



OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. II.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

No. 15.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

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

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

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MONTHLY PRECIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

SEPT. 4. His Excellency Nawaub Ood Dowla Ahmed Khan, Bahadour, late Minister to His Majesty the King of Oude, arrived here on Friday last en route to Mecca. His Excellency is a guest of Ali Mahomed Khan Shoostre.

We learn from the Deccan that villages are being deserted in consequence of a lack of rain—the Ryots and their cattle are moving to more favorable districts. The price of grain has in consequence considerably increased.

6. From Belgaum we have later letters from which we find that the expected movement of Troops to expel the Arabs in that neighbourhood, stated in our issue of Friday last, is really the case. The following additional particulars reached us yesterday

“A letter received from Kulladhee on the 27th instant states that 700 Arabs had made their appearance at the Village of Vanashukree, some 2 or 3 miles from Badamee, with a view of seizing the Fort. The Civil authorities accordingly made a requisition upon the Officer Commanding Kulladhee for Troops, on which 2 Companies of the 7th Regiment N. I. had accordingly been sent under the Command of Lieut. Herbert of that Corps.

Four hundred Sowars from the Belgaum Rissalah under Command of the Rissalah started for Dharwar on the 26th instant, from whence it is said they will be disposed along the immediate neighbourhood of Badamee, and to act as a protection to the villages in that line of route. Intelligence has also been received that a large body of Arabs have made their way to Dummull in the vicinity of Dharwar, and in that Collectorate, with the ulterior view of rescuing the Prisoners taken in the late Badamee Dour—and who are now in duration at that station—other reports received from the Mamuldar state and confirm the appearance of the Arabs both at Moodebhal in the Sholapoor Collectorate and at Hoonsoond. It is also stated that they intend to make a brush on the Belgaum Treasury, whence they hope to realize something that will reward them for all the toils and hazards a battle may subject them to—

We hear that when the Detachment under Lieut. Herbert made its entrance into Badamee, the Mamuldar quite willing to show his zeal while every thing was safe, suggested to that Officer, that he should take out his Troops and anticipate the army en route—but his reply is stated to be what is only spirited and just, viz. that for any Treasury, &c. that might be in the fort and as to the fort itself, that it would only cease to be in the possession of the English with the loss of their lives—that it was out of his province to leave the spot, and that he was expected only to defend the Fort, Town, and its possessions; so much for the zeal of the present Mamuldar, a new incumbent. This evening 2 Companies of the 18th Regiment N. I. under Command of Bt. Captain Gordon marched thro' the Fort en route to Badamee—Drums and fifes enlivening their march and a Brigade of Guns with the complement of men of the A Company Artillery, and 50 men of Her Majesty's 4th Rgt. with 2 Companies of the 26th Regt. Madras N. I. are to march to-morrow morning for Dharwar—it is expected the Troops will be out for some time, say a month or so—and that a larger force than any heretofore sent will ultimately have to proceed against the Enemy. Mr. L. Geyt the Commissioner appointed to try the late Insurgents, left this yesterday for Dharwar. The place is all in a hubbub as you may imagine, and the audacious temerity of the Arabs in again making their appearance notwithstanding their defeat

in 2 engagements, has only rendered the Troops more keen if possible in their anxiety for another sortie.

The Brigade of Guns are under Lieut. Purvis. The Commissariat under Cond. Lawless of the Bombay Establishment.

The latter proceeded with the Dharwar Detachment at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

7. The Company's Steamer *Berenice* with the overland mail of the 4th August, arrived at Bombay yesterday at 1 o'clock.

The *Berenice* left Suez on the 21st of August at ½ past 6. P. M. had Westerly winds with light Showers.

Left Aden on Sunday the 29th at ½ past 11 A. M.—Observed a vessel standing to the Southward on the 4th Sept. and another this morning bearing English colours.

8. Mr. READ, late Chief Secretary took his seat in Council yesterday under the usual salute from the battery.

9. We learn that the field Detachment from Belgaum under Captain Maynor, arrived at Dharwar on the 1st September,

“The European portion of it proceeded (with the guns) into the Fort, the Native Troops encamped outside near the Jail.

This morning a reinforcement of 104 men of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment under the command of Captain Fontse arrived and encamped with the native portion of the force near the Jail—orders have just been issued for Lts. Purvis' and O Neils' Detachments to take up ground near the Jail.

The trial of the Prisoners taken at “Badamee” commenced yesterday. An Arab who was sometime ago arrested at Keeledgee for treason and endeavouring to corrupt and seduce from their duty some sepoys, belonging to that station—has been convicted; sentence of death has been passed on him, and the confirmation of Government is only awaited to carry it into execution. The unfortunate man is the same, who was deputed by the Arabs to purchase lead for them. Instead of 700 Arabs being in the district as I stated in my last it is now pretty well known that there are about 5000. They thought to seize Badamee. A party consisting of about 100, advanced from the main body, which was concealed behind a large hill for that purpose but finding our sepoys “Hushear” they “sing small and off did toddle.”

We are only now waiting until the Arabs make a stand at some place to pounce upon them.—Detachments have been sent to take possession of the Forts of any consequence in our neighbourhood. And as a regular “jawl” is set for the insurgents, I think it will be difficult for them to escape. The Resident of Hyderabad it is stated, supports the Minister at that Court in his application, for the Badamee business being turned over to the Nizam for trial. There are 15000 Arabs reported to be in the Nizam's territories unemployed—you must not therefore be surprised that 5000 of them are making an effort to rescue their comrades.

10. We hear that, on Mr. Willoughby's return from Poona he will be appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Blane will be confirmed Secretary in the Revenue Department, the Finance being made over to Mr. Morris. We have at the same time been informed that discussion in Council regarding the nomination of the Provisional member waxed hot, the Governor carrying it with the casting vote,—we wonder at this too: since, if we mistake not, the Charter provides, that the Chief Secretary for the time being shall be appointed, pending the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court, we say this without the slightest disparagement to the other candidate, Mr. Marriott; but at the same time we would remark that few in the Civil Service, however high their standing, can be found so highly deserving of the place as the late Chief Secretary, and we might say that it would be difficult to find in it his equal in revenue matters.

13. From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that 100 men of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment, left Belgaum on the 30th for Dharwar. About 30 or 35 men with 4 more Guns of the Artillery left on the morning of the 1st September under Captain Burgoyne of the Artillery. Some agitation, says our correspondent, exists in Belgaum. Double

senries are placed at the gates and two Guns are kept in constant readiness for immediate use at the Artillery Quarter Guard. The daring of the insurgents cannot now be doubted, and that their object is to plunder or to make themselves masters of the *Collectors Treasury is beyond all doubt.* The 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, according to the *Madras Gazette*, is to be sent for Ahmednuggur to be relieved by the 20th Madras N. I. from Asseerzhur, and the 7th Regiment at Kulladhee is ordered to Secunderabad. It is said that none of the corps will move from Belgaum at this critical juncture without being first relieved. This precaution, in the present state of affairs, will be prudent.

14. We have received the following additional particulars of the movements of the Belgaum Troops:—

“Camp Dharwar, 7th Sept. 1841.

It is hardly worth while to trouble you with the little scrap of news I have to give you, if indeed news I be allowed to call it. My last informed you of the arrival of Captain Faaroo's Detachment on the morning of the 2nd, since which we have had nothing but

“Marching and countermarching,

“Up the Hill and down again,

“Down the Hill and back again.”

We had scarcely made ourselves snug in our tents (God help me I had to pay for the pitching and stretching of mine) when we received “hookum” to

“Strike your tents and march away.”

Off we went, in the midst of as heavy a shower as I ever witnessed; we reached our ground—(about two miles distant from the fort) as you may suppose drenched to the skin—The tents were soon pitched and in the course of an hour there was at least in some of them (those of the Artillery on the right) one foot of water.

The next evening we were ordered again to strike our tents, and move into the Jail compound, where we are still under canvas with the exception of the Artillery and Sepoys, who are accommodated in sheds within the Jail Walls.

Yesterday I walked to the gate to see some of the prisoners marched off for trial.

We have daily reports in Camp, of more Troops being on the move from different quarters to join us. There is a detachment with a Brigade of guns posted on the banks of the Tomboodra; this detachment was sent out from Belgaum on the 28th ultimo. I informed you in my last of the posts taken up by the different detachments sent out from Belgaum, Dharwar and Kulladhee.—The letters received in Camp are very contradictory.—In one it is stated that the whole of the 4th King's own—with the exception of 1 Commissioned Officer and 70 Rank and file with 30 men of the Artillery, and two six pounders, one hundred of the 18th and two of the 26th were ordered to proceed to join us on the 3rd instant. Another states that this detachment is to march direct on Badamee: one company of Sepoys actually did march on the 2nd to take possession of a Fort near Badamee and another letter states that the General Commanding the Division, with his Staff and the available troops of the division, take the field instanter. The fact is, that the troops are ordered to be in readiness to move on this place at an hour's notice, and those ordered to march on the 3rd have been countermanded. It was thought that we would be obliged to move out the night we arrived: at 11 P. M. quick matches were placed in the tumbrels and in short everything was in readiness for a “brush” it turned out however to be “no go.” Nor do I think it will eventually be one, as the detachment of Cavalry under the Command of (I think) Captain Corsellis was very prudently left at Kulladhee by General Delamotte after the fall of Badamee: this detachment with some irregular horse have driven the Arabs back to the Nizam's Territories, the frontier of which on this side, is about 11 coss from Badamee.

The trial of the prisoners is still going on; about 40 of them were marched out yesterday for trial, the whole of whom, with the exception of four, were tried, but sentence was not passed. There are still 40 or 50 to be tried. On the 2nd, seven of the principal Arabs were tried and sentenced to be hanged.

It appears that Mr. Shaw, the Political Agent, in the first instance considered these men as political prisoners; Government has, however, directed magisterial cases to be made out against them; they are therefore charged with murder, &c. &c. and in my opinion will all be sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is however thought that Government will cause some of the *Ringleaders* only to be executed. If they are to suffer death—I should say let them die like soldiers—shoot them, don't hang them like dogs.

Four men of the A. Company 1st Battalion of foot Artillery arrived here this morning; they have just been pensioned off, and are on their way to Trichinopoly and Bangalore; one of them, Brooks, is pensioned on full pay (16 Rupees per mensem) he lost the use of his arm, through a shot wound at Napaunee.

P. S. I have just seen a letter from Bareilly, in it no mention is made of a detachment having been sent to the Tomboodra as mentioned above. Major Johnson is here to give evidence; the prisoners having stated that he promised on their surrendering at Badamee that their lives should be spared.”

15. A Supplement to the Govt. Gazette was published yesterday announcing Mr. Willoughby's return from Poona and the resumption of his duties as Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Judicial Departments, and also his appointment of Officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Blane is appointed Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and Mr. W. R. Morris, Secretary to Government in the General Department, has also taken charge of the Financial Department.

WE are too sensible of the intrinsic value and paramount importance of a FREE PRESS to allow this day to pass over without expressing our sentiments, our unbounded plea-

sure, and inexpressible joy that, the shackles which for a long time were imposed upon the press in India have been broken and expelled as unworthy of the patronage of the British Government, thro' the strength of the Company's misrule, and derogatory to the advance of civilization and the promotion of knowledge, yet approved by the East India Company, because as knowledge advanced the Company was fully aware its intolerant rule would retrograde and the weak when enlightened would display the power possessed by free men.

This day is the 15th of September and the fifth anniversary of the emancipation of the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe; our regret is that the Bombay public is not sufficiently alive to the infinite value of the blessing for which the Marquis of Hastings contended, for which Lord William Bentinck prepared the way, and which boon was conferred upon the European and Native population of Hindoostan by Sir Charles Metcalfe. No public meeting is held to-day in the Town Hall, or elsewhere, to commemorate the event; and fond as Europeans are of good living their gastronomical desires are neither excited nor is the *materiel* provided to afford an opportunity for displaying the effect of which zeal for recognizing the blessing a free press would no doubt be the cause for manifesting loyalty of sentiment suited to the occasion. The absence of public opinion and festivities, to mark the patriotism which should be felt whenever succeeding years bring to remembrance past events and present enjoyments to the mind, we have no wish to interpret to the lack of sympathy and gratitude for the most popular of all the acts of Metcalfe; but really our readers must pardon us when we say, their apathy reflects but little to their philanthropy; and, were we to interpret the absence of a single congratulation, on this the fifth anniversary of the emancipation of the Press, as an index of their sentiments we should throw down the editoria I pen with disgust and exclaim with Persius,

Quantum est in rebus inane!

However, as this is a day for the exercise of good works, and words, too, we are more charitably disposed to consider that the silence of the Bombay public is owing rather to a treacherous memory than indifference to the subject.

