodhouse, reached Liverpool from Aden and New York, and we have letters this morning which she has brought over, dated Oct. 17; her news is therefore one day later from New York, but is in no way interesting, the result of the trial at Utica was only just made known as the vessel sailed. As a further consolation, the Boundary Question is to be submitted to the mediation of Louis Philippe. Still there are points of danger to peace which we cannot be flattered to, and the preparations of this Government for transatlantic war are continued with great energy, and on a large scale.

We shall be the better able to do this efficiently as a disarming is actually proceeding in the French Navy, which will be followed, as far as regards Europe, by every maritime power.

In Europe we have had two revolutions within the month. In Spain for 20 days the flag of Christiana floated over the citadel of Pampeluna, Bilbao, &c. A small number of her partizans were scattered about, and to them flocked first the discontented of the Army, and secondly the malcontent Fuerists of the Biscayan Provinces. When O'Donnell held the citadel of Pampeluna, when Regiments and parts of Regiments resolved to join him, and when city after city, and partizan after partizan took part with him, the Insurrection looked powerful, the Queen mother, the Church, and the Faero were tempting war cries. In Madrid Don Diego Leo seems the chief of the conspiracy, he had letters in Queen Christina's writing, in which he was appointed her very potent agent; on the strength of which he wrote to Espartero inviting him to retire from the protectorate he occupied, and make room for the Queen. He secured the Royal Guard, and expecting aid from many Regiments, whose Officers were attached to him, but the men to Espartero. He was all but deserted in a desperate attack on the palace at Madrid with a view to carry off the infant Queen Isabella and her sister, and with many officers escaped, but he was afterwards taken and shot! The Palace was the scene of much bloodshed, and the Royal children underwent a martyrdom, and but for the presence of mind of Madame Maria, who led them from room to room to escape the bullets, and for the bravery of a young Colonel, who with some 20 halberdiers defended the Royal's air-cave against a host of enemies, Spain might have been Queenless. The failure of this attack, the seizure of the conspirators, and the execution of Leo put down the counter revolution in central Spain. The North submitted to Espartero, who is now at Vittoria, the frontiers of Portugal being freed from the presence of troops are quiet, but at Barcelona a democratic feeling rages. The citizens have pulled down the Towers of the citadel lest it should be turned against them, and are prosecuting and punishing with true republican fury.

The second revolution was a Belgian movement to repeal the separation all by which Holland and Belgium are divided. It was an utter failure as far as the exploitation went, for the police had long been intimately acquainted with the conspirators, their plans and their means. The King of France was suspected of fermenting the Spanish revolution with a view to establish one of his sons on the throne of Spain by a marriage with Isabella who, is otherwise destined by one party for the son of Don Francisco de Paula, by another for the son of Don Carlos, and again by a third party for one of the Coburgs, the General Marriers of Queens and Kings. Louis Philippe, on the throne of France with a son on the throne of Spain and a son in law on the throne of Belgium is a pretty subject of shewy put not to be suffered in reality. In like manner the King of Holland as suspected of interfering actively or passively in the Belgian attempt is naturally anxious to ratify the men of Gent and the magnificence who desire so much to be governed under his sceptre, and with the one spirit which guided him when Prince of Orange, must still look with considerable dislike upon the lucky and Leopold. Holland herself appears formally contrasted with Belgium in order and prosperity.

Portugal is on the eve of another crisis. Chitto protect the Queen have been found in the army and among the legal in order to counteract the influence of the Democratic and anarchist club. The influence of England is with the one and it is more than to be feared that the influence of France is with the other. Returning homeward, the Queen is still very well, even up to this morning although to "sooner a" She appears in homely phrase quite ready "to be down." It was fully expected that the "great event" would have been our, but Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, a waiting no doubt for the majority of Mr. Alderman Pirie who in the event of the Prince's birth after the 9th of November will infallibly be knighted.

So also will be the Right. Hon. the Mayor of Dublin, and who is Mr. Daniel O'Connell Esq. Yes, the Liberator of Ireland was on Saturday last elected a counsellor and an Alderman in the newly reformed corporation of Dublin, and on Monday last assumed the crimson velvet

robe and took his seat as Lord Mayor having been elected by 48 to 8 votes and is actually Lord Mayor Sir Daniel O'Connell therefore is ready to receive the Prince of Wales.

The distresses of the country increase through the want of trade and want of confidence. Paisley has sent a deputation to London for a subscription to prevent absolute starvation, the call was responded to but the manufacturing districts of England are little better. Confidence of Peace abroad and Quiet at Home is the only medicine for the disorders of the money market. These have been greatly aggravated by the discovery that very large amounts of money in this form of security have been issued fraudulently. Duplicates of £ 1,000 and £ 500 exchequer bills have been discovered and he, Beaumont Smith who was authorized to sign these documents for Lord Monteague, the comptroller of the Exchequer is in custody. The Comptroller is now at work from eight in the morning till late at night verifying signatures. The first hand of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are busied with the affair which is a very important one and has seriously affected public confidence if not destroyed altogether the value of these useful securities.

The weather at the end of October has been also very inimical to the prosperity of the count. The crops were not even sowed but hope was still entertained till the late rains destroyed all hope. Bread is dear, Provisions generally are, and work is scarce.

Lord Ellenborough is coming out as Governor General of India. He sails in the Cambria and will probably leave within a day or so of the receipt of the next overland mail. His staff consists of Capt. Somerset of the Grenadier Guards (son of Lord Fitzroy Somerset) as Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel and Lieut. Durand Bengal Engineers as aids de camp. Gentleman from the office of the Board of Control as Secretary in Private and Mr. Rev. Whiting as chaplain. The Governor General dined last night with the directors at the London Tavern the Inauguration Dinner. The Chai-man G. Leyall Esq. proposed the health of Lord Ellenborough with expressions of the most perfect confidence in the noble Lord's qualifications for his new and important office. The noble Lord in reply said his aim would be to give confidence and strength to the Government of India, he should fail in his hopes, if unsupported by the confidence of those who had delegated him to the trust. If he effected one tenth of the great objects he had in view he would be satisfied. He knew the difficulty of following such a man as Lord Auckland, he knew that to settle the affairs of China with honor, to tranquillise both sides of the Indus, to give peace to our Asia were difficult matters, but these he imd at. He made no promises and the Government of India should be no party mate. His great duty would be to improve the condition and resources of the country for the sake of England as well as of India, and he could reckon on the fidelity of the Army and the attachment of a gratified people. Lord Haddington and Lord Hill gave thanks respectively for the Navy and Army. Sir Robert Peel in returning thanks on the part of the ministry said he should have been wanting in his duty had he neglected to appoint Lord Ellenborough to this office. After an intimacy of 15 years, during which he had marked the deep anxiety of the Noble Lord for the good of India and his large acquaintance with her wants and above all his plans for the good of her inhabitants. Founded not on the narrow edge of the sword, but upon the broad basis of the general good, he could not hesitate to deprive himself of a valuable friend for so important an object, and he hoped, breathing the wishes of all, that the noble Lord would return to his native land in health and prosperity to receive the approbation due to those who execute their high duties as he felt that Lord Ellenborough would do. The Duke of Wellington paid the highest possible compliment to Lord Ellenborough, congratulating the company on their having secured a great statesman and one perfectly acquainted with all the details of the office to which he was appointed, who had as first commissioner directed his great talent to the study of India affairs and had acquired more knowledge at home than generally followed a long residence, and he hoped that the noble Lord would succeed in his views which would secure the great country to the company, and confer the greatest blessings on the nation. Lord Fitzgerald promised in the office he held to do all in his power to promote the amity that reigned between the company and the crown. The health of Lord Auckland closed the proceedings.

**Egypt.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 19TH, 1841. We were agreeably surprised by the arrival of the India Mail at Suez, on account of its reaching some days previous to the month that preceded. The Overland Mail arrived here on 21st ultimo at an early hour in the morning, and was detained longer than usual, by reason of Captain Elliott's remaining behind, or else, we suppose, that we should have had another struggle to have been ready for the closing of the said Mail for England. In the evening of 21st, Captain Elliott arrived, and the English Steamer *Great Liverpool* left our port in the evening of 22nd. We cannot but allude to the great irregularity there exists in the despatching of the Overland Mail with us: sometimes we have scarcely time to seal our Letters, and at other times we have a day and a half: now what we deem would be best for all parties is, that there be a certain time allowed and then every one knows what he must do.

We have received from Syria, letters dated 20th ultimo, by an Egyptian Frigate.—The intelligence brought by her is of a distressing kind, and so well adapted to throw some light on the real state of that country. The two parties at variance are the druses and Maronites. The former it is said, are supported by England, and the latter by France, and the Turkish Government. It appears from all we can learn in respect to the policy pursued by the Sublime Porte in that Province, that the English are encouraged to

give ammunition to the druses, and France and Turke are also to do the same to the Maronites. The object of these means is to weaken both the druses and Maronites to such a degree, that the Sublime Porte may establish there her Governments on a basis that will secure its permanency. If this conjecture be true, then we may look forward to the druses and Maronites destroying themselves, or until they are so diminished in number and in power that it will be easy to establish the Ottoman Government among them. In pursuance of this, we shall furnish you with those details that we have received, showing clearly that the Maronites and druses are using such means as are well adapted to diminish, not only their numbers respectively, but to lessen their influence in the mountain, provided they continue to pursue the same course. The ground on which the present quarrel between the druses and Maronites, seems to be this: Some time ago the Sublime Porte established a Prince among the Maronites with the power of collecting not only the tribute which the Maronites had consented to pay annually among themselves to the Sublime Porte, but to enforce the same on the druses. The period having arrived for the payment of this tribute by the druses, the Prince sent to the druses for the tribute requesting their compliance, to which they sent word back, stating that their Sheiks which represent them would visit the Prince, giving their reasons for refusing to pay the tribute which had been levied upon them. A few days elapsed, during which period the druses concluded on taking the Prince by surprise at the village "dar Elkamer" where the Maronite Prince resided. To accomplish this, the druses resolved on arming themselves, having at their head Sheiks, every Sheik taking with him 8 to 400 men. This having been arranged, they proceeded to dar Elkamer, some say, about 6000, at a time when the Maronites were not expecting them however, though about 1000, not only killed and wounded several hundred of the druses, but they drove them several miles from the village abandoned with the Sole loss of about 50 to 60 men. This victory on the part of the Maronites led soon after the Patriarch among them to issue a proclamation in every part where the Maronites dwelt, to take up immediately arms against the druses, and that if any should refuse to comply with that edict, should immediately be excommunicated from the Catholic Church. The effect produced by this proclamation was that several of the Maronites took up arms against some of the druses who resided at a village near Beyrout, called *Sonifut* no sooner had the Maronites arrived there than they were beaten by the druses and several hundreds of them were killed, besides a great number of them wounded. To this we may add that some greeks who lived among the druses in the said village, though Catholics having some of their Houses set on fire by the Maronites, concluded that the Maronites were at variance with them, and on that conclusion they took up arms against them by aiding the druses. But this was not all, the effect of this bull of the patriarch had likewise a bad tendency on many of the Maronites that resided among the druses in their villages, who had been always neutral in the quarrels that had existed between their contending parties, so that they have since taken the part of the druses. The Country is in a most lamentable state, as our correspondent says Beyrout Convents are burning whilst I am writing, the Maronites are filling our town with their wounded, and they are flocking here for safety from all parts. H. B. M. Consul General Colonel Rose with several British Officers left Beyrout taking with them Eyub Pacha, Governor of Beyrout, to repair to the place of hostilities and we learn that they have effected a suspension of arms, recommending them to be at peace. But this appears to us, that is the latter, a thing impracticable, for the druses are resolved on destroying every Convent within their reach belonging to the Catholic Maronites, several have been burnt and others are in fair way for being demolished. The British Consul General has returned from Shonifat, the place where the last scene of slaughter took place, to Beyrout. We are now anxiously looking forward to the News which the English Packet will bring from Syria on the 12th Instant. On looking at Syria what can a Government like the Ottoman do then, when it is well known to be without Forces to compel a Submission, without Energy if she had an army then adequate to it, and without the means to execute what is incumbent on her therefore we must expect a prominent change in that country, either in favor of the Sultan or of some other power.