In looking over the files of India papers we do not consider that much use has been made of the liberty of the Press, or that its freedom has been employed to the extent it should in exposing the proceedings of Government, in drawing to the light the villainous projects carried out under the garb of political expediency, and in upholding the principle of “equal rights equal Laws” to the European and Native subjects of Her Majesty throughout India. If the Press had done its duty, princes would not have been de-throned, and their innocent subjects injured; and even their lives forfeited without just cause.

The duty of the Press is, to uphold and protect the liberty of the subject against the inroads which is the desire of every Government to make upon the liberties of the people; to be in fact, the balance of power between the governing and the governed; to watch over the interests of the latter and to check the encroachments of the former. So long as the legitimate object of the press is kept in view it will continue to form the barrier to oppression and the advocate of justice. It therefore becomes the duty of all to drink deep into the spirit of the Press, to strengthen the hands of its conductors, that the Public Press may, continue to be the bulwark of British and Indian freedom, and the lever of public improvements.

One great injury is inflicted upon the liberty of the press in India from the knowledge every one possesses of the name, physiognomy &c. of the individual who fills the Gadee of a newspaper Establishment; and, instead of every one being ignorant of the name and person of the Editor, he is as well known as a common shopkeeper. The consequence is that, whenever the conductor of a public journal appears in the neighbourhood of Government offices or even private assemblies, every one keeps a sharp look out upon his movements and considers “that he is after no good”—the practice of addressing the Editor by name we unreservedly condemn,

as it tends to cripple the liberty of the Press and too frequently debar an Editor from obtaining information of great public utility.

16. From our Belgaum correspondent we have received the following:—

Belgaum, 6th Sept. 1841.

Belgaum seems to take it quite easy: there being no news here of any importance. The Gups you have received regarding a further force being sent to join the troops at Dharwar is not unfounded, as the light Company of the 4th are under orders to hold themselves in readiness, as well as the remaining part of the Company of Artillery with two Battering Guns and two field pieces; the Battering Guns are ready for starting in the arsenal. A Boy whilst riding on a Buffalo in the tank near the main Gate a few days ago fell off and was drowned before any assistance could arrive to rescue him.

Unless a further requisition is sent from the Political Agent I don't think any more troops will go from this—I see by the Madras Government Gazette a great many removals of Regiments are to take place as soon as possible,—the 18th N. I. leave this for Naggar I believe on the 1st proximo, and the 20th N. I. form Asseerghur are arriving in their stead.

A case for 1500 Rupees was tried in a certain Native Court about 15,000 miles, but not more from Belgaum.—The case was decided against the Complainant, who has appealed to the next superior Court.—The Vakeel employed demands one third of the sum that may be decreed in applicant's favor in his Court.—The applicant is willing to give him the sum demanded, but if it be eventually lost in the Sudder Audawlet, nothing beyond what the regulations allow.—This the Vakeel will not agree to—surely there ought to be some regulation introduced to prevent those Vakeels insisting on such unwarrantable terms.—A note is now in possession of one of the parties written to him by a friend, in which it is stated that if a certain sum be given (140 Rupees I think in all) the case would be decided in his favor.—This he declined to do—and the case was decided against him, the opposite party (it is whispered) having "knuckled down"—but more of this hereafter.

We have letters from Dharwar to the 9th instant; from one of these communications we make the extract below. It would seem from certain disclosures that, the time is not far distant when some unpleasantness may arise between the Company and the Nizam, which will not be productive of security to the Nizam's continuing on the Gadee! His Highness must pay more attention to the interests of his country, and watch narrowly the inclinations and movements of the Hyderabad Durbar, or Delhi and its associations may be no imagery or "the Spirit of a dream."

Camp, Dharwar, 9th Sept.

I believe the trial of the whole of the Arab prisoners will be over the day after tomorrow; thirty or forty villagers are yet to be tried for aiding and abetting the Arabs therein. There are some village "Patels," coolcomdies (village Clerks) and six Peon—Treason is amongst the other charges brought against the Arabs—Is this just?—Are they, or were they ever our subjects? They certainly entered the service of one of our subjects and took possession of Badamee, which he told them belonged to "—". There are some important disclosures being made by the principal actors—at least I have been told so—Also that a report was received yesterday from an Officer in command of one of our outposts, that fifteen hundred mounted Arabs and five thousand infantry are in the neighbourhood; this however he had on hearsay only.—It is stated that the plan of the intended attack on the jail by the Arabs alluded to, is among the disclosures made yesterday—I wish they may come on or make a stand somewhere, that we may go on them; if they do, they will get a good thrashing, depend upon it."

17. We learn from an authentic source that the Rajah of A—ordered the inhabitants of the town of A—to pay him Rupees 25,000 which he had spent in travelling from that town to Dwarka and vice versa. On account of the exorbitant demand many of the inhabitants quickly left the place and went to other towns. The Rajah however succeeded in inducing them to return and then exacted the money. We hope this slight notice of the injustice of the exaction will induce His Highness to restore to the inhabitants the sums taken from them.

A Bullock race took place at Hursole on the 6th instant. The day was a Derby one and the animals were ridden by four gallant Officers of a Native Regiment. Captain J— won the stakes.

18. The Steamer *Auckland* arrived here yesterday from Kurrachee, which place she left

on the 14th September. Among the passengers were General Ventura and daughter, with her governess. The gallant General considers it much safer not to return to the seat of his exploits, and we congratulate him upon reaching this place once more in health and safety.

20. We have received the Calcutta files of the 6th instant, which announce the arrival at that port of H. M.'s Ship *Calliope* from China, bringing intelligence from Hong Kong to the 7th July, and from Singapore to the 16th August. Everything at China remained in the same state as at the dispatch of former intelligence, except the health of Officers and troops which was by no means favorable. The force was at Hong Kong, but the crews of the Ships to sick for performing duty. The Admiral and Plenipotentiary had not arrived. Among the list of deaths we regret to observe the names of James Innes, Esqr. Captain Duff, 37th M. N. I., Mr. Fitzgerald, mate of H. M. S. *Modeste*, Mr. Brodie, Master R. N., Lieut. and Adjutant of the 18th Royal Irish, Dr. James Wallace R. N. of H. M. S. *Alligator* and Mr. Gundry, Master R. N.

It is believed that 2½ millions of dollars were brought by the *Calliope* and 1½ million dispatched in the *Conway* to England. The Clipper *Mor* arrived at Singapore on the 11th August.

22. Our Calcutta contemporaries are barren of intelligence. Madras papers are no better, and Ceylon journals are as usual deficient of interest.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 11th instant, furnishes us some particulars of another brush with the Gilzies in which it is variously stated between 150 and 700 of the enemy were killed. The loss on our side is stated to be seven men killed and thirty wounded.

23. We again wish to bring to the notice of His Highness the Nizam the necessity of watching over the movements of His Highness's Darbar. We are fully assured that there are parties, not more than 500 miles from Hyderabad and Secundrabad, whose object is to bring the affairs of His Highness into difficulties; who hope to see His Highness dethroned and brought to a level with other favored (?) Princes of India at Benares and Delhi. We have no wish to raise in the mind of the Nizam any unnecessary alarm, but we hope that His Highness will consider the geographical and political situation of his country; how that His Highness's territories are encircled with those of the Company; that the published suspicion of intrigue will occasion the withdrawal of the British officers disciplining and commanding His Highness's troops, and his apparent strength be directed against him: his political policy is drawing to a crisis when the plans now in project will be perfected; when, like the magnanimous but unfortunate Purtab Singh, the dethroned Rajah of Sattarah he may be called upon to accept the terms that were proposed to that Prince or forfeit his Gadee in the event of refusal. We warn His Highness now to be cautious, to watch narrowly every movement of the Hyderabad Durbar, and secure to himself and his family those rights now in possession, and save us from the necessity of pleading his cause with the zeal and honesty we have displayed in the Sattarah affair.

Disclosures and new enquiries are being daily made which may end in irreconcilable differences between the Company's and the Nizam's Government. The fate of the weaker party, and who that party will be, is not hard to conjecture. Let His Highness immediately disacknowledge the vast number of Arabs infesting his territories, and prevent their using the authority of the Hyderabad Durbar for committing aggressions upon the Company's territories; or, the bare shadow of proof of His Highness' indirect communication with them will be sufficient ground to plead an infringement of the treaties entered into in 1800 and 1822 respectively. The consequences of the suspicion (untried and even unproved) will require but little oracular wisdom to determine. The cloud is wavering and it may burst upon His Highness at a moment when unprepared for the event. Let those connected with the Hyderabad Durbar beware that their counsels are peaceable and just, or we may be necessitated to bring the transactions of that Durbar more prominently forward.

24. We gather the following scraps of news from the communication of our correspondent at *Sukkur*, which bears date the 8th instant. It will be observed that some of the items are stale, but we give them as received.

"There is no news here worth relating, except that Major Outram arrived at *Sukkur* on the 24th ult. at 8 p. m.—Started for *Shikarpur* at 11 the same night with only three Camels and four Horsemen, His

friends here were greatly disappointed as they had it in contemplation to give him a grand reception at the festive board of the 23rd Regiment, to which Corps he belongs; he reached *Dadar* on the 28th, was taken ill and bled; started the same night, and arrived at *Que ta* on the 2nd instant, quite well. Now we may hear of something decisive being done.—The *Meteor* Steamer is completely broken.

"A Company of European Foot Artillery is expected from *Ferozpoor* about the end of the month, and it will start from this for *Service* in *Candahar*.

"A few days ago, a Boat proceeding from hence to *Tattah* with two Officers on board, upset near *Hyderabad*; the gentlemen were fortunately picked up by a fishing boat that was near, but the whole of their traps were lost.

"The out post of *Kotra* is to be abolished, and the 2nd Grenadiers and wing of Cavalry will return to *Sukkur* in a few days. The 41st Regiment it is rumoured will return to *Cannanore* and the 94th from that station will come up to *Scinde*.—The troops it is here reported will return in *October*.—Sick officers are daily arriving from *Head Quarters*.—*Quetta* is to be a Depot with a wing of the 40th, a Company of Artillery, and one Native Regiment.

"I cannot for the life of me squeeze out another word of news from any quarter, so I must cry *buss!*"

27. From the *Agra Ukhar* of the 16th instant, we have intelligence of fresh brushes with the *Belooches*. We regret to learn of the distressing murder of *Dr. Forbes* by *Ibrahim Khan*.

We regret to announce the death at *Mazagon*, on Saturday last, of *Dr. Frederick Broadhurst*, Assistant Surgeon on the *Bombay Establishment*.

WHAT shall we do with China? is a question of some moment to almost every one that in the course of our peripatations we have met, or with whom we came in contact. What is to be done with China? is an interrogation as difficult to be answered by the statesman, in the Parliamentary club, as the Teetotaller who sips his tea in the apartments of the *Kettle-on-ice*. The members of the latter society, as enemies of the Opium trade, would recommend the immediate cessation for interference in the affairs of China, and leave the Celestials alone did not their fears for the ample supply of tea affect the good feeling and enjoyment of the club. The statesman is indisposed to give up either the one or the other, and since opium must be sent to China and Tea must be procured from thence, with the Parliamentary man it is, therefore, both a question of profit and policy, to be impressed upon the minds of the Chinese more by the force of arms than by argument;—that we must do with China whatsoever we list, because we are a great nation and have stamped our fiat upon what we will give and what we will take! Sailors and Soldiers answer the enquiry, what shall we do with China? by suggesting the immediate demolition of the Heavenly Empire, and to pocket all the valuables it contains, without thinking for a moment how the scheme will succeed. Those who have opium Bills, desire immediate steps to be taken to make the celestials "tip" for the opium destroyed, and are not very complaisant in their remarks upon the unfortunate Capt Elliott, who, if he could, would have long since paid the demands. All enquire what shall we do with the Heaven of the East; but few turn their attention to our circumstances and political embarrassments, and ask themselves what can we do with China? To take China is probable: to retain possession of it is impossible. Our present troops at China are inadequate to the warm work that would fall to the lot of those who attempted the overthrow of the celestial dynasty: for although the superior number of the Chinese is advantageous to disciplined troops, fatigue, and its attendant relaxation, might be fatal to the final event: of this we had sufficient foretaste in our designs and operations against *Burmah*. Supposing China once in our possession, we have no means of retaining it. The present insecurity of all our colonies, and even the mother country itself from the paucity of our military establishments, precludes the probability of taking and retaining China being for a moment contemplated by Great Britain; whilst to add to our difficulties we see no prospect of anything short of severe and great offensive operations that will place our trade with China on a similar footing to what it was prior to the differences in 1838.