Oct. 24th. The French Government Steamer "Scanmardre" arrived this morning and such Intelligence as we have received by her from the Mediterranean we give as follows. The Vice Admiral Owen has been appointed by H. B. M. Government to the command of the Naval forces in the Mediterranean and the Vessel called the "Queen" was preparing to conduct the said Admiral to his Post. We learn that one of the Sultan's wives has given day to a new Princess, this being the fourth within a short time.

The Commander of the Turkish Troops in Syria, Mr. Tuckman, has been presented with a splendid sword, by his Highness the Sultan and to this he has received the Nomination of Lieutenant General of the Ottoman Army.

Mr. Bankhead, the first Secretary to Lord Pousouby, on his Lordship's leaving Constantinople will act in his place until his return, the Credentials which he has presented to the Government of the Sublime Porte announce him Ambassador with plenipotentiary powers. We may add to this that Lord Pousouby and his Lady left Constantinople on 10th ult. aboard the *Aceron* for Malta, when they will make their Quarantine, and afterwards proceed to Rome to spend a part of the ensuing winter—and their return to England.

The French Ambassador Mr. de Pontais has been replaced at Constantinople, by Baron Burengency, first Secretary to the French Ambassador at London and it said that the former is on the point of leaving that Capital.

Rechid Pacha, formerly Secretary of Foreign affairs at Constantinople, having been appointed Ambassador at Paris, left on 12th ultimo by the French Steamer to fill his Post.

The Ambassadors of Prussia, Tuscany, and Sardinia have left Constantinople for a short time, but will return! On 4th and 6th ultimo there were some Shocks of an Earthquake experienced at Constantinople, several houses were shaken down besides others were damaged considerably.

Mr. Fox Maule attached to the English Embassy at Vienna arrived a few days ago at Constantinople to be employed in the embassy of the latter place.

General Ventura and his family who arrived at Suez by the English Steamer from Bombay did not leave us until the departure of the French Government Steamer "Scanmardre" and have learned since that he was presented by the Government with a passage gratia.

On the 11th ultimo arrived at Smyrna the French Fleet composed of 2 vessels, one frigate and one brig under the command of Admiral La Susesse.

For a few days back we have had two cases of plague which is an extraordinary thing at this time of the year. The Board of Health here is extremely active in doing what is possible to prevent its appearance in this City. To the praise of the said Board we can with pleasure announce that it has done more for Egypt in stopping this dreadful scourge, by sweeping the Streets in giving its attention to the production of cleanliness among the inhabitants than has been ever done at any previous time; and we do hope that the Board who has made the late exertions in this City to remove the abominable filth which was not only before our Eyes, who reside here, but likewise those who have passed through it must have been glad when they bed farwell to it, may see that their labour is not without a happy effect.

Nov. 4th. This morning arrived the French Government Steamer from Sira, bringing us Intelligence from the Mediterranean and from Constantinople letters dated 27th Ultimo.

In consequence of this being a period in which the Turks observe strictly fasting, and abstinence during the month of Ramadan, it has its effect on the political movements of the Sublime Porte, so that what is done must be during the night, which causes every thing to be deferred that is possible until the said fast is terminated.

It is rumoured that "Baron de Sturms", Internuncio of Austria, will return to Vienna the next spring and that he

will be replaced, by Colonel Proch, now minister in Greece, at Constantinople. His Excellency Cheikh Effendi, ambassador of the Sub. Porte in England arrived at Paris a few days ago on his way to Constantinople.

It appears from all we can learn that there is a prospect of a new revolution breaking out in Romelia, which we base on the Intelligence received that states the Turkish Government is not only withdrawing a considerable quantity of Troops from Asia, but has been making some forced levies of soldiers.—Since the soldiers were enlisted they have stationed them in the principal places, so that they may be ready to meet any appearance of revolt of the Greeks with which the Empire is threatened.

Turkey instead of adopting the means employed by other nations for reforms and Civilization has begun to show that she is fonder of the old system of brutality for which she has been always made to the Schismatic Armenians. This gave rise to the whole Armenian Nations asking the 12 deputies, who with some others have always had the controlling of accounts and the management of its funds, for a full statement of the expensures of 2,250,000 dollars, that they had received during seven years for the maintenance of the poor of the Church, and of the Convents. No sooner was this request made by the Armenian Nation than it was frowned on by the above-mentioned deputies, caused a general insurrection and resulted in the principal leaders being banished and imprisoned without trial, after this 20 others, who were prominent among them, got up an address to the Sultan, and instead of their petition reaching His Highness, it was returned by ordering them to receive a certain number of lashes, such conduct as this as manifested by the sub. Port is what we think every nation must disapprove, though it is necessary to state, that which every foreign Legation has shown in the Capital its disapprobation; the only one that has spoken in strong terms to *Rifat Pacha*, is Count de Pontois, the French ambassador, but this Armenians, more than 30 of them and the richest escaped by hiding themselves in the French Convent, and since have left the Capital for France and Russia, and it is said their families will follow them soon. We are assured that Riza Pasha Rifaat Pasha and the Grand Vizier have received among them more than 250,000 dollars from the 12 deputies.

The affairs of Greece occupy much at present the Porte; To-morrow (29th Ultimo) we learn that a conference was to be held by the Representations of the three protective Courts of the "Helleas".

We learn that a Protestant Bishop is about to be consecrated for "Jerusalem." The person looked to to undertake the duties of the sacred office was Dr. M. Caul, the well known Hebrew scholar, to whom it was offered; but he declined it on the plea that a Jew should fill the Episcopate. It was then offered, accepted and is to be conferred on the Rev. Mr. Alexander, the Hebrew Professor of King's College, who will be consecrated forthwith by the Archbishop of Canterbury and proceed to his new and interesting see in the month of November.

There has been for some time past much mortality among us in almost all parts of Egypt from the prevalence of the Fever in Alexandria for the past month will average daily 30. In Rosetta there is, we learn a fever the ravages of which are something like the Plague; professional men are of opinion that we shall have the plague worse than for some years past in this Country.

There is great dissatisfaction manifested towards the Secretary of affairs here, Boghos Bey: Ibrahim Pacha has Lis Party and the Secretary has his; for months past there has been much animosity felt on both sides, what will be the result is difficult to say. One thing is certain that the Secretary is always ready to put every obstacle in the way of a free trade; he has made himself very rich as well as a Brother of his in Trieste. It is firmly believed by all those who are not of his Synchpancy that he is the enemy of Free Trade and the abolitor of monopolies in the whole Country. We were favored by the arrival of the British Packet from Beyrout which brings us Intelligence up to the 8th from that place. What we have already said you from Syria appears from that which we are now in possession of fully confirmed. We shall commence by giving you some facts concerning the position of different parties concerned in the late hostilities and then proceed to inform you on the different opinions prevalent in that unfortunate country.—The druses have already destroyed a vast number of villages and Towns belonging to the Maronites, the number we have not yet heard, however the latter have been obliged to flee considerably to the South. Several thousand of the Maronites have been killed, and the Druses have met with some loss, though the former is said to be double that of the latter. The Patriarch has fled to the south with his flock, so that the Catholic flock in the midst of their being driven to seek a place as their refuge are not without their Shepherd to watch over them, for it is said, that the Patriarch has become generalissimo of the Fraternity, and is much engaged in reassembling and punishing those that remain, in order to retaliate on the druses as soon as he shall have got his Catholic Troops disciplined a little. The Emmir Beshir of the Mountain has escaped it is said by the skin of his teeth, having been plundered of all he had, however he has landed at Beyrout, and there remains. It appears to be a source of great gratification to the Turks does this scene of butchery one another, for though there were a great number of Turkish Troops stationed about a mile from the place, when the first attack was made, the Government was as indifferent about it as if nothing had occurred. It is said that when the English Packet left Beyrout, the Governor of that place, with his Terrace, with Telescope in hand viewing, doubtless with pleasure, 11 villages on fire.

It is generally believed that these Quarrels between the druses and the Maronites are caused by each being desirous of having the reins of government of the mountain in their hands. The Maronites have always had a kind of Jurisdiction, which has arisen from their being superior in number, but on every occasion that their power was exercised the druses submitted but did it much against the grain. For which reason there has been not only a hostile feeling, but this has been always secretly maintained, so that on any favorable opportunity should present itself for its open exhibition, it is what would require little or no effort, being all ready for a general explosion. This has finally arrived either by the supposed imbecility of the Ottoman Government, or by the impulse of the British, or perhaps both, that a lighted torch has come in contact with combustible matter and the explosion has shaken the mountains, and we believe true, that the commencement of hostilities by the druses on the Maronites, was occasioned by some of the later coming to shoot Game on the part which he longed to the former. The Maronites persisting in the right of shooting when they choose on the Mountain, led the druses to make a secret attack on Dar El Kamer; the result of which has led to the loss of several thousand besides villages destroyed. It is granted on all sides that the Maronites were four times more in number than the Druses, at the same time their hostile feelings for each other began to augment immediately after the first blow was given, the latter gained a victory over the former and carried every thing before them, the whole of their success being attributed to their being aided in the effort of exterminating the Shepherd and his Flock from the Mountain. The Cause of this is trivial, but this is what generally happens among nations going to war with each other, but what seems most surprising is that the party not more than one-fourth that of the other should come off victorious. It is further stated that the Maronites had the worst management, which has brought thousands to be numbered among the slain, besides depopulating their villages, and afterwards setting fire to them, so that their convents are now a mass of ruins and those who inhabited them that remain have fled to the south of the mountain with their Patriarch whom they have been only just able to save as the very hand of his head. As the druses have made themselves victorious over their enemies, now they begin to show themselves in point of view which deserves attention, that is to establish in the Mountain their own nationality in which they are, it is said, encouraged by the British, on account of the French taking a lively interest amongst their own Fraternity, and



Catholic Marionettes, with whom they sympathize, and encourage the Patriarch to bring his troops together and discipline so that they may take vengeance on the druses and destroy them without leaving a hoof behind.

The Ottoman Government as it exists in Syria appears to have had fine fun in beheading the slain upon the Mountain, for it has not taken any more interest in it than to dispatch a few troops to a distance for the purpose of making a few observations, that those who are at the head of affairs may know what progress the spilling of blood was making. Moreover, it is stated that the Turks are encouraging secretly the druses, partly from a hatred of the Maronites having no wish for the Catholic Religion, and partly, in order to enrich themselves hereafter by being in the full possession of the mountain: this one may say "de deux larrons le troisième jouit"—But what is most astonishing that neither party are aware to the man manœverings of the Turkish Govt. From this arises an important question: Whether it is better to have the Mahometan Religion or the Catholic Religion established in the Mountain. 2.—The former may be considered as inviolable and the latter the next door to it.—It is to be hoped that the English will look closely to the affair and if possible establish a Religion in all its primitive purity. We do look on these disturbances hitherto as local, but in Syria the parties disinterested are looking forwards to this being the means of spreading Anarchy even in those parts which have been until now tranquil.—The Turks in Syria have already begun to show their intentions, provided way be opened, for they have destroyed one Church, belonging to the Schismatic Greeks at Zebidani and all the redress the poor Greeks can obtain from them, is that it was built at the time when Ibrahim Pacha was in Syria and without a fermat from Constantinople and on that account it was an illegal act.—We learn that the Turks are daily showing a stronger antipathy to Christians in Syria, and there have been during the last months several instances of their oppressing and mistreating them; those who reside there as Foreign Merchants are generally of opinion that if Ibrahim Pacha's Government was severe it was infinitely better than the one existing; for those who are appointed to occupy the leading posts of the Turkish Government in Syria are some of the most studied self-willed men that ever did exist, being destitute of every moral and physical power, besides entirely wasting in energy. Europeans who are residents in that country are quite at a loss what to do, considering themselves entirely beset with dangers, for Commerce is not only suspended, but the Merchants are expecting to lose much of their property from the Anarchy which is fast spreading in parts where for months past a sort of tranquility had enjoyed a peaceful reign. It is thought by those who are best acquainted with that country that a very trivial affair with the Turkish Government may plunge it into a general rebellion. It is rumoured not secretly but publicly in Damascus that the Mussulmen of that city have held a secret convention, at which they have agreed to pillage and massacre all the Christians residing in it during the Feast of Beiram. The Government takes no notice of it whatever, the truth is, it dare not meddle with it, because of a consciousness of a want of force and in all probability it has no wish to interfere. We learn that the will is there to destroy the Christians, and the question is whether their courage will be equal to their will, by some it is doubted and by others it is expected.

We have just now heard from a very good source the following particulars. That on the arrival of the Emir Bashir, the Great Prince of the Mountain at Beyrout, he presented himself to the Pacha of Beyrout: stating that he had suffered and lost by the Druses to which the Pacha replied that it was the lot of men in this world to change their condition, to-day rich and to-morrow poor, he afterwards asked the Pacha for the reason why he had not sent his Army to defend them, to this, the Pacha stated that he was prepared for it. The Names of the Convents destroyed are Mashmash, Reshmayab, Amnikh Ain-Jousey and Car-Ke besides one Greek Catholic College Ain-Tras. The Villages destroyed near the druses and in the district of the Great Prince, are Baabdan, Hadad, and all the Villages of the Waddee.

The French Steamer Tancrède arrived on the 14th and brings letters down to the 7th from Constantinople, however of intelligence is void of interest.

We learn that the Sultan has been pleased to recall the Ex-Grand Vizier from Exile, and to accomplish the object has dispatched a Steamer. The reason alleged for this step having been taken by His Highness is that the people in general had requested it, being sensible that as he was far advanced in years and at the same time it was well known to them that he had done much good to the Empire during his long political Career. He will be permitted to reside in the Palace at Enghien on his return to the Capital. This recall will produce some change, as he is a man of Exalted Rank, and Mehmet Ali, the extraordinary Envoy who accompanied Said Pacha from Court, left this City on 19th Ultimo, with a letter that he had received from the Viceroy of Egypt, expressing his thanks, to His Highness the Sultan for the distinguished manner in which he had endeavored to show to his Son Said Pacha. On his leaving he received a Salute from the Egyptian Batteries. On 26th Ultimo, arrived here "Ahmet Pacha" Minister of War, from Cairo, the reason alleged for his coming hither was that Mehmet Ali had given him 20 days to inspect the whole of his Army and to return him a report of the same. In this City he inspected the Guards and which he left for Cairo.

The Abyssinian Mission of which we gave you particulars some time ago arrived here from Rome, with G. P. de Jacob and since have left for Cairo.

It is reported here that the O. and P. Steam Company have made a contract with Messrs. Hill and Co. of Egypt for the expediting of Passengers and Goods thro' this country. It is added that the said Company, will have 3 Agents stationed at the following places: Alexandria, Cairo, and Said for the purpose of seeing that the contractors perform the same: if this be correct we should think that the Commercial Establishment of Messr. Brigs and Co. will no longer be Agents for the said Company.

We learn that the French Consul General of Egypt Count de Chabon is to be replaced by Baron Billing, who was for some time charged with affairs in Madrid: and it is further announced that Count de Chabon is appointed Secretary of the French Ambassador in London.

The English Steamer "Oriental" arrived this morning at the Mall Cloves for India at noon.

COMMERCE.

The Business done in Commestibles during the past month has been of a nature much better than was anticipated in the preceding one. The quantity of Commestibles, without taking into account that which belong to private merchants, is as follows.

Wheat 211,652 ardebs @ 61 Piastres  
Beans 70,032 " @ 41 " "  
Barley 49,029 " @ 36 " "

In addition to these we may state 369, ardebs of various sorts of Grain as peas, lentils &c.

During the last month the accounts from Europe have been more favorable, though a considerable quantity of the above were sold previously to this Intelligence reaching us, arising from the vast quantity of Ships which were at that time in our harbour, for not only the common Shippers of this place have been purchasers but also several of the Captains who being more or less to the said vessels. The eagerness of purchasers has acted quite unfavourably on the Market, for the Government perceiving it, concluded that the buyers should have some prospect of realizing a profit, and therefore immediately declared for the present that it should not be the case of any more commestibles, doubtless with the full expectation of being able shortly to fix the prices a little higher, but in this it will be very much mistaken in realizing their views.

Shipping the above it makes all quite busy. It is generally thought here that England will be in want of a great quantity of Commestibles from Foreign Countries, and as her own Crop will be very light, the relations with the United States, the following articles have been Shipped in the month of Oct. 1841.

24,747 ardebs of Beans 10,590 " " Wheat

At this present moment there are no less than 7 vessels loading for this County, besides a great quantity of Commestibles are laying waiting for British Vessels, which are so much in demand that they can procure a freight at a very high rate, say 9 to 10 Per Cent. Imperial Quarter. At the same time Freighters are extremely low with all other vessels belonging to different nations, probably on account of there being at present more in our port than is common, and what is worse without any thing to do.

Gun Arabic. This article has been terminated for this season in consequence of the Government having made a private sale of the whole forthoning. At the time it was sold the quantity was stated as high as 60,000 cantars but since it is found only to be 6000 ardebs which shows plainly how little this Government is to be relied on for what they say. The price that the whole has been sold for is 265 piastres per Cantar, but this by having the permission of giving their acceptances payable in one and two years, which may be considered as a loss of 15 per Cent., though the Government it is true can dispose of them by paying those employed who are in arrears of pay with them. The 6000 cantars have been already received by the purchasers.

COTTON. Nothing has been done in this staple article until this moment, for the Government has had much to do with the Boats, not only in carrying stones &c for meeting the overflows of the Nile but has thought it much better to use what remained unemployed in transporting Commestibles to Market than Cotton, for this simple reason, the former fetches a good price while the other will find no Customers at the price the Government has fixed.

As to articles of Import they are very limited, but this proves clearly the real condition of the Country as to its inhabitants. The Viceroy is still determined to pursue his old route of encouraging Monopolies and discouraging Free Trade, and if even these two important points be realized in this Country that is. Free Trade and the abolition of Monopolies, it will be a determination on the part of the allied powers to force the Pasha to a full and exact performance of the Hattee sheriff to which he has consented to. The British Consul General is always on the Bores of the Viceroy, but the indifference of the other Consuls keeps continually placing obstacles in the way, and by these means the period for the performance of the said firm is deferred. One thing is certain, the Intention of England is to force a compliance, her possessions in the Eastern World demand it the more now than before from the bad prospect of the Expedition on the Euphrates.

Exchange on London 75

Cairo, Nov. 21 1841.

Sir,—The month Ramadan being a month in which there is always a kind of vacation with the Turks, the political movements are necessarily retarded, notwithstanding this, there are some things of interest that have transpired since the Steamer left Suez last month.

The first thing to which we shall make allusion is that of the progress which has been made in the New Administration respecting which you have been already advised. It appears to have been the intention of diminishing the Expence at which the Egyptian Government has been accustomed to pay to Europeans in years past, this is what is called the economy of the New Administration. In consequence of this mode of economizing, the Government had dismissed several Europeans, though it has since taken them again into Employ, but generally with some reduction of pay, and it is now a question with many whether the object of the Pacha was to get rid of the Franks or to lessen their pay, the general opinion is the latter, but what is most strange is, that while he has been diminishing the pay of the Europeans, he has done nothing of this kind to those who occupy the first posts in his Govt. such as Boghos Bey, Mohadein Bey, Abbas Pasha, Ahmet Pasha &c. but it said they will have augmented their pay; so much for the Economy of this Government, which enriches those who have no need of more, while it impoverishes those who have nothing before hand. At the close of last month there was a great want of boats on the Nile, the reason of this failure was occasioned by the Pasha's taking every Boat for the use of the Government as a proof of this, one Merchant had bought of the Government a quantity of sesam and having waited seven months for an opportunity of sending it to Market, he having found the prospect very dark as to procuring boats for this object, sold it at a loss of 50 per Cent. This with many other facts similar, gave rise to the British Consul General, mentioning the subject to the Pacha who had just before issued a public Notice, stating that Europeans might become proprietors of Boats on the Nile as well as on the Mahmudie Canal, but such Boats must carry the Turkish Flag, and that the Captain and Boatmen should be composed of Egyptians. As to, Pavilion being Egyptian and the Captain and Boatmen being Egyptians has not been much objected to as the former is practised in every country: but what seems to have caused a difference of opinion between the British Consul Genl. and Mehemet Ali is that the Pasha states that he will have the privilege of using the said Boats though owned by Europeans, whenever he may have occasion for them, to which the B. Consul Genl. has firmly objected, and we think that the view he takes of this subject is in perfect harmony with the Hattee Sheriff. The Viceroy is afraid of its giving certain privileges that must result in a free Trade and the abolition of the monopolies of this country, it is believed he is right in thinking so, but it is all in unison with what he has declared he will grant, at present, it is said, that the case has been referred to the Sublime Porte for a decision and doubt not but it will be given in favour of the B. Consul Genl.

There has been much said during this month on the subject of the Money of this Country, that is, whether, the Sultan's Money or the Egyptian shall be the Currency of this Country, the matter has not been yet decided but is expected to be in 10 days hence by the Sublime Porte, when we shall receive probably a New Tariffe and the Money will be placed on a basis that will be not only more solid, but likewise more advantageous to all concerned in the same. For some months past there has evidently been a shyness between the Viceroy and his Son Ibrahim Pasha. The cause of it is attributed to the difference of opinion existing between them about the Manœuvres in Syria during the last campaign. The Viceroy blames his son for being beaten by the English and the Son thinks that as he obeyed the orders sent him by his Father he was not to blame, for if he had had his own way he should have made his way to Constantinople and the result of which Ibrahim thinks would have him attended with success. Whether all this is authentic or not, we have it, but so it is rumoured, one thing is true that Ibrahim Pasha has only been once to see the Viceroy since his arrival at this Capital.

There seems to be here a determination, we may say resolution on the part of the Consuls to enforce the fulfilment of the conditions of the Hattee Sheriff. The British and Austrian Consuls Genl. it is said have received directions from their respective Governments to ask the Viceroy why he has not done any thing towards Free Trade and the abolition of Monopolies, to this we may add, that France is at last awake to the same subject, however the effect has been so great on the Pasha of Egypt, that it is said, he left this City for Upper Egypt, quite on a sudden, for we here were aware it would take place before the city of the

Beiram Feast which terminated on the 17th Inst., he has gone and all believe because he wanted to get out of the way of the Consuls, be this as it may, he has promised after his return to do something towards a performance of the said Firm, which we trust will not be in word only but in deed.

The arrivals and departures of Passengers in Egypt from 18th of October to 18th November 1841.