In differences with other states we have usually couched our terms in exalted language, accompanied with threats of what we could and would do unless our terms were complied with, this vaunt was followed with a little demonstration of what we could do. The Chinese however beat us in "the flow of words," and outstrip us in the use of threats, and seem but little to regard the demonstrations made: at

all events the Chinese are not to be frightened into submission. To get opium into China and Tea from it, we must have recourse to some other measures than those already tried, or we will be compelled to retire from the contest with the loss of honour and our former advantages. We have every reason to believe that a close and continued blockade (and nothing more) is the extent of offensive instructions received by *Sir Henry Pottinger* and *Admiral Parker*. How far this measure will operate in inducing the Chinese to comply with our terms is a question yet to be tried. The blockade might be as close as the French blockade of the *Texas*, and continued for as long a period, and might perhaps end (shall we say?) in similar disparagements.

We have not only a paucity of troops, but what is worse, we have an empty exchequer which forbids any increase upon the war establishment. Were we then to only blockade China, it would involve England in an enormous expence; our naval force in China is insufficient for the purpose, and others as the *Cornwallis*, &c. now on their way thither must have their places supplied by withdrawing some ill spared ships from other stations. The sickness prevailing amongst the crews of all the vessels now at China is a fatal objection to an indefinite blockade. The question then, what shall we do with China? is replete with difficulty, and requires to be maturely considered and its consequences weighed before final measures can be either recommended or approved.

It is within the memory of some of our readers that during the life of the late *Ranee* of *Porebunder* she conducted the Government of that state according to the former usage of the country. The *Ranee* died a few months ago, and, since *Her Highness's* decease, we regret to learn that the change in *Porebunder's* affairs have been detrimental to the good feeling and security of the inhabitants.

The present *Rajah* of *Porebunder*, who succeeded his mother, is about twenty years old and is said to indulge freely in the use of intoxicating drugs, which renders his Highness incompetent to conduct the affairs of his Government. The management of the state of *Porebunder* has, consequently, been left to the mercy of His Highness's *Karbares* or Ministers, who, having combined together, we regret to hear, impose great hardships on the people and lay on them intolerable impositions.

The aged *Karbaree* of the deceased *Ranee* named *Sadha Muckunjee*, endeavoured to dissuade the *Karbares* pursuing such irregular and harsh treatment, but instead of being listened to, his person was assaulted and imprisoned. Whilst in confinement it is said that his body was branded with hot irons; his household furniture, his wife's Jewels, and other property taken away; that he is still in durance, and from the injuries inflicted on him, his friends are fearful for his life. The nephews of *Sadha Muckunjee* have also been threatened, and any money or other property in their possession has been demanded of them.

Whether the above reports are correct or unfounded it behoves the authorities to interfere; and we urgently and strongly recommend to the civilian Superintending the affairs of the *Porebunder* state, to make a strict enquiry into the affair, and if, on enquiry, it should be found as reported, to use his influence in the name of the British Government, to put a stop to such improper and brutal proceedings, or necessity may compel us to bring the matter more prominently forward, for the safety of the parties already injured, and for the future good management of the state.

SINCE writing the article upon China we have to report the arrival here of the Company's Steamer *Atalanta*, (bearing the broad pennant of *Sir Gordon Bremer*), which left China 24th August and Singapore 5th Instant. The *Atalanta* has brought among others the late joint plenipos, *Captain Elliott* and *Sir Gordon Bremer*.

The following is a list of passengers:—
Captain Elliott, Mrs. Elliott and Child, Captain Warren R. N., D. Jardine Esq., Mr. Bennett, 2 Europeans, 3 Natives, Mr. Donoho from *Galle*, Captain Cottor 94th Regiment and servant from *Mangalore*.

The Canton papers did not come to hand until past four o'clock this morning, so that we have had but little time for extracts or comment.

The fleet, it appears, has gone to the northward, though for what object is not yet known. From the circumstance of *Kwang-chow Fou's* wishing an interview with *Sir Henry Pottinger* it is supposed the fleet intends to take possession of the Archipelago, and to proceed even towards the capital, *Pekin*. The ten millions of dollars offered was, it is said if the fleet would return to *Hong Kong*: it was refused.

THE notification of *Sir Henry Pottinger* was manly, and just what it ought to be: he

declared that if strong measures should become necessary for bringing about a lasting and honorable peace he would resort to them, at the same expressing a wish that the truce would be continued; but if in the least infringed "it will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities." The settlement of Hong Kong will remain as at present, until the pleasure of Her Majesty be known. Sir Henry warns Her Majesty's subjects against putting their property in the power of the Chinese as "it will be at their own risk."

Sir Henry is invested with the same powers, given by act of Parliament to Lord Napier; and, from the tenor of his address, will prove himself the Superintendent and protector of Trade in China.

The *Sesostris* with the Plenipotentiary and the Admiral arrived at Macao on 9th August, and on the following morning Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker landed.

Nearly the whole of the China Bazar at Hong Kong has been destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Dr. Anderson, Surgeon to the Superintendent of trade in China, has been removed by orders from the Foreign Office, and, it is said, proceeds by the next Steamer to England to bring his complaints to the notice of Her Majesty Government.

A severe typhoon had caused much injury to the Ships at Hong Kong, and several vessels had been totally wrecked.

The following is the latest intelligence.

Within these few days many of the British merchants have returned from Canton to Macao, simply, we believe, because they find it to be impossible, at present, to transact any business; but when the new teas arrive, we presume they will return to Canton and conduct their own business; or if they do not like Canton, that they will conduct their business on board their ships at Whampoa, and in their leisure time amuse themselves by shooting over French and Dane's islands: indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh congo have already arrived and been sold to an English house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened: this latter sentence sounds rather odd, under existing circumstances; but we have little doubt that business will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

Our distant readers will learn with delight that h.m.'s fleet, consisting of the following ships, accompanied by 21 transports sailed from Hongkong on Saturday the 21st instant. We understand the order of sailing is in three divisions, the centre led by h. m. s. *Wellesley*, the *Bentinet*, surveying vessel, piloting ahead, the weather division led by the *Queen Steamer*, h. m. s. plenipotentiary on board, and the lee division led by the *Sesostris Steamer*; Sir Hugh Gough is on board the *Marion* in this division.

The 18th, 26th except the detachments left at Hongkong, the 49th & 55th regiments, with the artillery and engineers sappers and miners, accompany the expedition: companies of the 18th and 26th the 37th M. N. I. and those of the Bengal volunteers yet in being, and in China, remain stationed at Hongkong.

H. M. S. *Wellesley* 72. Bearing the flag of rear admiral sir W. M. Parker, k. c. n. commander in chief, captain Thomas Maitland.

- Blenheim, 72, captain Thomas Herbert.
- Blonde, 42, " T. Bouchier.
- Druid, 44, " H. Smith.
- Modeste, 18, " H. Eyres.
- Cruizer, 18, commander H. W. Giffard.
- Columbine, 18, " T. J. Clarke.
- Pylades, 18, " T. V. Anson.
- Algerine, 10, lieutenant emmidg Mason.
- Recluse, troop ship.

- H. M. S. *Armedes* *Sesostris*, commander Ormsby, 1. n.
- " *Nemesis*, Mr. eg. W. Hall, n. n.
- " *Queen*, " W. Warden.
- " *Phlegathon*, lieutenant commanding, McCleverty.

- AND THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS.
- Thomas Grenville. Minerva.
 - Futtay Salam (?). Allalevie.
 - Mary Anne. Worcester.
 - Marion. Gipsy.
 - Barretto jr. Eagle.
 - Faz Allum. Mysore.
 - Prince George. Palmyra.
 - Rustomjee Cowasjee. Orient.
 - Atiet Rahoman. Coromandel.
 - Blundell. Ernaad.
 - Hashemy.

Nothing has officially or semi-officially, transpired respecting the primary objects of the expedition; yet we do not think that we shall misinform our distant readers if we state that Amoy is to be attacked and its fortifications destroyed; Chusan is to be retaken and occupied—of course, the whole archipelago will fall under our rule; that the capitals of the eastern maritime provinces are to be attacked or annoyed; and that h. m. s. plenipotentiary will proceed to Tientsin, take possession of the head of the great canal, and probably go up as high as *Tungchowfoo*, about 12 miles from Peking. But we shall not presume to carry our speculations any further just now.

- The following squadron remains in the Canton waters under the command of captain Nias, of h. m. s. ship *Herald*.
- H. M. S. *Herald*, 26, captain Nias, senior officer.
 - Alligator, 28, acting captain S. P. Pritchard.
 - Sulphur, 8, captain Belcher.
 - Hyacinth, 18, commander Goldsmith.
 - Starling, 6, " Kellett.
 - Royalist, 10, lieutenant W. Stewart.
 - Young Hebe 4 mate commanding, C. M. V. Temple, and the Steamer.

- TRANSPORTS.
- Framjee Cowasjee. Sulimany.
 - Rohomany. Nazurut Shaw.
 - Futtay Salam. E. Amsonstone.

On Tuesday last the Kwangchowfoo, or prefect of Canton, arrived in Macao, attended by the linguist Alantse, and, as is usual with Chinese officers, "a rabble rout." It is reported that the object of his journey was to see Sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer to him 10 millions of dollars to prevent the fleet from sailing to the northward. Sir Henry declined seeing this functionary, but deputed his secretary, captain Malcolm, to receive the visit.

After the repeated breaches of faith on the part of the imperial commissioners and the Canton government, we think Sir Henry acted wisely in declining to resume any connection with any one of its functionaries. Had Sir Henry granted the Kwangchowfoo an interview, however peremptory h. e. might have been in his refusal of the proffered terms still the mere fact of having once stooped to listen to them, would have, in some degree, weakened his position. Setting aside the falsehoods which would, of course, have been spread amongst the

Chinese,—such is the genius of all Asiatics, that, an interview or audience once granted, they conclude it is a proof of a desire of reconciliation and that hostile movements cannot be made after terms have been offered and listened to, although they have been rejected.—*Canton Register Aug. 24th.*

28. It is with regret that we record the demise yesterday of Lt. Thos. Edmonds of the 3rd Regt. N. I. and Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf. This casualty we believe promotes Ensign C. F. Grant.

We regret to announce the death at Surat of Lieutenant J. C. Supple of the 13th Regiment N. I., who met his death in consequence of an injury sustained by a fall from his Buggy.

CAPTAIN Elliott and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer have done right in retiring from the scene of diplomacy and action as soon as their successors arrived at the place of contest. In saying they have done right, we do not wish it to be inferred that we mean any reflection upon the ex-plenipos; because, however unfortunately unsuccessful they have been in grappling with the China question, until we know the nature and extent of the instructions they received from the Home Government, it would be unfair to give any decision. To conclude with the *Englishman* that Captain Elliott must be a fool, because he did not persist in battering Canton about the ears of its inhabitants, without knowing whether instructious rather than inclinations did not cause him to have recourse to negotiations, is at least judging from a partial view of the case,—we except the case of the Opium Bonds: We do not find ministers in or out of the House even complain of the vacillation so much condemned by the press; and, from the silence of ministers, we feel somewhat inclined to be presentiment in favor of the ex-plenipotentiary. It will be said that the circumstance of superceding Captain Elliott is ocular proof of the Government's dissatisfaction. This however we presume is far from being correct, unless we are to conclude that, in superceding the joint plenipotentiary the reflection also applies to Sir Gordon Bremer. The reason that was assigned when Admiral Elliott proceeded to China, viz. the necessity of appointing some one of higher rank than Captain Elliott to treat as Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, might with equal grace have been pleaded in the instance of Sir Henry Pottinger also; but with the advance of time there had been a change in the sentiments of the public towards Captain Elliott, and, in consequence, whether deserved or not, no term has been considered by the Press generally too ignoble to apply to him in his official and even private character. We are not going to defend Captain Elliott or his measures; we are confident if able to exculpate himself he will do so, all we ask is to wait until the late plenipotentiary has explained the why and because he resorted to the measures he did, before we put our fiat upon the "Hosannah" or "Crucify him."

WELL! our anxiety about what is to be done with China is in no degree relieved by the intelligence brought by the *Atalanta*. The truce of 27th May continued unbroken up to the hour of the departure of the Steamer from the Chinese waters, and may continue till now for aught we know to the contrary—This long truce hardly anticipated; it betokens some improvement in the Chinese, who have managed to keep themselves quiet for three months. Our China Contemporaries are a little disappointed that offensive steps were not taken at once, instead of sending the Naval Force, Heaven only knows where.

At the time of Sir Henry Pottinger's departure from Bombay to China, the remarks of one of our Contemporaries led people to expect that immediately after Sir Henry's arrival at China, we should hear, not merely of wars and rumours of wars, but that the first intelligence would be—China had surrendered to our arms and acceded to our wishes. China is China still, and British relations with China are as unfavorable to our trade now as they were many months ago. However, immediately on Admiral Parker's arrival at Macao he proceeded to take charge at Hongkong, and in a few days a Naval expedition in three divisions sailed to the northward; whilst the new Plenipotentiary betook himself to his writing desk and penned the following his maiden notification, which in a few hours afterwards together with other documents relating to his appointment as Plenipo were published for general information in the Hongkong Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.
The annexed extract of a letter addressed on the 15th of May last, by her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, and likewise a transcript of one of the commissions therein referred to, are published for the general information and guidance of her majesty's subjects in China.