Oct. 22nd left by the Steamer "Great Liverpool" Messrs. Howarie Cesaride, Nello, Padimono, G. F. Casar and S. Midlers, destined for Malta. Captain Elliott and his lady with 2 servants, Gvidan Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Leider, Capt. Warren, Lieut. Fowler, Mr. Morgan Revd. Mr. Mauerer, Mr. Jardine, Dr. Duca Messrs. G. Skelton, Narhand North, Capt. D. Mrs. Harley, Capt. Cotton, Capt. Rogers, Dr. Anderson Capt. Herlitz, Servant, - destined for ESOWLAND.

Oct. 24th. Arrived by the French Government Steamer "Scamandre" Mrs. Housard, Messrs Aubert, Mandel, Littleton, Hersh, Tamburine Fuggini, Claudio deligi, Mr. and Miss Galvin and 30 Pilgrims on their way to the HOLY PLACES.

Oct. 27th left by the "Scamandre" General Ventura and his family J. Gournor and his family, Mr. L. Schutz, and G. Schutz, Mr. Narick and Mr. Schlembeck.

Nov. 4th Arrived by the French Government Steamer "Dante" Sir, Charles Napier, (General of the Madras force) his Lady, 3 daughters and 1 son, with a Governess and one servant.—Mr. Rousseau Messrs Manuvi, Giambabian, and Dixon. Mr. Zezalin and son with 3 servants.

Nov. 7th Left by the French Government Steamer "Dante" Messrs, Mousin, Tassin, Geratopulo, Spandani, Laurient Pichat, Borver and Hembloit, Mr. Haussar.

Oct. 19th Left for Beyrout per English Packet Emmitte Captain Leggett, and Mr. Fayer. Former by English Packet Emmitte from Beyrout. Messrs O. Camel, Kache, Gilbert, Crew, Rawland, Hatfield, Ward Calolly and Suliman Ramma.

Nov. 14th Arrived by the French Government Steamer "Tancredi" from Marselles, Mr. and Mrs. Warden with daughter and child, Miss Burth Messrs Maleoin, Multuaps and Lodge, Mr. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Messrs, Vacher, Robertson and Brewster, and 28th Hodge or Pilgrims from Cans. and Sirs.

Nov. 17th Left by the French Government Steamer "Tancredi" No passengers.

Nov. 19th Arrived by English Steamer "Oriental" Messrs Willis, Fog, Syers, Taylor, Surveason, Patrick, Thobson, Buchanan Gallicant, King, Pringle, Corfield, Zulana, Dixey Carr, Taylor.—Mrs. Brownrigg, Servant and Child Captain Halden and Mrs. Halden, Revd. Mr. Toker Mrs. Troward, Miss Ishobston, Mrs. Corfield, Captain Roobock and his lady Mr. and Mrs. McKay from England.

From Malta, Sir G. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Christian, Mr. J. F. Lafontane, Mr. J. Rostand

Table with columns: Arrivals and Departures of British and Maltese Vessels from October 17th to 17th November in the Port of Alexandria. Includes columns for Date, Names of Vessels, and various details.

An account of British Ships of War and Steamers in Malta.

Table listing ships of war and steamers with columns for names, counts, and destinations.

Those marked a are expecting to leave shortly for Beyrout. Those Steamers marked a are making ready to leave for Gibraltar to be ready to sail for leaving for the United States on the Coast of Spain.

THE SPORTSMAN.

Baroda Races.

FIRST DAY THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER 1841. 1st RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plates, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, 2 Miles, weight 8st. 7lbs. to close on the 18th October 1841. Entrances after that date 200 Rupees extra.

W. S. Boyd Esq's... B. A. H. Cairnsuir... 1. Cartwright. Mr. Black's... G. A. H. Gremaire... 3. Howell. Major Robert's... B. A. H. Cannon Ball... 2. Ibrahim. The Confederates. Time 1-1-2 2 1 1 1 4 1 4 4 Total 4 3 4

2d RACE.—A Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund, with a subscription of 100 Rupees for all Arab Horses, weight 8st. 7lbs. Heat 1 1/2 Miles. Mr. Black's... B. A. H. Hoffman 2. 3. Howell. W. S. Boyd Esq's G. A. H. Amato 1. 1. Cartwright. Mr. Young's... B. A. H. Regulator 3. 4. Shaik. Major Robert's... G. A. H. Shylcock 4. 2. Ibrahim. Time 1st heat 3 Minutes—2d heat 39 59 1 2 Total 3.

SECOND DAY SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER. 1st RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. P. P. with 500 Rs. from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never won weight for age, 2 Miles, to close on the 18th October 1841. Entrances after that date 200 Rs. extra.

W. S. Boyd Esq's C. A. H. Little Charley 8 12 1 Cartwright. Mr. Black's... G. A. H. Greennace... 8. 5 3 Howell. Major Robert's... B. A. H. Cannon Ball... 8. 5 2 Ibrahim. The Confederates. Time 58 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 Total 4 7.

2d RACE.—The gives and take of Rs. 400, from the Fund with 100 Rs. subscriptions, Heats round the course. Mr. Boyd's C. A. H. Camaseen 8 6 4... 3 3 2 Cartwright. Mr. Black's B. A. H. Hoffman... 9... 1 2 1 Howell. Major Robert's G. A. H. Shylcock... 8 11 4... 2 1 3 Ibrahim. Time 1st heat, 1 1 1/2 Total 3 1.

2d Do. 1 1 1/2 Total 3 1. 3d Do. 1 3 1 2 1 3 Total 3 8. First heat, Shylcock well up, 2d heat, won by a nose, 3d heat, won easy.

Dacca Races.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, NOV. 30. First Race.—A Forced Handicap, for which all winners during the meeting must enter (optional with the winner of the Hack Stakes), 20 G. M. from the Fund. 7 G. M. entrance. A mile and a half. Mr. Felix's G. A. H. Castaside walked over.

Third Race.—Untrained Stakes, of 10 G. M. from the Fund and 2 G. M. entrance, 9st. 7lbs. half mile heats. The winner to be sold for 200 Rs. if claimed within the hour. Mr. Felix's B. C. B. M. Fidget... 1 1 Mr. Kent name d. C. B. H. Ginger Pop... 2 2 Won Easy by the boggy rip; Ginger Pop not being up.

Fourth Race.—Match for 16 G. M. P. P., Distance a mile, 7st. 7lbs. Mr. Sarkie's B. C. B. M. Sweetshair... 1 Mr. Felix's B. A. H. Shaving Brush... 2

Never in the annals of Racing were the knowing ones more completely taken in than in this match: any odds, and to any amount, might have been had against the mare; she had not had a dozen gallops, and was known to be wrong. The Shaver led to the 1/2 mile post, when the mare collapsed him, and led him in easy in 2m. 6s. amidst loud and vociferous cries on the part of the populace of 'There's a delicious game!' Mr. Felix was never known to have pulled such a long face, and looked any thing but what the English translation of the Latin word implies. Orders were given to shoot the horse forthwith.

Fifth Race.—Match for 25 G. M., 10st. 10lbs. 1 mile. Mr. Kent's B. A. H. Kuhlright... 1 Mr. Felix's B. C. B. M. Lady Clara... 2 The Big Stable was done again in this race. Seeing that both nags had been for some time in Mr. Kent's training, they should have had gumption enough to know, that he (Mr. K.) knew their relative powers. Daylight held to the mare for the first 1/2, and then put on his extinguisher in the mare's chance of the race, running easily in 2m. 1s.

W. TOWNSEND, J. PATRICK, CAPTAIN SCOTT, E. KENT, Secretary.

Thus have terminated the first renewal of the Dacca Races, which have gone off with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. If fortune has smiled rather too favourably upon the Big Stable, all that can be said is, the couple of Sporting owners, ever in the front rank to promote sports, well deserve it. Why Xebec did not show during the meeting is a secret—it was not, most certainly, because the stakes were not large enough to tempt him. 10,000 Rs. were ready to be staked upon a horse now in the station, and to him. One of the most delightful Balls Dacca has seen for a long time, finished off the meeting. All parties representing the intention of patronizing, the Dacca Turf must extensively next year. So much for ARI-HUMBUS, kind endeavours to floor the meeting.

European Intelligence.

Monthly Precis of Intelligence.

LONDON, OCT. 5.—The Duke of Richmond presided at the dinner given at Berwick, on the occasion of the great cattle-show of the Highland Society.—Mr. Fraser, the publisher of Fraser's Magazine, died on the 2nd.—Lord Jeffrey is now at Hayleybury, residing with his friend Mr. Empson: and we are happy to learn that he is not only much improved in health, but that his physicians have no doubt of being able to remove his complaint entirely.—The health of Bliothley is completely restored. He is very taciturn, scarcely ever uttering a word to those whose duty it is to be in his cell. He chiefly occupies his time in reading, and though pens, ink, and paper are placed before him, he very rarely evinces any inclination to write. Within the last few nights his rest has been much improved, although at times an involuntary shudder is seen to come over him, and indistinct murmurs escape his lips, but he makes no statement as to what occurs in his sleep to the attendant.—A coroner's inquest has been held on the body of Miss Mary Ann Crouch, niece to Mr. Crouch, an opulent farmer of Ridgeman, near Amphil, Bedfordshire, who had died in consequence of partaking of a cake in which arsenic had been mixed. Strong suspicion attached to a cook in the family, named Ann Lee, and a man named George Peppart, by whom a quantity of arsenic had been purchased of Mr. Roberts, a grocer of Amphil. Peppart declared that he had obtained arsenic to kill rats, and both he and Lee denied any knowledge of the mixture of arsenic with the cake, or any other food served at Mr. Crouch's table. After a long investigation the coroner expressed his regret that there was no distinct evidence to convict any party in having committed the horrible and inhuman crime which had led to the deceased's death. The jury then retired, and at a late hour returned the following verdict, "That the deceased, Miss Mary Ann Crouch, on the 27th of September last, died from the effects of poison, in eating a cake in which soda was used instead of yeast, which soda contained arsenic, wilfully and maliciously put into the same by some person or persons unknown for the purpose of destroying life." Not content with poisoning the cake, the wretched offender, who knew that the master did not eat cake, actually mixed a large portion of the poison (arsenic) in the sauce for a beef-steak which was ordered to be prepared for dinner.—The removal of the Sunderland lighthouse from the north pier in an easterly state to the eastern extremity of the pier, a distance of nearly five hundred feet, has been safely and successfully completed under the able management of Mr. Murray, the civil engineer. The following is the plan submitted by Mr. Murray to the commissioners of the River Ware in May last, when it was under their consideration to pull down and re-erect the lighthouse on its new site:—"The masonry was to be cut through near its foundation, and whole timbers were to be inserted one after another through the building, and extending seven feet beyond it. Above and at right angles to them another tier of timber was to be inserted in like manner, so as to make the cradle or base a square of twenty feet; and this cradle was to be supported upon bearers, with about two hundred and fifty wheels of six inches diameter, and was to traverse on six lines of railway to be laid on the new pier for that purpose. The shaft of the lighthouse was to be tied together with bands, and its eight sides supported with timber braces from the cradle upwards to the cornice. The cradle was to be drawn and pushed forward by powerful screws along the railway above mentioned, on the principle of Morton's patent slip for the repairing of vessels." The project was approved of, and the necessary arrangements made for carrying it into effect; the only deviation from its plan being, that during the progress of the work a windlass and ropes, worked by thirty men, was substituted for the screws. Not a crack or appearance of settlement is to be found in the building, which has now only to be firmly established on its new foundation.

OCT. 6.—The Queen has requested that the numerous petitions, praying that parliament may not be prorogued till something has been done for the relief of the distress at present universally prevalent, which were to have been presented to Her Majesty by Lords Radnor and Kinnaird may be sent through the Home Office.—Her Majesty has appointed Lord Wharncloffe (Lord President of the Council), the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Duke of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, Lord Stanley, Lord Granville Somerset, and Sir James Graham, Bart., to be members of the Committee on the subject of Education.—The accounts from Jamaica are most unfavourable: short crops, high wages, and dry weather.

24,747 ardebs of Beans 10,590 " " Wheat



together with the rapid reduction in the sugar and rum markets, render the prospects of the planter anything but cheering.—A bridge is about to be constructed at Venice, intended to unite that celebrated city with the Continent, and to connect it with the railway to Milan. The management of this gigantic undertaking has been delivered into the hands of the engineer Antonie Busecto Pitich. The expense is estimated at 4,830,000 livres Austrian. The bridge will also contain an aqueduct, intended to supply Venice with fresh water.—The dramatic ingenuity of our Parisian neighbours is remarkable. At the present moment the theatrical *agiles* of their theatres contain a curious announcement: M. Comte's juvenile Theatre Coiseuil must be well known to all who have visited the French metropolis. In a few days that indefatigable caterer for public amusement will produce a drama entitled *Byron at Harrow*, in which one of the principal characters is Sir Robert Peel!—A few days ago, while the Messrs. Thorburn were unpacking a chest of orange pekoe tea, imported in one of the late arrivals from China, they discovered between the lead lining and bottom of the box a copy of the *Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury*, of the date of 22nd of September, 1798 (exactly forty-five years ago), containing a letter to the senior Mr. Thorburn, the venerable partner of the firm, regarding the tea trade of that period. The chest was packed 1500 miles above Canton, where the newspaper, which is in excellent preservation, must have been put in; and no explanation is given to remove the mystery how it has been preserved and transmitted back nearly half a century after its publication.—Letters have been received from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 28th of July, reporting the steam-vessels composing this expedition to have arrived there from Sierra Leone—the *Swallow* on the 16th, the *Abert* on the 19th, and the *Wilberforce* on the 24th of that month.—The apprehension entertained by some persons previously to its departure from England that the expedition might arrive at the mouth of the Niger somewhat late for ascending the river, appears to have been groundless, as from information gained on the coast from persons who have been up the Niger with Lander, it is found that large vessels would be unable to proceed above Iba at an earlier period than the month of August.—A few days since, Jabez Kirk, a private in the 73rd Regiment, cut the throat of Jane Pearce, a girl with whom he was staying at a public house in St. Albans. The screams of Pearce drew several people to their room; they were met at the door by Kirk, so covered with blood that his face could not be known; and he immediately surrendered himself a prisoner. The wound, however was not mortal.

Oct. 7.—Mr. Pulsford, a Reformer, has been returned for Hereford by a majority of one hundred and forty-five over Mr. Griffiths, a Conservative.—Lord Morpeth has sailed for America.—By the death of the late W. Harrison, Esq., Q. C., the lucrative appointments of Counsel to the Treasury and the War-office, and Attorney-General to the Duchy of Cornwall, are vacant.—At Windsor, yesterday, the Right Honourable the Earl Jernyn, Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.—The menagerie of the Zoological Gardens has just sustained a loss in the death of one of those rare and valuable animals, the Chimpanzee, and another is not expected to survive; the complaint from which they suffer being an affection of the lungs, similar to consumption in the human species. Notwithstanding all the care that has been taken every attempt to preserve this species alive for any length of time has proved abortive. During the last week there has been added to the collection a golden eagle and several new species of monkeys.—The accounts from the principal wine-growing districts in France, Burgundy, Champagne, the Rhone, and the Gironde, state that the vintage is likely to turn out well on the whole, notwithstanding partial failures in some places. The wine promises more in quality than quantity.—A meeting of the *Times* Testimonial Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Hughes Hughes, the honorary secretary, announced that the subscriptions received in the course of two days amounted to 5241. 10s. (cheers). Alderman Wilson stated that it was resolved that not more than 10d. 1s. should be received from any firm, not more than 5s. from any individual. It was also resolved that the Lord Mayor should act as treasurer, and that subscriptions should be received at the banking-houses of Messrs. Masterman and Messrs. Drummond. A discussion then took place as to the form of testimonial which it would be most desirable to adopt. Alderman Wilson suggested a magnificent tablet within the Royal Exchange, bearing conspicuously, on a proper elevation, the words "THE TIMES," and containing epitomes of the Croydon trial, and a copy of the resolutions at the Mansion house. This idea seemed to be generally approved of. It was also proposed with the residue of the fund to strike some gold medals for the City of London School for the encouragement of proficiency in modern languages and constitutional history.—The ancient paintings just discovered at the Chapter-house Record-office, Poet's corner, by Mr. Devon, are probably but a small part of the pictorial treasures which will be brought to light when the shelves surrounding that venerable depository of our national archives are removed. The Chapter-house is octagonal in shape, and the walls are, with two exceptions, concealed by the records.—In both the openings mentioned, ancient paintings have been found. The drawings have been executed in fresco, or something closely resembling it on the flat spaces between the arches, and as far as they have been as yet traced, the subjects relate to the life and Apocalypse of the *Apostle John*. In the last-discovered pictures we have the seven churches in the architecture of a very early period. The figures of horses (dogs, reindeer, birds, &c.), mentioned by Mr. Devon, are placed along the lower part of the picture in regular succession, and may, perhaps, be designed to represent the various animals entering the ark. These pictures are very much damaged. The orthography of the legend, as well as the style of the painting, seems to indicate that the whole was done in the reign of Henry the Sixth, about two centuries after the erection of the building. Another discovery in this interesting building has been recently made by Mr. Devon. The present floor, which is of wood, is found to conceal a pavement composed of the ancient Norman tile, which is characterised by figures in gold burnt in brick. The figures on the tiles are very beautiful and various. Among them are the arms of England, as borne in the thirteenth century, when the building was erected; lions placed back to back; female figures seated on chairs, with hawks on their wrists; David playing on the harp, musicians playing on the violin, and various other patterns, making altogether a most magnificent ground-work.

Oct. 8.—Viscount Somerton has been returned for Wilton unopposed.—The Duke of Cleveland is dangerously indisposed.—Sir T. Wilde has been seriously hurt by a fall from his horse, but is now much better.—The Thames Tunnel is rapidly advancing to completion. The sub-marine cutting has been finished some months, but in order to secure easy facility of entrance, it has been found necessary to bore farther beyond the

high-water mark than was originally intended.—The Bude light is now, it seems, to be introduced into our streets instead of gas, at least in large open places. There is already one arranged at the middle of the crossing in Pall-mall, at the end of Regent-street, heretofore lighted by 3 large lamps, surmounting a handsome iron column. One Bude light at the summit of such column is to supersede the 3 lamps, giving much more light.—A few days ago, a labouring man, named Warren, residing at 3, Rose-street, Seven dials, purchased, at a second-hand boot and shoe shop, belonging to a man named William Mason, in Monmouth-street, Seven dials, some bluchers for himself and children, for three pairs of which he paid eight shillings. Shortly afterwards he felt one of his boots pinch him at the side, and ripping up the lining, for the purpose of removing some hard substance that he imagined he felt within, he was most agreeably surprised to find between the side lining and the upper leather ten five-pound Bank of England notes. It is supposed that the boots in question formerly belonged to a miser, named Andrews, for many years a resident in the Dials, and who lately died, leaving property to the amount of several thousand pounds, the whole of which has fallen into the possession of his brother, a mechanic, living in the same locality.—The ministerial offices which have changed hands are forty-nine in number, twenty-seven of which have been conferred on members of the House of Commons, and twenty-two on members of the Upper House, exclusively of those bestowed on gentlemen not in Parliament. The members for Bridport, for Lichfield, and for Sunderland took the Chitren Hundreds; the members for Wilton, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire (North Riding) succeeded to peerages; and the member returned for Bradford died since the general election; we have thus a total of thirty-two fresh elections during the last three or four weeks. In addition to these changes, there have been eight or ten advancements in the peerage, or new creations.—The column of Antoninus Pius at Rome was struck by lightning on the 23d ult. A part of the inscription was defaced, and the base was injured, but the shaft happily escaped.—Monsieur Droste de Vischering, the Archbishop of Cologne, has resigned his see.—The thirteen milkwhite goats, which were sent as a present to Prince Albert from the Continent a few months ago, were inspected by her Majesty on Sunday afternoon, as the Queen was being driven through the Long Walk by his Royal Highness. The beautiful colour and peculiar breed of these animals render them of great value and rarity.—By the stoppage of Messrs. Halford and Co's bank, Canterbury, great consternation was occasioned in that city on Tuesday. The consequences will be for some time very seriously felt, as it is feared the liabilities of all sorts will not fall far short of 800,000l.—A congress of wine and fruit tasters was to be opened at Wurzburg on the 6th inst. Many small casks of the best wines from the Maine and Rhine have been sent for competition, and numerous baskets of fruit were to follow. We recommend the British Association to make Wurzburg their head quarters next season.

Oct. 9.—At the last sitting of the Insolvent Court, Lady Parker, the widow of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the Rev. W. J. St. Aubin, rector of Stoke Newell, Devonshire, son of Sir J. St. Aubin, Bart., were remanded to prison. Lady Parker, with an income of 360l. a year, has in three years contracted debts to the amount of upwards of 1,600l., with every class of tradesman. Mr. St. Aubin's debts were over 23,000l. At College he had 300l. a year from his father, and owed 8,000l. when he left. He had 800l. a year with his wife. His rectory brought him in 2,500l. a year. After his examination the case was adjourned, and the insolvent re-committed to prison, where he contrives to exist on an allowance of about 500l. a year.—The boats of the Waterwitch, under charge of Mr. Wilcox, on the 4th of August, after a chase of six hours, attacked and captured the Portuguese brigantine Corisco, with 392 slaves on board. The prize was sent to St. Helena in charge of Mr. Sturdee.—It is not, as asserted, proposed to decorate the quiet bosom of the Lake of Windermere, afright its echoes, and becloud its air, by establishing steam-boats on its surface.—Three of the leading members of the present administration hold stations of high distinction in the learned world: the Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary, being President of the Society of Antiquaries, the Earl of Ripon, President of the Royal Society of Literature; and Earl de Grey, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.—Lord Elliot, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left his residence in Dover street, Piccadilly, for Liverpool, en route for Dublin.—The Duke of North Cumberland has subscribed 100l. towards the sum being raised to defray the expense of restoring Hexham abbey church.—His Excellency Sir James Douglas, K. C. B. has returned to Greenway from leave of absence, to resume his duties as Lieutenant-Governor of that island. The period of his excellency's service expires in the spring of the ensuing year, and Colonel D'Angular is mentioned as his probable successor.—The death of the Hon. Dr. Forester, Prebendary of Worcester, and uncle to the present Lord Forester, has taken place at one of his livings in Shropshire.—One hundred and thirty General officers have died since the Brevet of 1837, being an average of about thirty-two annually, and the average age of those still left may be computed as follows: Generals, 70 years; Lieutenant-Generals, 67 do.; Major-Generals, 60 do.—H. B.—Three new political sketches have come out this week:—No. 708 a soliloquy, in which Lord Melbourne calls up his reminiscences of the boy Jones, whom he deems an exceedingly clever fellow, indeed, to have got into the Palace a third time; No. 709—Simple Arithmetic; Melbourne and Russell are the scholars, Peel the schoolmaster; a sum in addition, viz. 90 and 1, making the Commons' majority.—Brougham is enjoying the puzzle of his old pupil.—No. 716—A new reading to the political phrase finality; Sir Robert Peel puts the extinguisher of Conservatism on a candle, whence wasters (portraits of some of the ex-Ministers) are rapidly falling.