By order, G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China. Macao, August 10th, 1841.

EXTRACT.
Foreign Office, May 15th 1841.
The Queen having been graciously pleased to select you to be her majesty's plenipotentiary on a special mission to the government of China, and also to act as chief superintendent of the trade on her majesty's subjects with that country, I herewith transmit to you, in your former character, a full power authorizing and empowering you to negotiate and conclude with the minister vested with similar power and authority on the part of the emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China; and also a commission, under the royal signet and sign manual, constituting and appointing you her majesty's chief superintendent of trade in China.

"These two instruments invest you with all the power and authority requisite for enabling you to discharge the duties which are confided to you."
(Signed) PALMERSTON.
True extract. G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

L. S. VICTORIA R.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting! Whereas, by a certain act of parliament made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of our late royal predecessor King William the fourth, intituled "an act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us, by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our royal sign manual to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers as we shall from time to time deem expedient. And whereas, by a commission or warrant bearing date the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, our said late royal predecessor, King William the fourth did, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said act of Parliament, appoint William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, esquire, and John Francis Davis, esquire, to be such superintendents as aforesaid: And whereas, in consequence of the death of the said William John, Lord Napier, who by the said commission or warrant was appointed the chief superintendent, and of the resignation or removal of the other persons, who have from time to time been provisionally appointed to fill the office of chief superintendent, a vacancy has arisen in the said office.—Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and skill of our trusty and well-beloved sir Henry Pottinger, a baronet of our United Kingdom, and a colonel in the service of the east India company, do by these presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in us vested by the said act of parliament, appoint him the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, to be chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade. And we do declare and direct, that the office of him the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, as such chief superintendent aforesaid, shall be holden during the pleasure of us, our heirs, and successors:—And we do hereby strictly charge and require him, the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, in the execution of this our commission, to conform to, and observe, all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our royal sign manual, or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our privy council, or by us through one of our principal secretaries of state.

Given at our court at Buckingham palace, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the fourth year of our reign.
By her majesty's command.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, commissioner.
True copy. G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

NOTIFICATION.
In taking charge of the offices of her majesty's sole plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions, with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all her majesty's subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt, towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honorable and lasting peace.

Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that amongst the persons to whom this notification is addressed, there are few individuals who are not as well qualified as himself, to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial government of Canton. He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of action hostilities in this province; and it accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for Sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relation with the emperor, and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril.

Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his predecessor, connected with the island of Hongkong, will remain in force until the pleasure of her majesty regarding that island, and those arrangements, shall be received; and on this point, Sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public notice issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last. Dated at Macao on the 12th day of August, 1841.
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

If the above words prove mere bombast, we greatly mistake the character of the Diplomatist; we think, we hope Sir Henry will bring matters to an early and safe adjustment, that speedy redress may be obtained for past injuries, and the China Trade placed upon a secure and advantageous footing for the future.

The Shipping in the China Seas appear to have experienced and severely suffered from the effects of two typhoons, one on the 21st

July and a second but less severe, on the 7th of the same month. Our China contemporaries give a long list of misfortunes. The *James Laing* was totally lost in the first typhoon. The captain and part of the crew saved themselves on Kowe Chow Island and were taken from thence on board the Steamers *Queen* and *Nemesis*. The rest of the crew, nine in number and Mrs. Pritchard we regret to learn, were drowned. The *Prince George* was a total wreck, and the crew taken on board the *Queen*. The *Rose* Schooner is supposed to have foundered and the commander and crew, with the exception of a sea-cunny picked up by Captain Fraser of the *Good Success*, are supposed to have found a watery grave. It was feared H. M. S. *Conway* had fallen in with the Typhoon and foundered.

29. From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that, the whole of the Arabs taken at Badamee have been tried and sentenced to death. The commission is now trying about 30 or 40 of our own subjects, who aided the Arabs,—four of the latter have suffered the last penalty of the law, but surely the Government cannot intend that the whole of these unfortunate men are to be treated as felons: they are not, and never were our subjects; and as prisoners, if nothing will satisfy vengeance but the forfeiture of their lives let the execution be a military one. Three or four of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and no doubt will be spared.

We learn from the same source that the General Commanding received a report that a large body of Arabs were concealing themselves in a jungle, not far from Belgaum.

Mr. Shaw had left Dharwar. At the gates of that place there are two 9 pounders placed to give a hearty reception to the Arabs, should they make an attempt upon the jail.

The *Times Extraordinary* certainly contains an extraordinary item or two that, we are led to expect in to-days *Times* a regular tirade of abuse not upon Capt. Elliott, individually because the *Times*, unlike Lord Brougham can stoop to those present and bully an absent being whose nervous arm is not likely to impress our contemporary with a sense of error or correct the abuse lavished upon the ill fated head of any unfortunate victim within reach of its invectives.

Our contemporary announces that for the first time within these two years he has discovered that the differences with China are no longer "operations" but called "a war,"—which by the way is no peaceable intimation of the estimation in which Sir Henry Pottinger is held by the *Times*: and also that instead of addressing and treating the Chinese officers with respect, Sir Henry applies to them epithets which do not widely differ from the dishonorable encomiums the *Times* has passed upon the "Myterious personage," Captain Elliott. Sir Henry however, appears less to consider the convenience and pecuniary ends of the merchants, and declares that his primary object is not what our contemporary insisted upon being the duty of Captain Elliott, namely, to obtain the money for the Opium, but to pass by their claims as a matter of trifling import, and "devote his undivided energies and thoughts in securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits and other interests" to interfere or in any way influence his measures. What will the *Times* say to this? for hitherto the dictum of our contemporary was, that the merchants ought first to have been indemnified, that every other consideration was of minor importance to the commercial interests, and that for the latter alone, all his energies should be directed. The *Times* we are sure will not relish the estimation in which Sir Henry holds its sage, yes, very sage recommendations. Peace, Peace, "honorable and lasting Peace" is to be obtained according to the *Times* without negotiation. Captain Elliott proved that he was no less anxious for so happy a result; and, not having offensive instructions from the Home Government, he endeavoured to obtain a lasting peace, in which he was ultimately unsuccessful. His successor has not yet discovered anything to alter in the acts of his predecessor, and, consequently, had not found out that Captain Elliott was "a fool" or that his measures were "void of anything worthy of being admired or appreciated."

The fact is, Captain Elliott from the commencement paid too much deference to the wants, opinions and inclinations of the merchants, Sir Henry Pottinger declares his intention of overlooking them altogether, and to "devote his undivided attention" to peace only, leaving all other matters for subsequent adjustment, and, by cautioning the merchants against hazarding their property or in the event of seizure or destruction, clearing himself of all responsibility in the matter, it is clear that if expediency suggests or necessity demands he will immediately resort to strong measures. Sir Henry has therefore by this declaration freed him-

self from the great anxiety experienced by Captain Elliott: the latter made frequent complaints of the speculative disposition and determination of several merchants, who prematurely proceeded to Canton on every interval of negotiation to get a profit of 200 per cent, and, on the principle, nothing hazardous nothing have were treated with great consideration by Captain Elliott, notwithstanding the loss was through their own eagerness for gain.

30. It is said that a letter has been received in Bombay from Sholapore stating that the report of guns was distinctly heard at the latter place as if some serious engagement had taken place with, as we suppose, the Arabs infesting that neighbourhood.

The Volunteers of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment of Foot, lately arrived from Aden, we hear, are to be removed from the Town Barracks to Colaba, to make room for H. M. 4th Light Dragoons coming down from Kirkee to embark for England.

We have received a polite letter from the Reverend A. Goode, Chaplain of Kirkee, explaining the true state of the Spiritual aids at that station, and correcting some discrepancies we inadvertently permitted to pass through our pages. We are pleased to learn that as soon as ever the Church is completed, it will immediately be opened for Divine Service, in the mean time the Devotional exercises of Religion are performed in a building used as a Church, but now required by the Military authorities for other purposes, which circumstance has induced the Committee to urge the completion of the new Building that Religious Services at Kirkee may suffer no interruption.

The Times of yesterday contains a communication purporting to be an "official Document", which our co temporary has published at the request of the Portuguese authorities. The article which wears the appearance of an "official document" in the "General Department" "No. 371" contains a sally of abuse against, not the head but the heels of General Mahrino, the late Governor of Mosambique, who left Bombay by the last Steamer: It is a pretty specimen of the "official documents" dispatched by Captain Lopes de Lima, the acting Governor of Goa, to Her Christian Majesty's government at Lisbon. Well might the Editor of the Times give an extra dip into the inkstand to enable his pen to affix a couple of notes of admiration to the proof of character and nationality the "official document" contained.

The epistle of the acting Governor—we beg pardon, we should say Governor General—of the Portuguese settlements in India, is so replete with inaccuracies and anomalous statements, that we are disposed to examine its contents. In the first place Captain de Lima states that "having learned that in several Newspapers (which I in general do not read, not having time to spare for that purpose) there appeared a letter from Brigadier Joaquim Pereira Mahrino to the commanding officer at Belgaum, requesting assistance, for which he either did not wait, or without which he reached safe and sound his destination, in which letter I have been treated in a degrading manner by that unworthy Portuguese officer." Now we would ask the worthy acting Governor in which of the many journals he had not time to read that a letter appeared from General Mahrino? Captain de Lima subsequently procured No. 35 of the Portuguese paper in Bombay and discovered the charges against himself. If we do not greatly err we were the first to bring to public notice the ill treatment of General Mahrino on his arrival at Goa; but we have neither published, nor have we seen published, any letter to the commanding officer at Belgaum, unworthy the pen of a General Officer at the time under restraint. We distinctly stated that an application was made to the British authorities at Belgaum for protection in consequence of the General's being made a prisoner, immediately on his arrival at Pangim, his not being permitted to go on shore, and the arrest of the General's Secretary who landed and went in search of apartments; these facts have not, and cannot be gainsaid by Captain de Lima.

In the second place the attempt at recrimination by Captain de Lima is puerile in the extreme; and the charges he brings against General Mahrino bear prima facie evidence of their fallacy, and at the same time prove the malevolence of feeling which suggested them. The characters of General Mahrino and Captain de Lima are too well known by the Portuguese to mislead the impartial reader from the fact, that had the General landed at Goa the Portuguese there would have risen to the exception of one man (Sr. Cipriano) in favor of General Mahrino—a man endeared to the Colonial subjects of Portugal from his untainted integrity of character, benevolence of feeling

and loyal attachment to the best interests of Her Christian Majesty; in contradistinction to this the policy and conduct of Captain de Lima is repugnant to the sentiments of loyalty inspired in the breast of every true Portuguese by the last Charter, and the brand affixed upon him when at the de Verde islands has not been removed; but on the contrary every day has but served to develop his wrong disposition in carrying out the injurious schemes his loquacious mind has projected.

How the very reverse of acting unworthy the conduct an officer and a gentleman has been the case with General Mahrino; our readers, having had the communications of the General frequently before them, are able to judge; and, how disreputably Captain de Lima behaved to the General,—far his superior in rank, talent, and character,—has been palpably apparent.

The last para. of the worthy maligner of a brave General and Slave suppresser will alight upon the head of the writer who could pen such epithets as grace the conclusion of an "official document" to the Minister of Marine at Lisbon.

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1841

SINCE the first of September, the date of our last intelligence received for the Overland Dispatch to England, we have news to communicate from various sources, though the chief amount of intelligence is from China, as will be seen from the space devoted to the Chinese question.

In looking round at the state of India, and the whole extent of dominions east of the Mediterranean, we cannot conclude that, every thing wears an auspicious aspect; on the contrary, our political horizon is dark and gloomy, and in more parts than one wears a threatening aspect. The attention of the Government of India is not merely directed to the movements and policy of the nations bordering upon Hindoostan, whose operations are far from wearing a continued friendly and peaceable appearance; but even in the Native Durbars of Princes and States in allegiance to the Company there is manifest a spirit of provoked complaint and discontent. The fact is, the Princes of India have found out at too late a period that Supremacy in India is the paramount object of the Company, whose professed friendship for maintaining the integrity of the several states has been belied by subsequent acts of unnecessary interference and cruel oppression. His Highness the Nizam begins to find the yoke too galling: the movements and cogitations of his Durbar do not appear to promise fair for another Seven years continuance of the Gadee at Hyderabad. We write from authentic information received through an exclusive channel, and refer our readers to the columns of the GAZETTE and Overland Summary.

In Cabool and Kohistan our troops have had several brushes with the chiefs who will not acknowledge our authority, or that of our Ally Shah Shoojah Ool Moolk. Our alliance with the King of Cabool is in the present state of our Exchequer, a lamentable and ruinously expensive proof of the bad policy displayed by the Executive government of India.