Oct. 11. Her Majesty, who until that time had been in the enjoyment of her usual health, felt somewhat unwell on Saturday evening, and in the course of the night was so much indisposed that it was considered necessary to require the presence of both Dr. Leacock and Sir James Clarke. They were immediately in attendance, and the former has not left the Castle since. Yesterday morning Her Majesty was much better; but, although she had expressed an intention of remaining for a few days longer at Windsor, orders were issued for the Royal Household to prepare everything necessary for her Majesty's reception at Buckingham Palace this day.—Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained at the Mansion House on the 9th.—The death of Lord Monson is announced.—Vice Admiral Sir E. Owen has hoisted his flag on board the Queen 110.—The *Vindictive*, 50, is ordered for commission, as also the *Satellite*.—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Convention have fixed June 1843, as the period for holding their next convention in London.—The Hon. Charles Hope, M.P. for Louth, has succeeded to the appointment of Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, from which it is said Mr. Bannerman was most unceremoniously removed.—The death of Dr. Francia, the dictator of Paraguay, is again announced.—One of the last acts of Lord Melbourne's administration was to give a pension of 531. per annum to Miss Clapperton, sister of the African traveller.—Prince Albert has become a British farmer; as the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, which were in the occupation of his Majesty King William the Fourth, have been valued to his Royal Highness from the Crown, by John Braith

waite, Esq., of Cobham, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.—Last week the sale of the very valuable library of George Chalmers has continued, and most of his works brought good prices.—Earl Spencer has given the entire dead-end (3000) accruing to him as lord of the manor of Wimbledon, from the Southampton Railway Company, to the relatives of the poor Irish girl who was killed by the accident which occurred at the Nine Elms terminus last year.—The picture by John Van Eyck, which was included in the late exhibition of the British Institution, has just been purchased from Colonel Hay, for the National Gallery.—A case of felony, in which the damages were laid at 5,000l., came on in the Secondary Court on the 8th. The plaintiff was Mr. Robert Henry Rively Mirford, a gentleman of fortune, and the defendant was the Hon. Francis George Molyneux, youngest son of the late Earl of Sifton. The defendant had seduced Lady Georgiana Jemima Mirford, the wife of plaintiff, and the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ashburnham. Judgment having been suffered to go by default, it was the province of the jury merely to assess the damages, which they did at 1000l.

Oct. 12.—The account of the revenue up to the last quarter has been published. It appears that there is an increase on the income of the year ended 10th October, 1841, as compared with the year ended 10th October, 1840, of 248,148l. On the income of the quarter there is an increase of 241,721l. The increase in the Customs for the quarter ended 10th October, 1841, is 74,340l. and on the Excise, 244,617l. In the Customs there is a decrease upon the year of 667,522l., but though there appears an increase on the quarter of 74,000l. Yet as we deduct from the produce of the quarter then is duty paid on 1,700,000 quarters of corn, amounting to 85,000l., there is really a decrease on the quarter of 10,660l. The 5 and 10 per cent. on excise and assessed taxes of Mr. Baring, the late Cha. Cellor of the Exchequer, have yielded 1,480,000l.; but the ordinary revenue in customs, stamps, &c. has fallen off 980,000l.—On Thursday forenoon, during a heavy shower, a considerable number of small fish fell from the clouds, at the Town-hill, about a mile north-east from Dunfermline. They were in general from 2 to 3½ inches in length, and although they must have fallen from a considerable height, many of them were alive after they fell, and jumping among the grass.—Two lives were lost by a fire which occurred last night, at 20, High-street, Newington.—Within a month 600 horses have been shipped at Dover for the use of the French cavalry.—The line of Royal West India mail steamers will not commence running till January. The *Cyde*, Lieut. Woodruff commanding now in Southampton-water, will be the first to start. She will call at Falmouth for the mails. The first point of arrival will be Barbadoes, whence the branch steamers will convey the Jamaica and the usual other mails as heretofore. The steamer in the meantime, will call at Turk's Island, and making her way to Belize, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, back again to Vera Cruz, thence to Mobile and back to Havannah, touching at Nassau for the mails of the branch steamers, where also she will take in coals, and make it her starting point for England. There is reason to suppose that this route will be materially altered after a short time, from representations made to the company, and that may be made from other quarters to the Government, on the injudicious choice of Nassau as a rendezvous; but we apprehend new Providence has been fixed on, to enable a line of steamers to communicate from Mobile, on the steamer's arrival there, with several other ports on the American coast and Halifax, as the extreme westerly port, returning to Nassau with passengers, and goods for the island, where she will meet the branch packets and the succeeding steamer bound to England.

Oct. 13.—The death of Sir J. Bayley is announced; also that of Admiral Sir T. Williams, and Col. Clitheroe.—The Conservatives of Maidstone have presented their late member, Mr. Fector, with a splendid piece of plate.—Lord Alvanley has published a pamphlet on the present state of Ireland, and the best means of restoring happiness and tranquillity to that country, of which the *Times* speaks favourably.—At Whitby the life-boat, in going out to two yaws, when near the end of the pier capsize, whereby four men unfortunately perished. One of the crew of the boat was saved by cutting a hole in the bottom, after being one hour and a half under the boat. Had he not cut the hole, he must have been suffocated, if not drowned.—The appointment of under-master of Westminster School has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas W. Wear, Student of Christ Church Oxford.—The Coserewich Slakes at Newmarket were won by Lord Palmerston's *Iliana*.—The column erected by General Brown Clayton, on the rock of Carriaga-Dagon, adjoining the main coach road between Ross and Wexford, is now completed, and presents to the eye one of the most chaste and classic ornaments of which the country can boast. The column, including the capital, which is of the Corinthian order is constructed of the finest cut granite, and is 94 feet 4 inches high. Gen. Brown Clayton, who commanded the 12th Light Dragoons, has erected this column to commemorate the conquest of Egypt under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.—It is said that a note, in very energetic terms, has been addressed by the English and Prussian Governments to the Hanoverian Cabinet, respecting the abolition of the Stade toll, showing that it rests on no legal title.—In a letter to the members for Leeds, Alderman Bateson shows that too successfully, that our export trade in woollens is rapidly declining, and that the superiority has passed from us to the Continent. In the year 1824 we exported to all foreign countries, including British possessions, of cloths, coatings, dufls, and kerseymeres, of all sorts, 567,317 pieces; in 1825, 556,596; in 1830, 445,360; in 1840, 158,962. While this downward process has been going on in England, the Continent has been progressively increasing.

Oct. 14.—Lord Stanley has been so unwell as to be unable to attend to his official duties; but he is getting better.—Seven men have been killed and several persons wounded by the bursting of a steam boiler on the premises of Messrs. Elee and Co., of Manchester.—A letter from Rome states that serious fears are entertained concerning the health of the Pope. The German and Italian papers have lately been full of accounts of the recent progress of his Holiness through his dominions, of his visit to Loreto, and of the enthusiasm with which he was received by the population of the different towns.—The annual Scientific Congress of Italy met this year at Florence. Upwards of six hundred members, including many foreigners, mustered in the Santa Croce Church, where the solemnity was opened by a grand mass.—The ecclesiastical dispute between Prussia and Rome, if we may believe the Leipzig *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has terminated in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the King of Prussia.—The petitions presented to the Emperor of Russia during his late visit to Warsaw were so numerous that it was deemed expedient to appoint a commission for their examination.—A number of young students are in future to be attached to the Russian embassy, with a view to their acquiring a more complete knowledge of the Oriental languages.—At the annual dinner of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Association, held on Friday last at the Adam and Eve Inn, Hayes, near Uxbridge, Mr. H. Pownall, of Springgrove, Hounslow, while eulogising the farmers of Middlesex on their high degree of intelligence and practical judgment, produced a head of corn, which he said had been grown in the neighbourhood of his residence, and as a proof of their meriting the eulogy he had passed upon them, stated, that he had that day shown the head to Mr. Sherborn, of Bedford, who, on examining it, immediately said it was Egyptian corn, which Mr. Pownall said was the fact, as it had grown from grain found within the covering of an Egyptian mummy, within which it had been enclosed for upwards of 2000 years—a statement which produced a great sensation throughout the assemblage.

Oct. 15.—Recent letters from Constantinople affirm that the fortifications of St. Jean d'Acre are being repaired

by British engineers, and that the Bay of Djoni is garrisoned by British troops.—The Duke of Cleveland is still indisposed at Raby Castle, but his grace is out of danger.—The Lord Chamberlain of the Queen of Portugal, the venerable Marquis de Sampaio, died at Lisbon on the 29th of September, in his eighty-fifth year.—The police in Prussia has prohibited the Memoirs of Madame Lafarge, a German translation of which is announced.—There will be a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem immediately; the miter is to be worn by one Jewish birth, and has been offered, accepted, and is to be conferred on the Rev. Mr. Alexander, the Hebrew Professor of King's College, who will be consecrated forthwith by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and proceed to his new and interesting see next month.—A proposition has emanated of a rather singular financial character. A person recommends the Government to propose to buy at a valuation reversibly limited property as a means of reducing the amount of the national debt, and checking the pressure on the Treasury of the nation.—Every effort is making to induce seamen and others to join the navy, and the government has been urging the directors of the West India Steam Company to spare no expense or exertion in finishing the fleet of fine steam-frigates which are to carry the mails. Seven of the largest of these vessels are very far advanced; and the whole sixteen must be ready, according to the contract, on the 1st of January, 1842. In addition to these steps, the government has ordered a complete survey of all the ships now lying in ordinary at the different dock-yards.—The highest inhabited place upon the face of the globe is a farmhouse situated 13,500 feet above that level. This lofty and elevated habitation is situated on the highest peak of the Andes, in South America, Chimborazo, which rises 21,440 feet above the level of the sea. It may be truly said that the dwellers in this farmhouse are accustomed to, and move in, "high-life."

Oct. 16.—Public opinion is much divided respecting Sheridan Knowles's new comedy "Old Maids." It seems to be deficient in action, and therefore, is not likely to have success.—A case has occurred which is likely to bring the absurd constitution of the Revision Courts into more prominent notice than ever. The week before last, Mr. Arnold delivered a decision, backed by elaborate references to legal authorities, against the claim of Lord Dinorben to vote for candidates to sit in the House of Commons for Westminster. Mr. Corenthy has given the opposite decision, on the claim of Lord Bridport to vote for Marylebone. Mr. Falconer had decided against that and similar claims for the last two years.—The work at the new houses of Parliament have recommenced. Yesterday the number of workmen amounted to fifty-two, all from the country. The contractors, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, have found some difficulty in preventing the new workmen from being led away or intimidated by bodies of the Unionists, who await their arrival at every railway station. Palace-yard was crowded with Unionists; but they were prevented from interfering with the other workmen by the police, a large number of whom were distributed about the works.—A person named Ward has been arrested for a fatal assault on a seaman at Sheerness. Ward is a warrant-officer of the Queen's ship *Wellington*, which is lying in ordinary in the Medway. He was returning from shore, with a party, including his wife and daughter and a seaman's wife; all of them being drunk except Maxwell, a seaman, and a boy, Ward started, and the boat grounded, upon which Maxwell offered to take the tiller. Ward was offended, and replied rudely quarrel arose, and he struck Maxwell with a stretcher, a board against which rowers place their feet. At this point accounts differ: the boy says that the blow with the stretcher knocked Maxwell overboard; the crew say that Ward drew a knife and pursued Maxwell with it, and that the latter jumped overboard in alarm. Ward is under arrest.—Joseph and William Lodge, two brothels, have been committed for trial at the next assizes for a murder near Barnsly. They had had a quarrel with two men named Marsden and Mills; and it is supposed that they intended to revenge themselves on those two for some hurts which Joseph Lodge had received. Accordingly, they lay in wait in the dark, where they knew the others would pass. But another person, Thomas Depledge, came by at the time; and one of them struck him in the face so violently with a hedge-stake that the bones of his nose were broken in. He expired as some persons, who came to the spot, raised him from the ground.—A butcher named Carter has been stabbed by his wife in a fit of passion, at Stanford Rivers. They were both in a state of intoxication, when a quarrel arose as to a further supply of gin; and Mrs. Carter seized a table-knife and stabbed her husband in the arm. Carter's wound is not considered dangerous. Mrs. Carter was examined before a magistrate, and committed for trial at the next assizes.—It is supposed that a murder, committed eleven or twelve years back, has been discovered at Bishop's Cleeve, in Gloucestershire. On the 27th of September, the ground was disturbed in the yard of a house which has been newly erected on the site of an old one, and the body of a man was discovered. The old house had been occupied by one Turberville, who sold to a Mr. Spencer; but after he had done so, he refused to quit it, and some difficulty occurred in ejecting him. In 1829, a Welshman named Davis, who used to come from Haverfordwest with eggs, which he sold to Turberville, was missed, and by some the body is supposed to be his. An inquest was held on the body, but the proceedings have been kept secret. As soon as he heard that he was suspected, Turberville surrendered himself to the police until the result of the inquest should be known but he was liberated and he has since absconded.