In Scinde matters we cannot be said to have bettered our condition, or do we deserve it for interfering with what at the time did not immediately concern us. Nusseer Khan after his surrender became and still continues the guest of Colonel Stacey.

The Sikhs and Nepaules, are at variance and pursuing schemes of plunder and death. They have not yet made inroads upon our territories sufficient to call for our interference.

By the arrival of the *Atalanta* from Macao we are in possession of intelligence from China to the 24th of August. In our columns will be found, copious remarks upon the state and prospects of our relations with that Country. Sir Gordon Bremer and Captain Elliot the ex-joint plenipotentiaries arrived at Bombay in the *Atalanta*, and proceed to Europe in the Steamer which leaves for Suez to-day.

Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived at China safe and in good Health. Sir Henry published a notification, declaring that the truce and terms agreed to by Captain, on the 27th May would still continue, unless broken by the Chinese, which circumstance, if it took place would be visited with immediate and severe measures. The Admiral joined the Naval force at Hong Kong, and immediately sailed for the northward, for what purpose had not transpired, but it may probably have been merely to ascertain the effect of a cruise upon the health of the crews of the different vessels, many men of the various Ships crews being in a most debilitated state for want of a change of air and proper exercise.

It will be seen from our columns that two severe Typhoons have caused great devastation among the Shipping in the Chinese Seas. Captain Elliot, and Sir Gordon Bremer were wrecked and fell into the hands

of some Chinese, who, had they known the name and rank of their booty would not have accepted the salvage redemption of 3,000 Dollars. The ex-plenips were not treated in a courteous manner,—unless Chinese friendship is like Paddy's regard—who "for love 'll knock you down."—Sir Gordon Bremer got knocked down and was stripped, naked; when he returned to Macao he landed in a Guernsey Frock and a pair of Cotton drawers. Lord A. Beauclerk also reached Macao after "perils by sea and land"—the triomph may thank their stars that they were not like Lieut. Douglas, caged and dawk'd to Canton.

The following leave by the Steamer *Cleo. patra* this day for Suez.

Sir Gordon Bremer and Captain Elliot, ex-plenipotentiaries; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James, Madras Army; Mrs. Elliott and Child; General Ventura, Mademoiselle Ventura; Captain Lowe, 4th Light Dragoons; Captain and Mrs. Hartley; Rev. E. Mainwaring; Mons. J. B. Tassin of Calcutta; William Nash, Esq.; C. Duat, Esq.; George Skelton, Esq.; Captain Warren, R. N.; — Anderson, Esq.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date of intelligence. Locations include ADRN, AGR, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, etc. Dates range from Aug 24 to Sept 5.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGES. At Poona, on Tuesday the 31st August, by the Rev. Edward Mainwaring, Lieut. William Loch, 1st light cavalry, to Catherine, youngest daughter of James Oon, esq., late president of the medical board. BIRTHS. On the 2d September, the lady of the reverend Dr. Stevenson, of a daughter. At Ahmedabad, on Saturday the 21st August, the wife of Mr. Frederick William Proctor, head clerk of the Ahmedabad Court of Adawlat, of a son. At Nasick, on the morning of the 5th September, the lady of Francis Wilmer Watkins, civil surgeon, of a son. At Mezzagon, on the 8th September, the lady of J. Skinner, Esq., of a son. At Bhojpur on the 10th August, the wife of Mr. C. Williamson, of the ordnance department, of a son. At Bhojpur on the 3d September, the lady of Lieut. Williams Brown, Adjutant 12th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Bombay, on the 12th September, Mrs. Robert Craig, of a daughter. At Cawnpore, on Thursday the 29th August, the lady of Lieutenant Andrew Crawford, H. M. Shah Soojah's 1st Regiment Cavalry, of a daughter. At Malgaum, on the 5th September, the lady of Captain Bayley, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Ahmedabad, on the 3d September, the lady of W. B. Taylor esq., surgeon 3d Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Poona, on Tuesday the 21st September, the lady of Captain Skinner, 9th regt. native infantry, of a son. DEATHS. At Poona, on the night of the 29th August, Thomas Edward, the infant son of the Rev. George Candy, aged 11 months. At Ahmednagar, on the morning of the 31st August, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of Lieut. R. C. Wormald, Artillery, aged 2 months and 27 days. On the 10th August, at Rajkot, in the 29th year of his age, the Rev. Alexander Kerr, one of the first missionaries to Katiawar from the Presbytery Church in Ireland. Cut off at the outset of his missionary career. While ardently studying the language of the people among whom he hoped to have spent his days, and to whom he earnestly desired to devote talents and energies which his friends admired as particularly adapted to their necessities, he leaves the infant mission to lament a loss not soon to be repaired. He died as he had lived, in the realizing faith of that gospel which he had come to proclaim among the heathen; and his friends are consoled by the knowledge that his end was peace, and by the assurance by the morning of the 24th August, of cholera, the beloved wife of Mr. Lawrence Baptista, clerk in the Secretary's office, aged 18 years and 4 months, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant aged about 8 months, and other relatives to bemoan her sad and irreparable loss. CALCUTTA. MARRIAGES. At St. Andrew's Church, on the 17th August, by the Revd. James Charles, D. C. L. Clint, Esq., Professor Hooghly College, to Miss Mary Dunlop, daughter of Col. W. Dunlop, Quarter Master General of the Army. At the Cathedral, on the 17th August, by the Rev. Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. H. B. Conner, Commander of the ship *Benares*, to Mary Anne Matilda, daughter of Mr. R. Kerr, of the Auditor General's Office. On the 7th instant, at the Mission house Supulho, by the Revd. J. Jamieson, Mr. William Jackson, to Mrs. Charles, Relict of the late Mr. Walter Charles. At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th August, at St. Andrew's church, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, Robert Angus, esq., of the armenian philanthropic academy, to Mrs. E. Mitchell, relict of the late Peter Mitchell, of the country service. At Calcutta, on the 29th August, at the cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, captain Charles Fowle, to Miss Mary Anne Driscoll. At Calcutta, by license, on the 10th August, by the Reverend J. Carshore, at christ church, Mr. John Perie Bennett, assistant Overseer D. P. Works, to Miss Eliza Reid. At Dargeshing, on the 3d August, of A. Campbell, esq., superintendent of that place, Mr. James Henry Smith, post master of Tistalech, to Miss Frances Jane Elizabeth Bellow, of Kursing. On the 9th August, at the residence Cabool, Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, to Miss A. Sale, youngest daughter of major general Sir R. Sale, R. At Moughly, on the 15th August, Mr. J. B. Angus, assistant superintendent of police, L. P., to Miss Mary Page, daughter of the late captain Page, of invalids. At Moughly, on the 1st September, by the Reverend J. H. A. Rudd, Lieutenant J. P. Caulfield, of the 3d regiment N. I., youngest son of Colonel Caulfield, C. B., of the cavalry, and late resident at Lucknow, to Elzior Agnes, youngest daughter of T. Barlow esq., of Mirzapore. At Calcutta, on the 9th September, at the Cathedral, by the venerable archdeacon T. Deatly, Henry, youngest son of the Reverend G. A. Howe, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex, to Helen Louisa, daughter of the late R. B. Lloyd, esq., commissioner of the court requests. At Calcutta, on the 9th September, Mr. Charles K. Dove, to Miss Charlotte Agnes Smith, daughter of the late captain Adoniah Smith, of the 50th native infantry. BIRTHS. At Calcutta, on the 7th August, Mrs. William Preston, of a daughter. In Calcutta, on the 18th August, the lady of James Hume, Esq., of a son. At Calcutta, on the 17th August, the wife of Mr. A. Rose, of a daughter. At Nazereah, Upper Assam, on the 29th July, Mrs. G. Willis, of a son. At Dhoozy, Tirhoot, on the 29th July, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq., of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 12th August, the lady of R. J. Rose, Esq., of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 17th August, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a son. At Patna, on the 12th August, the lady of George Frederick Houlton Esq., Civil Service, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 7th August, Mrs. Rayson, of a son. At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 8th August, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter. At Delhi, on the 20th August, the Lady of Captain J. M. Drake, 49th N. I., of a Daughter. On the 7th instant, at Joorjoonoo the lady of W. R. Forster Esq. Siskawa die Brigade of a son. At Delhi, on the morning of the 24th inst. the wife of Mr. G. Daniel, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a son. At Allahabad, on the evening of the 15th August, the lady of Lieutenant J. Innes, of twins, still born. At Ghazepore, on the 19th August, the lady of Captain Naylor, 2d European regiment, of a son.