#### THE LEVANT MAIL.

The news is from Constantinople and Alexandria the 7th, Smyrna the 9th, and Malta the 17th. The fortifications of Alexandria were still being strengthened. The Portuguese governor of Mozambique had returned from India to Alexandria; he had discovered four mines of fossil coal within his government. Lord and Lady Ponsonby left Constantinople after having an audience of the Sultan on the 10th to say farewell. The Sultan made great presents, one of which, to Lady Ponsonby, was a complete parure of diamonds.

We have every reason to believe that the French government by this mail has had the notification of the complete evacuation of St. Jean d'Acre by the British troops with the additional information that by the next mail the whole of Syria will have been evacuated by the British and Austrian forces, thus honourably completing the conditions and promises in the treaty of the 15th of July. Will the French writers in the interest of M. Thiers now do justice to the disinterestedness of Great Britain?

The Nile, by last report, was at twenty-four cubits and a fraction; but the waters have begun to subside, without doing much injury on the Rosetta branch. We hear of villages being carried away in other parts. The total rise from low water mark last year was twenty-seven feet English at Cairo, according to Mr. Traill, who superintends the Pacha's gardens near that city.

The Pacha is fortunate again; the rise this year ensures a good crop next year, and on the crop depends the revenue.

The subjoined letter from Beyrout, of the 2d instant in the *Malta Times*:—

The "Inconstam" frigate left a week ago for Malta, having on board a younger brother of the present Pacha, the Druses, who is going to England to pursue his education in one of the universities.

Luckily for the royal position, the circumstance of the wheels passing over him, in the accident at Vienna of the water, the other day, was of little consequence, and more particularly when it is borne in mind that, with the exception of Lord Errol the ladies added very little to the weight of the carriage, being, both of them, remarkably light.



I would thank you not to take the words out of my mouth...

Well, Melbourne, exclaimed her Majesty on the first day of the session...

If I fall foul of Palmerston, quoth D'Isa ael, I will make him remember it...



CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon J. A. Boyrson, 1st B. E. Regt. from Ahmednugger. Cadet W. Stevenson, from England. Surgeon Owen, 3d Lt. Cav. from Beloochistan.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon E. Sabben, to Baroda. Capt. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I. to Tannah. Ensign Briggs, do. do. Ditto.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT A WING OF THE 15th REGT. BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY...

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1841. The Hon'ble the Judges of the supreme court of judicature have been pleased to make the following arrangements...

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, to appoint Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Robertson...

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 9th December 1841. No. 718 of 1841. The appointment of Lieutenant J. Wilson...

adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieut. Young, or until further orders. An order by Brigadier Farquharson dated Kurrachee the 14th Nov. 1841...

13th Lt. Dragoons Capt. John Anstruther Thomson, from 9th Lt. Dragoons, to be Capt. v. Read, who exchanges; Lieut. William Richard Ormsby Gore, from 53rd Foot...

Kerr, dec. Ens. Alexander Taylor to be Lieut. v. Borton -Serj. Maj. William Burden to be Ens. v. Taylor, 21st Henry Frederick Evans, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p. v. Whitehurst...



COMMERCIAL GAZETTE



Notice is given, that it is the intention of Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st January next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Dec. 12th. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, Lieutenant J. A. Young, Commanding, from Suez, 23d November, Aden 2d Dec. 1841. Dec. 13th, The East India Company's Cutter Narbudda, Hoosain Coorjee, Syrang from Surat. Do. do. Barque Bengal Packet, J. W. Steward, Master, from China 3d Oct. Singapore 25th do. Penang 5th Nov. Pt. de Galle 20th Nov. Do. do. Barque Colonist, Thomas Leish, Master from Singapore 18th October, Penang 30th do. Do. 15th Brig Freak, T. W. Tingate, Master from Singapore 16th Oct. 1841. Passengers--Mrs. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Fitch.

DEPARTURES. Dec. 10th, Ship Higginson, G. Hogg, Master, to Liverpool. Do. do. Ship Cheshire, J. H. Henriksen, Master, to Liverpool. Passengers--Mrs. Fitzgerald, and 4 Children, with a female servant. Do. 11th, Ship Reliance, Thos. Green, Master, to China. Do. 13th, Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart Esq. Captain, to Colombo. Passengers--Capt & Mrs. Holdane, R. Wells Esq., Haddon Esq. Lancaster Esq. Do. 14th, The E. I. C. Patamar Pownah, Hussou Khan, Syrang to Surat.

Vessels in Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels. Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Auckland, Berenice, Atalanti, Cleopatra, Iruis; High Lindsay, and Zenobia; Pines Lapice, and Tiger; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Vessels Canada and Malacca; Cutter Narbudda; Country Vessels--Jane, Fazal Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Petambor Savoy, Lodesse, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Dowlat Pursaud, Ruby, Cadessa, Fattel Chirra, Fattay Salani, Victoria, Dowlat Savoy, Lowjee Family, Shal Alhna, Portugueses--Brig of War Cassado Africano, and Brig Quatro de Abril (4th of April).

Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.

Calcutta.

A public sale of 306 Chests Indigo was this day held at Messrs. Hickey, Bailey and Co.'s Mart, comprising the following marks:--

Table listing indigo chest marks and quantities, such as M&G, CD, PD, etc.

The attendance was good, and much more animation was displayed than on any previous sale this season.

Table showing market data for various goods, including chests sold, prices, and exchange rates.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Ganges, S. V. Russell, from Melheim 23d Nov.--1bid.

WEEKLY RETROSPECT OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Friday, Oct. 29, 1841.

The prices of most kinds of produce have continued firm and, a good demand exists for all articles of home consumption; but the shippers still operate with caution, and the markets for goods adapted to that purpose wear a quiet aspect. The public sales are large, and general attention is for the moment directed from this quarter by some interesting topics of another description. There is no change whatever in the feeling of the Manchester market as compared with last week. There is a fair demand for yarns, and holders have no difficulty in effecting sales at previous rates, but buyers show no disposition to make contracts for future delivery. The failures which have occurred in this branch of trade have increased the heaviness of manufactured goods, which are again quoted at lower prices, though the effect produced is not to any serious extent. The operatives of woollen districts are said to be in better employment than at midsummer last, or even than at the close of the general election. The transactions for the foreign markets at presents are not so extensive as recently, but this may be attributed to several causes--such as the speedy closing of the Baltic ports and the unsettled state of our relations with America. The serious falling off which has taken place in the woollen exports during the last few years may be judged of by the following figures--In 1824 the exports to all foreign countries, including the British possessions, were 567,317 pieces; in 1825, 556,596 pieces; in 1830, 445,360 pieces; and in 1840 they were only 258,962 pieces. While this downward process has been going on here, the contrary has taken place on the continent, for we find in 1840 that in Belgium and Prussia the total manufacture of woollen stuffs was 333,245 pieces. Thus it appears that in one district only there was a larger quantity manufactured by 76,283 pieces than Great Britain exported to the whole world. This also, be it remarked, is not an ordinary manufacture, but the old staple manufacture of this country.

The weekly average of wheat having fallen to 63s. 6d., and the six weeks' average to 62s. 10d., the import duty has advanced to 24s. 8d. per quarter. It is most probable that from this time the duty will gradually recede, and the speculators confidently assert the nominal prohibition of 1s. will be again obtained by the opening of the new year.

The mysterious circumstance regarding a large amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation has attracted the greatest interest, and the discovery that a principal officer of the Exchequer Office is the fraudulent party has given rise to a variety of reports. In fact, until some official announcement is made from the Treasury upon the subject, there is scarcely a holder of Exchequer Bills who feels at his ease respecting his property. It is as yet unknown whether the bills are actually forged or not; and the exact amount is still uncertain, though it is stated to be about 3000,000. The liability of the government is very generally acknowledged, and it is believed that the whole of the bills in circulation will be recalled and replaced by others of a totally different mark or colour, so as to prevent any possibility of being confounded with them. At present the holders of these securities are in an unpleasant position: for the bills which are paid, by the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, into the Bank of England, to be exchanged for stock, are closely scrutinized, and the parties themselves subjected to observation.

The excitement occasioned by the discovery, and the previous facts connected with the fraud mentioned above, have absorbed the attention of all connected with the money market. The dislike, however, which now prevails to lending on Exchequer Bills has produced very little effect on discount transactions; for money has continued to be exceedingly tight; and, as far as we may judge from appearance, we shall experience little relaxation during the present year. The close of the year is looked forward to with some anxiety, and capitalists hesitate to invest their money for long periods. The rate of discount on short dated bills is now 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.; whilst on those of inferior character or of longer date the charge is much higher. On the Stock Exchange money has commanded a higher value; in some instances 8 per cent. has been paid, but 4 to 5 per cent. is about the current rate for temporary loans on the best securities.

The public funds have exhibited much weakness this week, a fall of 1/2 per cent. having taken place in Consols in the last few days. This effect is attributed to the Exchequer Bill business, which has reduced the market to such a state that there is nothing like steadiness in prices. Consols are 87 1/2. Reduced Three per Cents, also, have fallen to 86 1/2 to 87 after being done at 87 1/2 to 1/2. Reduced Three-and-a-half per Cents have remained about the same, at 96 1/2 to 1/2; and the Three-and-a-half per Cents at 97 1/2 to 1/2. Exchequer Bills, by an order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are not quoted except when sold under guarantee; which is so inconvenient that all dealings in these securities may be considered at an end for the present. The government notice has excited a good deal of alarm among parties who are opposed to hold the forged bills; but we should scarcely think it possible for the government to avoid the liability attached to them in the matter. India Stock 214; and India Bonds 1s. discount to 2s. premium. The heaviness in English Stocks has produced a corresponding effect in Foreign Securities generally, and the small amount of business actually transacted has been at reduced quotations. Spanish Bonds had

risen to 21; but the supposed connection of the Exchequer fraud with the late advance in these bonds had caused the quotation to recede to 20 1/2. Portuguese Five per Cents are 29 1/2. Dutch Bonds are again lower; the Two-and-a-half per Cents at 51 1/2; and the Five per Cents 98 1/2 to 99. The government at Amsterdam are stated to be resorting to the sale of its landed property, and it seems generally considered that the Treasury will benefit by the proceeding. Brazilian Bonds had recovered their firmness, and the price was 57; but the state of the market, with bad news from Rio de Janeiro, has caused them to recede to 55 1/2. Mexican Bonds are 55 1/2; and Columbian 18 1/2 to 19. Railway Shares continue much depressed, and the Brighton Line has been again depreciated by a reported accident of inconsiderable character. The other undertakings, with very few exceptions, are all more or less depreciated by the state of the market, and the difficulty of obtaining advances of money upon such security. Joint Stock Bank Shares have been less dealt in than during the previous week, and the only alterations we notice would appear to have a downward tendency. The fall of the exchange in Hamburg has now nearly neutralized the rise which occurred here on Tuesday; and the exchanges in general present no new feature, the rates on other places being quoted the same as before. The large quantities of silver lately imported from America have all vanished, and it is now difficult to obtain dollars for exportation at a remunerative price.

NOTICES TO THE HOLDERS OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The following notice appeared yesterday morning:-- In order, as far as possible, to relieve the public from the anxiety occasioned by the recent disclosures as to the forgery of Exchequer Bills, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer think it right to announce that there is no reason to believe that any Exchequer Bills issued in March or June last by the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills from their office, in regular exchange for bills of an antecedent date, are other than genuine.

They think it right further to give notice, that all Exchequer Bills brought to the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer will be examined and compared with the counterfoils in the said office, and such as correspond with the counterfoils will be certified as genuine, and stamped accordingly.

The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have caused this notification to be made, at the earliest period at which it was possible to make it, consistently with a due examination into the circumstances of the case.

Downing-street, Oct. 28, 1841. And a second notice appeared in the afternoon:--

EXCHEQUER, October 29, 1841.

In order to give the most immediate effect to the intentions of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, the Comptroller-General requests that the holders of Exchequer Bills brought for examination shall produce at the Exchequer Bill Pay-Office, with their bills, a docket, on which shall be distinctly stated:--1. The number of each of the Exchequer Bills.--2. The act under which they have been severally issued.--3. The date.--4. The denomination, or value.

The Exchequer Bills of each denomination and issue to be arranged according to their progressive numbers. Each Exchequer Bill to be signed on the back by the holder. The docket to be signed by the holder, with his address. These dockets will be compared with the bills at the Exchequer Bill Pay-Office, Whitehall-yard, and then passed on to the Comptroller-General for examination.

The bills found to correspond with the counterfoils will be sent to be stamped as genuine, and returned to the holder as soon as this process is completed; but in order to lessen the inconvenience which may arise from the inevitable delay attending the process of stamping, an official receipt, signed by the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, will be given to the several holders, specifying the number and denomination of the bills so returned. The instruments purporting to be bills which do not coincide with the counterfoils will be retained to await the directions of the Treasury, but for these also a receipt shall be given. Parties attending shall be called in, and their bills examined according to their priority of attendance.

MONTAGUE, Comptroller-General.

On Thursday an official communication was made from the Treasury to the Bank, that of 60,000l. Exchequer Bills sent up that day as the result of the funding operation the whole were spurious, and had been impounded. Thus the materials upon which the investigation will have to work are daily becoming wider, and no one can foresee how soon it can be brought to an end.

COMMERCIAL RETROSPECT.

The markets have presented a firm aspect for most kinds of Produce since our last report, and for home consumption a good demand has prevailed for most of the leading articles, but the shippers have been again cautious in their proceedings, notwithstanding the very low prices of most articles. Upon the whole, holders of Goods are sanguine in their expectations, and a good demand may be expected to continue for some time.--The aspect of political affairs in America having undergone a favourable change, we may look for more life in the manufacturing districts. The arrivals of Produce have been to a small extent since this day week, and the deliveries of goods being large, exceeding those of last year, stocks in first hands have diminished. RAW SUGAR has been in brisk request by the home trade, and full rates have been pressed for sale. REFINED GOODS have been in active request, and at firm rates. FOREIGN is however still dull of sale, and prices are on the decline. RUM has been taken sparingly, and prices have a downward tendency. COFFEY has not with more attention, and a fair business has been done at firm rates; the market has altogether assumed a more lively aspect. TEA has attracted less attention, and the market has been in a quiet state; holders have been more disposed to realize, and lower rates have been accepted for all sorts; large parcels have been offered at public sales. SALT-PETRE has been taken sparingly, but full rates have been obtained. RICE has found a free sale, and stiffer prices have been paid. The demand for INDIGO is on the increase, and prices are firmer.--THE SPICE market is steady, but the demand has been limited for most ar-

ticles. TALLOW has met with a dull sale, and prices are on the decline. OILS are firm, and the demand good.

SUGAR.--The Sugar market presented rather a heavy appearance to-day, with a downward tendency, though the holders reluctantly acceded to the offers of the buyers. The private sales of West India were under 200 hds and tierces, but no alteration worth notice has taken place in the general currency. By public sale 10 hds 7 tierces Barbadoes went quietly, and some lots were bought in, but prices were steady, viz, 1/4 to 1/2 yellow at 62s 6d to 72s per cwt.

At public sale were offered 62 casks Sugar from Madras, (at the high duty) which sold at 12s 6d for good yellow, and at 8s 6d to 9s 6d for damp brown.

COFFEE.--The public sales to-day were important, consisting of 1002 bags Ceylon, 48 casks Jamaica, 1368 bags La Guayra, 2415 bags Java, and 68 bags Mocha; the Ceylon sold rather briskly at stiff prices, good ordinary pale at 66s to 67s 6d, and good ordinary colors at 69s to 69s 6d; the Jamaica was of low quality, but sold at previous rates; the La Guayra sold at 41s 6d to 42s for good ordinary, being steady prices; the Java (a low parcel) sold at about 2s per cwt decline, viz, at 42s to 47s, 1st class sea damaged at 42s 6d to 43s, second ditto at 40s 6d to 41s; the Mocha was very ordinary poddy, and was bought in at 60s per cwt.

PEPPER.--588 small bags Malabar were put up to public sale, and sold at full prices, viz, at 34d to 34 1/2d for light and half heavy.

CASSIA LIGNEA continues in demand, and 237 chests offered by public auction brought full prices, viz, 99s 6d to 100s for good thin quill and at 88s 6d to 95s for coarse and middling.

RICE.--The public sales were large to-day, consisting of 4545 bags Bengal and 5620 bags Java; the former went off with briskness and at 6 1/2 per cwt advance, on account of the extreme wet state of the weather having enhanced the value of Corn all over the country--low middling and middling white at 11s 6d to 12s, and good middling white at 12s 6d to 13s 6d; the latter was bought in above the valuations at 11s 6d for bold white, and at 10s for yellow.

FRUIT.--New Fruit continues in good request. Valencia Raisins at 38s, and Patras Currants at 63s per cwt.

TEA. The public sales which commenced on Friday were brought to a close yesterday, when rather more firmness was apparent, and Congou and Twankays recovered the depression of Friday. Pouchongs sold a shade lower, and a part was rejected by the trade, in consequence of it being spurious. Of the whole quantity offered about 12,000 packages were sold. In the latter part of the sale, Congou but middling blackish leaf sold at 1s 10 1/2 to 1s 14d, but middling blackish wiry leaf rather strong at 2s 3/4, middling wiry blackish rather strong at 2s 4d, ditto choice Pekoa flavor at 2s 8 1/2 to 2s 8 3/4. Twankay ordinary rather strong curled brightish leaf at 2s 1d, Pouchong at 1s 5 1/2 to 1s 10d, Caper good ordinary at 1s 5d to 1s 10d, but middling strong burnt at 2s 3d. Orange Pekoa middling clean rather strong blackish leaf at 3s to 3s 3d, and Hyson ordinary strong brown darkish leaf at 2s 0 1/2 per lb.

The market was firm to-day for Free Trade sorts, but there was little business doing, both buyers and sellers waiting for the overland mail, the express in anticipation of which is expected towards the close of the week.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The letters we received yesterday from the various manufacturing districts, are once more of an extremely chequered character. Our accounts from the West of Scotland are gloomy, but those from Lancashire are much more so. In the neighbourhood of Blackburn, the manufactures are about to work short until the close of the present year. In Manchester, Stockport, Oldham, &c., stocks are very large, more failures have occurred and wages are getting lower.

In the Woollen districts, a better state of commercial affairs prevails. Our Leeds correspondent writes in a cheerful tone, and informs us that a fair amount of business for the season is doing. Confidence is more firm, and Trade is getting into a more wholesome condition. We regret that all our correspondents describe the distress of a large portion of the operatives as absolutely appalling.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

We rejoice as fully and as earnestly as any of our contemporaries upon the acquittal of McLeod, because we are convinced that a war with America, especially now, would inflict a deadly blow upon our commercial and manufacturing interests. At the same time, we must warn our readers against the supposition, that the discussions between this country and America are likely to be terminated by the result of this trial. Some important questions have still to be determined, and the jealousy of the two countries has been rather inflamed than assuaged by the recent occurrences.

THE FORGERIES OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.

A very few words will comprise all that at present need to be said about this extraordinary affair. The whole is a compound of shameful negligence and jobbery in an important Government Office, and of atrocious crime and swindling on the part we believe, of more than two or three individuals, besides the person who has been positively implicated in the charge.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. At Aden on the 13th November, Edwin Desbriary, the Infant son of W. S. Hall Esq. Paymaster H. M. 17th Regiment, aged 13 months and 23 days.

At Malow, on the 17th November 1841, of Cholera, Cornet Charles F. Magnie 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

AGRA. DEATHS. At Allahabad, on the 21st November, the Lady of Currie, Esp. C. S. of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 30th November, the wife of Captain Henry Palmer, 48th Regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS. At Moradabad, on the 2nd November, from the bursting of a blood vessel, Mr. Robert Thompson, late of the 94th Regt. N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th Nov., Frederick Henry, the son of Captain Guyon, 31st Regt. N. I., aged 1 year and 16 days.

CALCUTTA. DEATHS. At Calcutta, on the 25th November Mrs. H. Smith, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 17th Nov. Mrs. G. R. Clive, of a son.

At Bareilly, on Sunday, the 14th Nov. the lady of W. H. Ryves, esq. 2d in command 7th regt. irregular cavalry, of a son.

At Singapore, on the 1st October last the lady of capt. John Willis, of a daughter, still born.

At Saikrah, on the 27th Nov. the lady of T. M. Wade, esq. of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 1st Dec. the lady of Major Gerstin, surg. engr. Lower Provinces, of a daughter.

At Moinsongee Kishnagour, on the 29th Nov. the lady of Thomas Savi, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES. At Dinapore, on the 15th Nov. esq. C. T. E. Hiade, of the 66th, to Miss Barrett, daughter of the late captain Scoble.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June last, St. James Church by the Revd. Mr. E. B. Boswell, capt. W. G. Baxter to Madame DeLigny.

DEATHS. At Howrah, on the 23rd Nov. Elizabeth Sarah Parry, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Noyes.

At Taljuri, near Farookepore, on Monday the 22d Nov. of cholera, Robert Saw, esq. aged 22 years, very much regretted by his friends and acquaintances in the neighbourhood.

At Calcutta, on the 25th November of cholera, Miss Dorothea Cordozo, eldest daughter of Mr. R. J. Cordozo, aged 14 years, 5 months and 21 days.

At Calcutta, on the 17th Nov. George, the Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lambick, aged 15 months.

At Purneah, on the 20th of Nov. Eliza the second daughter of W. Trevor Taylor, esq. C. S., after a short illness of 8 days, aged 2 years and 1 day.

At Solanpore, Benares on the 20th Nov. in the 33d year of his age, after an illness of two days, broset capt. Robert Trotter Knox. 5th L. C.