At Ranegunge, on the 23d August, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, of a son. At Segowlee, in Chumprun, on the 2d August, the lady of Lieutenant J. H. Terris, acting major of brigade, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 20th August, the lady of H. T. E. Critchley esq., of a son. At Mysore, on the 14th August, the lady of Captain Robert Deavan, 31st regiment native infantry, of a son. At Calcutta, on Friday the 27th August, Mrs. George Dick, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 29th August, the wife of Richard Saunders, esq., of a daughter. At Chittagong, on the 21st August, the lady of C. Mackey, esq., of a son. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 4th September, the wife of Mr. John Hughes, veterinary surgeon, of a daughter. At Chatternagore, on Wednesday the 1st September, the lady of W. T. Daves, esq., of a son. At Dacca, on the 1st September, the lady of R. Longham, esq., civil service, of a son. At Mussoorie, on the 5th August, the lady of H. T. Lane, esq., civil service, of a son. At Cawnpore, on Thursday the 29th August, the lady of Lieutenant Andrew Crawford, H. M. Shah Soojah's 1st regiment of cavalry, of a daughter. At Koderge, on the morning of the 5th September, the wife of Mr. L. L. Rousseau, Postmaster, of a daughter. At Benares, on the 21st August, the lady of major Carpenter, 48th regiment Madras army, of a daughter. At Kailwarth, Mussoorie, on the 25th August, the lady of Captain Frederick Angelo, 7th regiment light cavalry, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 9th September, Mrs. Cooper, the wife of Mr. W. J. Cooper, honorable company's service, of a daughter. At Chunar, on the 4th September, the lady of R. Brown, esq., Garrison Surgeon of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. Edouards, widow of the late Mr. J. Edouards, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 8th September, Mrs. W. H. Byrne, of a son. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th September, the wife of Mr. J. A. P. Murray, of a daughter. At Agra, on Thursday, the 29th August, the wife of Mr. J. Yates, of a daughter. At Trichinopoly, on the 20th August, the lady of Captain Cantia, 15th native infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS. At Fort William, on Thursday, the 29th July, Annie Chapman, the beloved and infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, H. M. 49th Foot. At Calcutta, on the 18th August, Mr. Alfred Linnner, Honorable Company's Marine, aged 17 years. At Calcutta, on the morning of the 14th August, Sarah Emily, daughter of Edmund Wilkinson, Esq., of the Calcutta Custom House, aged 20 years. At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Mr. David Parsick, Junior, Esq., aged 4 months and 16 days. At Burdwan, early on the morning of the 10th August, of consumption, Jospheryall Ramo, one of the uncles-in-law of the Maha Rajah of Burdwan, in the 30th year of his age, sincerely and deeply regretted by his brothers and those who had the pleasure of knowing him. At Kabanachur, on the 8th August, the infant daughter of Peter MacDonnell, Esq. At Singapore, on the 23d June, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Captain James Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Bengal Army, aged 7 months. At Delhi, on the 6th Instant, Emma Ellen, aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas. At Pughnam, near Cabul, on 26th July, Henry Richard youngest son of Lieut. Vincent Esry, Deputy Commissary of ordnance, aged 11 months and 7 days. On the 17th Instant at Joonpooe the infant boy of Mrs. Forster, aged 17th months. At Moughly, on the 10th August, Mr. T. W. Thompson, Son of the Reverend J. T. Thompson, aged 28 years, 4 months, and 9 days; deeply and deservedly regretted by all his afflicted relatives. "Them that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him." At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mr. Charles Vaughan. At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Master Charles Edwards, aged 7 months. At Calcutta, on Friday the 20th August, Richard Peake Byron, Esq., commander bark John White. At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mr. Henry Phillips, late an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 38 years. At Coolyazar, on the 22d August, Mr. William Collins, of the ship York. In Chowringhee, on Monday the 23d August, after a short but painful illness, borne without a murmur, Miss Sophia Elizabeth Lloyd, second daughter of the late R. B. Lloyd, esq., many years commissioner of the court of requests. All who knew her, justly appreciated her worth while living, and many are left who deeply grieve for the loss of affectionate sister and a true friend, aged 30 years. At Segowlee, on the 22d June, of sudden illness, Mr. Henry Brown, 12th regiment native infantry, aged 21 years and 21 days. At Burdwan, on the 19th August, Robert John, the beloved son of Mr. R. Erskine, aged 1 year and 11 months. At Calcutta, on Friday the 27th August, after a painful and protracted period of illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, relict of the late Mr. S. H. Hunt, aged 62 years and 15 days. At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Mr. W. H. Banton, aged 55 years. At Bishop's college, on the 29th August, Anna Venkata, the beloved wife of Joseph Venkata, bishop's college press, aged 28 years, leaving three children and a large circle of friends to bemoan their loss. At Singapore, on the 10th July, Captain Andrew Conacher, aged 37 years, late Commander of the Brig *Warrior*, of Hull, and member of the firm of Allan, Paton and Co., merchants and agents, aged 36 years. At Putturgah Factory, Bhangpore, on the 14th August, Henri Sanbelle, aged 27 years and 4 months, deeply regretted by his relations and friends. At Cawnpore, on the 23d August, Caroline Charlotte, the lady of Captain Charles Campbell, deputy pay master, and eldest daughter of James Wemyss, esq., civil service, aged 33 years and 9 months. At Kabanachur, on the 28th August, William John, the infant son of the Revd. C. H. Blumhardt, aged 8 months and 24 days. At Calcutta, on the 6th September, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. B. Gonsalves, Mrs. L. P. d'Souza, wife of M. d'Souza, esq. merchant, aged 27 years, months and 18 days. At Arrah, on the morning of the 31st August, of fever, after an illness of 8 days, Henry Case Basse, esq., civil service, deeply and deservedly regretted. At Calcutta, on the 4th September, on his way home from New South Wales, Allan, eldest son of Allan Fairlour, esq., of Belleville, Glasgow, aged 30 years. At Calcutta, on the 4th September, George Wilding, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ghisholm, aged 9 months and 14 days. At Calcutta, on the 5th September, Miss Louisa Sophia Nyss, aged 15 years. At Mirzapore, on the 23d August, William Alexander, the infant son of W. Gordon, esq., civil surgeon, aged 11 months and 10 days. At Allypore, on Friday the 27th August, Miss Louisa Thornton, second and beloved daughter of major S. L. Thornton, 13th regiment native infantry. At Segowlee, on the 1st September, major Banbury, of the 40th regiment native infantry, justly regretted by his brother officers. At the General Hospital, on the 4th September, Mr. James Forbes, M. C. N., aged 22 years and 1 month. At Calcutta, on the 8th September, Etienne Auguste Germain, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Germain and Co., aged 29 years. At Hazareebagh, on the 1st September, Margaret Anne, infant daughter of Edmund Bous, esq., assistant surgeon, aged 6 months. At Agra, on the 28th August, Mrs. Sarah Torball, wife of Mr. H. M. Turnbull, aged 29 years and 3 months, sincerely regretted. At Delhi, on the 20th August, William Ingram Press, esq., Patrolling Officer N. W. Frontier Line, aged 22 years and 1 month, most deeply and sincerely lamented by his relatives and brother officers. At Calcutta, on the 8th September, Mr. Castle Hard, late Accountant to Messrs. Flecker and Co., aged 29 years, 7 months, and 29 days. At Agra, on the 29th August, after a very short illness of 9 days, Mr. Lawrence Bastique, aged 64 years, deeply lamented by his family and friends. At Calcutt, on Thursday morning, the 17th August, Mr. Joseph Anacleto Pinto, aged 40 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and four children to deplore their irreparable loss. MADRAS. MARRIAGES. At the Vepery church, by the Rev. H. Costerill, A. M., on Monday the 13th Sept., Mr. James Brown son of the late master of the Vepery Academy, to Elizabeth Mason, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Sharpley, of the Government Bank. At Secunderabad, on the 8th Sept., by the Rev. G. H. Evans, Fred C. Lewis, esq., to Eliza Bird, eldest daughter of the late captain Jos. Andrews, M. C. S., and niece of major general Hardwick, late Bengal artillery. At Coringa, by special License, on the 1st September, by G. A. Smith, Esq., Magistrate of Rajahmundry, Mr. Robert W. Moppen, Marine, to Miss Catherine Emmeline, eldest daughter of E. Pascale, Esq. At the South Kirk, by special License, on the 2nd September, by the Rev. R. K. Hamilton, A. M., Mr. Arthur Walter, to Miss Susan Maria, fourth daughter of R. W. Moppen Esq. BIRTHS. BIRTH.—At Arcot, on the 13th August, the lady of Augustus J. Curtis, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, of a daughter. At Bangalore, on the morning of the 15th August, Mr. J. F. Miller, of a daughter. At Arcot, on the 27th August, Mrs. M. Erskine, wife of Mr. apothecary W. Erskine, of a daughter. On the 30th August, the wife of J. G. S. Bruno, esq., civil service of a daughter. At Ootacamund, on the 28th of August last, the lady of Captain K Taylor, of the 3d light cavalry, of a son. At Treadnam, on the 28th August, the wife of the Revd. John Cox, missionary, of a daughter. At Bellary, on the 17th August, the lady of Captain C. W. Rolland, artillery, of a daughter. At Masulipatan, on Wednesday the 8th of Sept., the lady of P. Grant, esq., C. S., of a daughter. DEATHS. At Palmitocottah, on Tuesday the 24th of August, of Dysentery and Inflammation of the Spleen, Mr. Edward Henry Brock, late merchant of Colombo, and First Master of Thompson's Seminary, Thiruvelli, eldest son of the late George Shaw Brock, esq., ordnance store keeper at Colombo, aged 22 years and 9 months. At Hurrebury, on the 30th August, the infant daughter of cap. Humphreys, 33d regiment native infantry, aged 9 months and 19 days. At Bangalore, on the 11th Sept., of abscess in the liver, the beloved wife of G. Knox, esq., garrison surgeon,—in her health and strength she sought her Saviour. At Madras, on the 11th Sept., 1st lieutenant J. Inverarity, of the engineers. At Madras, on the 11th Sept., Lieutenant D. G. Taylor, of the 1st N. V.

CABOOL AND KOHISTAN.

The only news we have from the North West is the following letter giving an account of the murder of Mr. O'Gorman at Candahar, alluded to in our Supplement of Saturday last. The letter is dated the 26th July:—

"I lament to inform you that, a most respectable and well conducted European met with his death yesterday morning from the hands of a murderous Afghan, he was a Mr. O'Gorman, who had accompanied Major Todd on his mission to Herat in capacity of writer and who remained here on that Officer's departure for Hindoostan. He was quietly taking his morning walk through the Chasons, when the villain watching his opportunity, quietly walked up to him and buried his murderous Chaco in his bowels; he immediately attempted to repeat the blow, when a recruit of the 38th, who was on the spot, brought him to the ground by a severe blow of a Lathie across the temple; he endeavoured to rise, whereupon the sepoy repeated the dose which enabled him to secure the culprit and hand him over to the Civil authorities. An hour had scarcely elapsed when the perpetrator of the foul deed was launched into eternity, being blown from a gun. The poor unoffending European survived but a few hours when he expired from internal hemorrhage. It is not extraordinary that the Political authority will so far insult Christian feeling, by the execution of those villains on the Sabbath day, which he has done in the two instances since my arrival here. Immediately before the execution of the felon, he confessed he had followed a Palanquin for a great distance, watching for an opportunity to murder the Feringhee in it, but not being able to effect that, the Palanquin having turned up a narrow gully, he returned and met his unfortunate victim. It is supposed that Dr. Jacob, of the 38th N. I. was the person intended in the first instance, he having just passed that way in his Palanquin proceeding to his hospital. He further stated that there were seven more men in the city who had bound themselves by oath on the Koran to destroy every European they could meet with, having an opportunity. The tragic scene was scarcely concluded when an armed Seward presented himself in the evening at one of the gates of the city, demanding admittance of the sentry on duty; the sentinel declined, saying if he divested himself of his arms he might do so, but that his orders were to admit no armed man through the gate after night fall. On this the Seward drew his pistol and fired, but fortunately, though the sentry was quite close to him, he missed his mark, the sepoy then presented his fixed bayonet at the horse to prevent his entrance whereupon the Seward drew his sabre and wounded the man in three places, who however finally succeeded in securing him. It is said the scoundrel is one of Mr. Macpherson's Sowars, who accompanied him a few days since from Quetta. My servants just now inform me that he is this moment to expiate his crime on the gallows.—Delhi Gazette, Aug. 25.

We received a letter from Cabool on Saturday, dated the 27th July, from which we make the following extract:—

"There is the devil to pay; the King's Grandson got a right good kicking from an Officer the day before yesterday; the Officer was on horseback and the Prince in passing by told him in a rude manner to get out of his way, but on his not moving the Prince struck him, for which he got well served out and no mistake; we are to have a Court of Enquiry on the subject shortly.—Ibid.

As we have received some interesting and not unimportant intelligence from Afghanistan since our regular issue, we circulate to-day's Supplement to all our subscribers to the Gazette, it will, we hope, serve to show them that we keep our promise, and perhaps induce some who still hold back to send us their names. We only received the remaining portion of our Overland papers yesterday. The news to which we alluded above is an account from the Camp of the 16th N. I. and 5th Cavalry, &c., who were stationed between Ghuzni and Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and who found it absolutely necessary to move out to put to rout the Ghilzies who had again congregated in great numbers and who threatened an attack upon the detachment. On the night of the 1st instant, the Camp was broken up and about 22 of the detachment came up to Bek-ur, 18 miles, where it was said the enemy were, the had, however retired to a pass about two miles off, which was swarming with numbers of horse and foot; to drive them out was a matter of course, and this was cleverly executed by a detachment of 2 Companies of the 16th, a troop of the 5th Cavalry and guns. The detachment consisting of three troops of the 5th Light Cavalry, the 16th N. I. and three of Shah's guns arrived safely at the valley from which our news is dated about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant, well knocked up after a tiresome and scrambling march, up hill and down dale of 25 miles.

The enemy continued increasing until the 5th instant, and kept a strict watch upon our troops day and night, the numbers at length apparently amounted to three thousand, and the Ghilzies having made an attack upon the grass cutters of the camp, the Resallah of Local Horse (the 4th) under Lieut Walker dashed at them first and cut up about 200 of them. A troop of the 5th Cavalry under Lieutenant Basset attacked another party and cut up some 20 of them, we regret to say that Lieutenant Basset was very severely wounded by a musket shot through the thigh; Lieutenant Walker's horse was shot dead under him but he escaped. Five Companies of the 16th N. I. now about two miles off, the enemy moved off. A troop of the 4th Cavalry, some 25 men, under Captain Oldfield had been detached to a pass in the neighbourhood and charged about 500 of the enemy, slaughtering it is reported, 20 or 30, driving the others off, two Companies of the 43d N. I. who had supported the Cavalry killed 8 or 10, and the enemy for the present moved off, we forgot to mention that the detachment was joined by the Local Horse on the 2nd and by three Companies of the 43d N. I. on the 3d instant. The position occupied by the detachment is stated to be a strong one; the valley which is beautiful and abounding with small forts, some of which are in ruins while the others await destruction. The troops of all arms are said to have behaved most gallantly and hope for another opportunity of showing their courage, and are in high spirits at having work in prospect.

The Gooroo, who played so conspicuous a part in Colonel Wymer's attack gave himself up to Major Leach on the 5th instant. It appears more than probable, from our Cabool letters of the 1st instant, that the 16th N. I. and 43d N. I. will go to Candahar! The prospects of relief if this be the case. The 16th N. I., 4th Local Horse about half the 5th Cavalry and half the 43d, with three of the Shah's guns remain in the valley, the other portion of the 5th Cavalry and the 43d were sent on to the pass at Tazie on the first movement of the detachment.

We learn that only three grass cutters were killed, and some sepoy wounded, and although Lieutenant Basset's thigh was much shattered below the groin that he was doing as well as could possibly be expected, the day after the action. Seven Chiefs are said to have been killed.

A Nijroz campaign is still talked of, but the political duty all warlike intentions. The only remarkable event which have lately occurred in Cabool itself, took place on the 9th instant, when one Officer was married and another bitten by a mad-dog.—Delhi Gazette, August 28.

A HASTY NOTE FROM A FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENT informs us, that the 5th Cavalry have had a brush with some Gilzee rebels, who were in great force, on very rough ground. The Cavalry being in advance of the Infantry, charged, ere the latter could come up, and captured ten of the rebel Chiefs. Lieutenant Basset of the 5th had his thigh broken, close to the groin, but was expected to recover. The defeat of the rebel force was complete owing chiefly to the gallant efforts of the Cavalry and Lieutenant Walker's irregular Horse. The conduct of the 5th in this affair, will serve as a "per contra" to that of the now nameless Corps, at Purwan Durra. In an extract from the Dehlee Gazette, further particulars are given.—Agra Ukbar, Sept. 2.

We have received sundry letters from Cabul and the Camp of the detachment in the Ghilzie country, and give such extracts from them as may be interesting, the account of the operations of the 5th instant is more detailed than that we gave in our Supplement of Saturday last and speaks well for the abused Cavalry. There seems to be two opinions regarding General Elphinstone, who returns to India in progress to England; but, from all we have heard and seen of him, we believe him to be a strict Officer, a little too particular perhaps as to dress, but certainly a terror to those who love ease with or without dignity, we shall give both our correspondents opinions on the Veteran's departure. Of the late affair with the Ghilzies a correspondent says:—

"At 8 A.M. some firing was heard in the hills to the left of our camp, when Captain Walker and Ensign Chamberlain of the 16th, who had been taking their morning ride escorted by a few men of the 4th Local Horse proceeded to the spot, whence the sound came—on arriving there they found that the Cavalry grass cutters had been attacked by the rebel tribes who were fast assembling—Captain W. was obliged, from the smallness of his party, to remain inactive until joined by the remainder of his Resallah when he attacked the enemy, who by that time had increased to from 300 to 350. The latter retreated before the gallant "yellow boys" who on this, as on many other occasions when engaged with an enemy, maintained their well earned reputation. The horses of the Locals being much blown in the hills were unable to pursue the enemy's Cavalry farther, but coming up with the Infantry made a good account of them—Captain Walker had his horse killed under him. He killed 3 men with his own hand and Ensign Chamberlain 4. The latter Officer would have laid a greater number hors de combat, but that his sabre broke in two. A troop of the 5th Cavalry under Lieut. Basset joined Captain W. but the Locals had nearly done the work when they arrived. However Lieut. B. was unfortunate in having his right thigh smashed by a matchlock ball and several horses of his troop were wounded. The killed on the part of the enemy amounted to about 60, amongst which number was one Chief, whilst on our side there were none killed and but half a dozen slightly wounded.

Five Companies of the 16th were ordered out, but arrived at the scene of action too late to participate in the engagement. Directly in front of Camp on the heights were a couple of thousand men both Cavalry and Infantry, towards them the attention of the party detached from Camp was now turned. A Troop of the 5th Cavalry under Cap. Oldfield with two Companies of the 43d marched direct for their position and before the arrival of the Companies of the 16th the whole of the enemy had been routed leaving some ten or twenty dead behind them—Captain Oldfield was at one time in rather a dangerous situation, being nearly surrounded by the rebels, but he charged them most gallantly, and though his troop was a very weak one indeed, and he was totally unsupported he completely dispersed them. Sooltan Khan and his brother Afzaf are still abroad, and I fear there is little chance of their being induced to yield. The Gooroo (Good Mahomed) came to Camp yesterday morning, and is I believe at Major Leach's tent. He has sworn allegiance to the Shah and is to be allowed to return to his own fort near Tasse—where he promises to pass the remainder of his days in quiet. The political of Candahar seem to be rather uncomfortable, and the daily call is for an increased garrison. It is said that the 16th and 43d go there, and remain till October when they are to form a Brigade with the 42d and return to India under General Natt via the Bala Pass.—Delhi Gazette Sept. 1.

Our letters from Cabul to which we alluded above say:—

My last told you of the corps having five parades for week, but I forgot to tell you that besides that, the men are on duty every 3rd day, this is really too harassing, the consequence is, that the sickness is very great; the 13th have 3 Officers and 76 men sick, 37th Regiment, 4 Officers and 56 men sick, 37th Regiment, 2 Officers and 86 men sick. A Commandant of one of the Regiments called upon the Medical Officer to ask him the cause of such sickness in his corps, the answer was, the men are too hardy worked, this was handed up to the General but what do you think his reply was, why, he thought it would be well if General Sale and his Staff attended by the Commandant and his Staff should visit twice a week the Hospital and Barracks of the Regiment, and report to him if he saw any reason that would make him believe the Regiment would be healthier in Camp than in Barracks. The men of all ranks talk much of their hard duty and say, that after three years we certainly ought to have a little am. General E. has sent in his resignation. You cannot imagine, how anxious all are to leave this cursed country. The Commandant intends charging us 40 Rs. a camel per mensem. Liberal Government; is this all the thanks we get for serving you so faithfully? they ought to give us an increase of pay or carriage free.

Another Correspondent says:— You will have heard of the skirmish in the Ghilzie country, in which two troops of the 5th Cavalry under Lieutenants Oldfield and Basset, greatly distinguished themselves and helped to wipe out the stain which the disastrous affair of Purwan Durra had left on the name of Cavalry in Afghanistan. The troops are said to have been content with their swords and when they got a fair sweep, had no occasion to use them twice against the same opponent. The men of the 4th Local Horse under Lieutenant Walk-

er, showed the same gallantry and daring as the 5th Cavalry.

I am sorry to say we are to lose General Elphinstone, and he as much regrets being obliged to leave Afghanistan as the troops are to lose him. His forethought and consideration for the Officers and men under his command cannot be surpassed, and I hope will be emulated by his successors. Those about his person have of all others reasons to be attached to him, and our society is not soon, I fear, likely to meet with another member equally agreeable and entertaining. General Elphinstone has suffered dreadfully from gout and rheumatism since arrival at Cabool and has at length yielded to the solicitations of his medical advisers who have distinctly told him they cannot be answerable for the consequences of his remaining here during the winter.

The fruit this year is a complete failure, severe hail storms in the beginning of the season completely ruined it—and the apples, peaches, and apricots have suffered particularly. Last year at this time the early pears were in the market, but none have yet made their appearance and I fancy the crop has failed.

Public and private buildings are progressing rapidly, a mile and a half from North to South along the Kohistan road leading to Cabool. After leaving the north gate of the city you come to a fort occupied by the Commissariat, immediately opposite which is a spacious garden belonging to the King. Beyond is another fort not yet complete, then the Cantonment fort, a Regiment of European and 2 of Native Infantry, and a Company of Artillery, next to this is the park or garden of the Envoy and Minister, and last of all, a large walled enclosure, containing the public Offices, and residences of the Officers and Assistants of the Mission.

Since the 7th of the month, there has been a perceptible change in the weather, which is becoming gradually cooler. The noon day heat is still oppressive, but blankets are useful at night. Fleas are, however, near as great a pest as mosquitoes in Bengal and feed as merrily on your carcass. We are speckled o'er from head to foot by these, vermin.—Ibid.

The following is from Kohistan:—

"We are so much out of the world here that we hear nothing hardly of what is doing elsewhere. However I may mention that the Shah's 3d Infantry are about to march to the Gilzee country which, as there is a pretty considerable force already, looks well like. Kohistan is pretty quiet, the Gookhiv supply the place of Lieutenant Moulie's Afghan corps, gone to collect taxes in the Zoormat countries. The people of Nidgerow still harbour Meer Masjedee, and the latter threatens to raise the whole of Kohistan on the news of the first defeat we may sustain elsewhere. He, Meer Masjedee, walks about the country just as he likes, trying to seduce the Kohistan into open rebellion, this ought not to be. The Shah's service has not turned out so advantageous as most persons who joined it, imagined it would; promises, held out to parties on joining it at a time of difficulty, have not been fulfilled. The pay apparently so good, does not allow an Officer to live with half the comfort in Hindostan, this complaint extends even to the Staff Sergeants. The climate is not so good as it was supposed to be, not an Officer hardly of the corps at Cabool, having escaped fever. And lastly, Local rank has been withheld there by allowing supersession.

Major Leach is said to be doing wonders towards the settlement of the Ghilzee country. Mr. no longer Major, Lynch having resigned. Parties there consider Todd's greatest fault to be his upholding a policy which common sense ought to have taught him to be rotten; the universal opinion is, that he is sacrificed to Lord A's errors.—Ibid.

There is a report at Cabul that Colonel Stoddart is again in confinement and that Captain Connolly is also under the displeasure of the King of Bhokhara, we sincerely hope that this is but rumour.—Ibid.

A letter of a date late from Cabool communicates particularly of the recent affair of the 5th Cavalry, which, however, have already appeared. Our account represents it as being on a much smaller scale than our Delhi contemporary would make it appear. It originated in an attack of a body of Gilzees not exceeding 300, -3,000 the Gazette has it, -on the grass cutters of the 5th, and the loss they sustained when driven off by the Troopers, was eighteen—two hundred by the Gazette. Such is the substance of the account sent to us, and as compared with that which appears in the Gaz. it is as an object viewed through the smaller end of the telescope, to its appearance as seen through the larger. Lieutenant Basset was, we are glad to hear, considered out of danger.—Agra Ukbar, Sept. 4.

The following notice of occurrences beyond our mountain frontier may be depended on.

Zwarar Singh and his Sikhs continue to make progress in the conquest of Punjab, carefully avoiding aggression on our allies. They gained their first victory on the 21st of June, at Lungoo near Garokh, a second at Telling, not far from Dassa, on the 30th of July, and a third, on the 7th of August, one march from the celebrated Manzarwar Lake. In the last action, three hundred Sikhs defeated twelve thousand of the Militia and armed Police of the country, losing, it is said, only four men, and killing forty of the poor people who tried to protect their houses. No Troops or assistance of any kind have been sent to them from Lassa.—Ibid.

As we intimated last week, the 16th and 43d Regiments of Native Infantry do not go to Cabul, in fact, the 16th had not as far as Kohistan Gilzie on their march to Candahar, on the 17th ultimo. It is supposed that the "exigencies of the service" will require their presence at Candahar, or in that neighbourhood, at least during the months of September, October, and November, it is expected at present that the corps will leave Candahar about the 1st December to return to India via the Bolan Pass, but this is most uncertain, as we suspect that Government is very far from being assured of Yar Mahomed's real intentions, if the Corps, above mentioned, in company with the 42d N. I. do leave on the 1st December, they will probably reach Ferozpoor about the latter end of February, and Delhi in March, the gallant 16th, it is supposed, will remain in their old quarters here.

The 1st Brigade at Cabool, move into camp on the 1st October, and indeed are the old troops as the prospect of returning, for the hope so often and so long deferred, had almost made the heart sick, and though, we believe the men have saved money, and will return much enriched to their homes, the officers have been great losers, and look forward with some fear to the expenses attendant upon their return, the least the Government could do, would be at once to grant the extra batta, or provide the means of carriage; a subaltern's pay can ill afford 30 rupees a month for a camel.

Our latest letters speak of a probability of the 16th remaining during another season at Candahar, in fact, every thing, as hitherto, must entirely depend upon circumstances. The officers and men are in the highest spirits possible, and in very good health.—Delhi Gazette, September 8.

Just as we were going to Press, we received the following letter from our obliging Correspondent. It contains the latest news from Cabool, besides other matter.

"Thank you for my last—the gents here, particularly the Politicals, are in a great way to discover the prowler into their secrets, the audacious fellow that dared to expose their folly to the world! The Military Secretary, I am given to understand, was directed to vent the Envoy's spleen upon a young man who

was suspected of that greatest of misdemeanors, "writing in the papers," and has been formally warned to not be seen on the Mission premises! The civilians are at last placed under the iron chain of Martial law! The Military Secretary is a gallant son of Mars; he belonged to the glorious 2nd, but was not present at the daring exploits of that corps at Purwan Durrah; he has lately thrown out broad hints that he will bring Mr. Sharp and his thirty-first cousin, your humble admirer, to condign punishment; he will be a long while discovering me, and if he should be so fortunate, he will find in his chagrin, that I am something more than the length of his finger out of his power.

Let us now turn to business, Sir, and pen some of the news. The troops here are on the qui vive to move down—a report is in circulation, that the whole army is to be withdrawn from Afghanistan; and the Shah left to his own resources!! What an excellent manoeuvre after the loss of our ten millions—loss! yes loss—for what end have we gained if we leave the country now? This has been brought about by the influence of Russia, who, when our army has withdrawn, if it actually takes place, will extend its interests to the Sutlej. The Russians are in great repute even in our own Indian Provinces, and their name is mentioned with sublime admiration and awe, by the very best classes of our Indian subjects. I have had oral demonstration of it when in India from a Prince of the house of Delhee, who had received a polished Persian education, and nothing, which I could urge against the absurdity of the opinion, would convince him, that he laboured under a false impression. The Sikhs have the same notions of the power and wealth of Russia, and the Afghans would on any day prefer their rule to ours. If our army is to be withdrawn from Afghanistan, it will do the British interests the greatest possible injury—to support it hereinafter is certainly expensive—yet preferable to leaving the country to be ruled by the Shah. Six months will not elapse ere we will be marching another "Army of the Indus" to the succour of the Shah, and if the Sikhs allow that army to pass, it will be a wonder. At present, as we have that insolent nation in check, it is in our power to attack them from two quarters where their defence is weak; but let them but get our army out of Afghanistan, and a passage will be gained throughout their territory, at not only an expense of cash, but of bloodshed, and that in profusion. This is but a poor picture in anticipation of what may be, and it may be too truly verified.

Herat is very comfortable under the auspices of "the Star of the West," and has no idea of coming to terms with us. Yar Mahomed Khan may, from solid motives, wish to be reconciled to our Elchee and Government, but no dependence can be placed on his protestations, so you may put aside all favourable reports on this score, for they are idle calculations. The business at Kheilat-i-Ghilzie appears apparently to stand, but the insurgents have not yet been put down. There is no news from that quarter, excepting that a magazine for provisions and stores is forming, and a Commissariat Officer sent to collect grain for six months consumption, for the Shah's force next winter.—This speaks not well.

The Kohistaners are pretty quiet just now, they require but a spark to set them in a flame, which nothing will put out but silver or steel. The Kohistaner Regiment leaving Charikar, did not at all act as Nimukhlals should do, but about two hundred and fifty detached, comprising Native Commissioned Officers, and soldiers of all rank! Oh, the disposition of those people to the silver rule of our Envoy and Minister!

Some time ago the Shah sent a Choushy bashi to Candahar on some business. This man on his arrival circulated a report among the fanatics at Candahar, that it was the will of the Shah, that all the faithful ghazies should rise in insurrection and massacre the "Cafir Furranghees." On the strength of this, a number of blind fanatics swore to annihilate the Europeans, and one ruffian actually put the resolution into practice—by attacking and stabbing in the main street of Candahar in open day, Mr. O'Grady Gorman, a young man who had been attached to the Herat Mission, and from one of whose letters, it is said, Sharp gave you the account of Major Todd's fight. Poor O'Gorman was a man of very amiable and obliging character—and a most generous disposition, he will be regretted by all who knew him, not only for his inestimable qualities as a friend, but for the zeal he displayed in numismatology, of which he was an ardent admirer. He had one of the best collections of coins and gems of any man in Afghanistan, and it was whilst in pursuit of his favourite amusement, that he was so treacherously murdered. The assassin gave himself up willingly, and will, it is to be hoped, be made an example of for other desperadoes. The Choushy bashi, upon his return to Cabool was detected, and convicted of the mal-practice, and underwent a tour of disgrace through the city with his head and beard shaved, his face blackened, and mounted on a donkey.

In my last, I held forth against the Shah, I am no admirer of His sublime Majesty—but my maxim is,

Vitam impendere vere.

so I am constrained to do Shah Shooja justice, as far as his conduct will admit of it, however, I am not about to trump up a long yarn in his defence. I do not excel in fiction, but I am going to show that even a man in his high station in life can be subject to petty and grievous annoyances—from men, upon whom, though he is despotic, he has no power.

In the commencement of the present Mahomedan year, the Shah gave the contract of lands in the Huzara country to one of his Chief Eunuchs, Aga Ukbal, and at the same time gave him a Royal Firman to that effect sealed by himself and signed with red vermilion. The lands were attached to the following places—The Chiefs of which are set opposite their respective districts:

- (Hoosain Khan) who conjointly govern 5,000 houses.
- Changguthoo Chiefs (Golam Rezza) governs 200 houses.
- (Rujub Ali) governs 200 houses.

Karabang ditto Goolstan Khan governs 3,000. Chardistha ditto Hoosain Khan (Zaki tribe) governs 2,000 houses.

The two first mentioned Chiefs are lawful sons of Bukhjar Khan, the third is a natural son of the same Chief by a concubine; he is a young man, and as his mother was in his father's zenana at the time of his demise, she secured all the household property to her son Rujub Ali, and left the lawful children to shift for themselves. They had had lands from their father to the extent above named, and after his death they were recognized by the vassals of their father. Hoosain Khan was the acknowledged heir, and as such he had his possessions secured to him by the Shah. He also holds deeds of right from Shah Shooja's predecessors. The whole of those Chiefs, excepting Rujub Ali, are willing that Aga Ukbal should have the contract of their lands; but no—they are not the masters of their own property. The Envoy and Minister has a prior claim. The Envoy and Minister has cancelled the arrangement, and appointed one Syud

Mosun (a man universally described as a low intriguing knave) to be the ruler of the country and contractor of the land; he has also set up the bastard son of Bukhtary Khan as a Chief over his brothers, and has thereby not only insulted the two men, but the whole of their retainers. This Rujub Ali has been plodding with Lyud Mosun, and has made, or paid his way with the Envoy's Moulvee, and native Officers. By such cunning low means as these he has managed to ingratiate himself into the Envoy's favour, and this gentleman, not calling to mind the mischief he was doing, allowed himself to become the dupe of a pack of fellows who will make the best use of his blunder. But to return—the other chiefs united and drew up a deed of declaration in favour of Aga Ukhbal, and declaiming against Rujub Ali, and Syud Mosun. In this (which has been shown to me by a friend) they declare firmly, that if the Envoy places above them against their will—Syud Mosun or Rujub Ali, that they will with all their followers desert the country. Hints have also been thrown out that violence may be had recourse to; so, Mr. Editor, if you hear at some future day of a disturbance in the quarter alluded to, you will have no need to be surprised, and you will know to whose account debit to place it. The deed I spoke of has on it 19 seals, and 18 signatures of different influential men in those Districts, so you may form a guess of its importance. The two elder brothers sent a petition to the Envoy and Minister, praying him to revoke the arrangement, but all he said in answer was

"I'll consider on it!"

not another word, Sir, and this is the manner in which the Envoy and Minister is himself the promoter of discord in a country which he came to settle, but which he does not understand how to do. He has now made enemies of men who can command and bring into the field 10,000 men, to place an upstart of no power whatever. This is the manner in which the Envoy and Minister has set Shah Shooja against him—by making even his Vizier's word of more weight than his own. The Shah is not willing that the Envoy should give contract of those lands to Syud Mosun, for he had already irrevocably given it to Aga Ukhbal, under his hand and seal; and that the Envoy, should give the contract of those lands to Syud Mosun should, without the Shah's consent, order the Vizier to issue a Firman, thereby making the authority of the man (Vizier) of more weight than that of the Master, is certainly stretching the powers of his Envoy and Ministership beyond reasonable bounds. The Shah, as I can learn, is very much annoyed at such treatment, and has at last learned the galling fact, that he is but a puppet in the hands of the Envoy. By the way, as we have had reason to speak of the Vizier, "know all men" that he is not of the Shah's, but the Envoy's election; so that his faults (of which I may master a queer string by and bye) must be laid at the door of the Envoy, for Shah Shooja will claim no legal acquaintance with them. The Vizier is not liked by the Shah, for whom he does not care a fig, for he well knows he depends upon Shah Macnaghien for his power and wealth. However, the only difference between this Vizier and the late old man Moolla Shoorkoor, is that his predecessor paid all bribes to the Shah, whereas the present knave pockets them himself—Charity begins at home; thence the cause of the Shah's dislike very probably. But in plain words, it is really stretching authority too far, that the Envoy should thus insult the Shah, and set his Firman at naught; it is the general theme, and the conclusion the Afghans come to, is that the Furringhees ultimately intend taking the entire government of the country into their own hands. That would be much better, since this fumbling system might be abolished—but, if we call Shah Shooja King, and wish his Subjects to respect him as such, we should not so grossly usurp his prerogative, the power of governing his own Subjects! and I assure you, Mr. Editor, the Shah feels the insult deeply—though the Envoy knows it not, or affects not to know it.

In conclusion, I will beg to deviate from the subject and make a few comments upon Colonel Dennie's case. It is shameful to observe the manner in which this brave Officer is calumniated by people who, I suppose, have the face to call themselves Britons; is it because Colonel Dennie led the Storming party at Ghizni, and was the first man who crossed the threshold, that they must abuse him; this would argue envy. The Editor of the Hurkaru has a private pique against him, and therefore attacked him so wantonly in his Journal. The principal cause of complaint is his refusal of the 3rd Class Order of the Doornay Empire (pomposity title!) a man, then, is to be abused for not having appropriated to himself a studied insult. Lord Keane was no friend of his, and consequently Colonel Dennie was booked for the 3rd Class, which he rejected with merited scorn. Colonel Dennie is not destitute of admirers in Afghanistan as well as England, and he is the darling of his Regiment. He is respected by respectable men, he cares not for the opinions of fools. But I would give the slanderers of Colonel Dennie a little good advice—let them employ their pens in some better way than that of vilifying a man who is beyond the reach of their trash. Do they forget that calumny to an honest man is like Fuller's earth to a coat; it stains for the moment, but when brushed off, the coat shines forth brighter than before."

Your's obediently,
NO HUMBAG.

Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 11.

Another engagement, it will be seen by the extracts from our letters, which we publish below, has taken place in the Ghirisk quarter, and our troops, as usual, have completely victorious. Our correspondent at first supposed, that Prince Timoor had taken an active part in the affair, but it appears, that it was a more favoured son of Shah Soojah; we shall, no doubt, have full particulars in the publication of our usual number.

Cabul, August 24, 1841.

"I must not let this post go out, without a line to inform you, that a smart little action has been fought in the neighbourhood of Ghirisk, our 2nd N. I., with some other troops, having defeated a large body of the people we call 'rebels.' The enemy were set on only posted in orchards and vineyards, from which our Infantry drove them, and considerable execution was afterwards done by the Jaun Bazes, headed by Prince Timoor in person. The loss of the enemy in killed is variously stated between 150 and 700, while the 2nd N. I. lost 7 men killed and 30 wounded.

One would suppose that on every action of this sort, affording strong evidence of the unpopularity of the Shah, his Majesty would say as little as possible, on hearing of such a victory, as that, which has just been gained by Hindustanee soldiers over his own subjects; but Shah Soojah seems fated to make himself remarkable by the commission of needless absurdities, and a Royal salute has just announced that Prince Timoor has behaved like a hero, and has baptized his sword in Afghan blood. The Shahzade has hitherto been rather a favorite with the people, I hope that the deed which obtained for him the honor of a salute from a British battery, will add to his popularity.

The Envoy wished the salute to be fired in Cantonments, but the General very properly would have no hand in the Tom-foolery, and though he could not avoid lending the guns, he insisted on their being taken away to any other place the Envoy might desire.

The contents of an intercepted letter, addressed by one of the Nijrou Chiefs to a friend, in which the writer calls the

Envoy a "Sug dog," have excited great wrath at Court, and a Nijrou campaign is now the subject of speculation. I shall be late for post if I write more, so excuse this hasty scrawl."

Cabul, 25th August, 1841.

"In the hurried account I yesterday gave you of the action with the Doornay Rebels near Ghirisk, I was unable to enter into any detail, having merely heard that a victory had been gained, and the numbers said to have fallen on either side.

Letters from Camp state, that the troops engaged were, a Wing 2nd N. I., a Wing Captain Griffin's Regiment, Christie's Horse, and a host of Jaun Bazes, under (not Prince Timoor) but a younger son of the Shah. Poor Timoor is too good to be a favorite with his father, and we should have heard no salute, had he been the leader of the Jaun Bazes, as I erroneously imagined him to have been.

I cannot make out the name of the place, but it appears that the enemy occupied some orchards or vineyards. The Troops advanced in quarter distance column, the 2nd N. I. leading, until within musket shot, when they deployed and attacked in line. The brunt of the action fell on the 2nd, and particularly on Lieutenant Trower's company, which cleared the vineyards, and killed 70 of the enemy, chiefly by the bayonet. The enemy driven from the strong grounds, returned to a hill where they took up a position and kept the Jaun Bazes at bay, but the Infantry again advancing to the attack, they abandoned the hill and fled in confusion. The Cavalry cut them up handsomely, and the whole country was covered with dead and wounded men, whose number was estimated at 600."

This is a most creditable performance, and the Afghans have been taught by it that our sepoy will encounter them hand to hand. They have hitherto attributed our superiority to the quick fire our musquetry can maintain.

These achievements of our troops, though gratifying to their brother soldiers, and particularly so to the Editors of Newspapers, cannot be very pleasing to Lord Auckland, the wisdom of whose Afghan policy is so exposed by them as to render any remark unnecessary—while Dost Mahomed was at liberty, these disturbances were credited to the intrigues of his partisans, but now we must believe the "Causa belli" to be exactly what the people avow it to be, an inveterate dislike to Shah Soojah, and to the Christians by whom he has been forced upon the Afghan nation as a King. The "enemy" in the late affair, were the Shah's own tribe of Doornayes!!—Delhi Gaz. Sept. 11.

Report gives out that Yar Mahomed having left Herat on business, Shah Kamran has been seeking the support of the neighbouring Chieftains, to aid him in throwing off the yoke of his Yuzer. It is added that Yar Mahomed has in consequence, seized upon some stronghold in the vicinity of Herat; should this be true, it may induce Kamran to throw himself at once upon British protection.—Ibid.

North-West, August 21st, 1841.

"You will not be surprised to learn, that our forces have been again crowned with victory. A decisive and hard fought engagement took place on the 17th Instant, at Kalar Aline between the united Ghilzee and Terece forces, headed by Methar Khan and Meram Khan, and the chief of the Terece tribe, and our force consisting of Griffin's and Woodburn's corps, four six-pounders under Lieutenant Cooper, a wing of the 2nd N. I., (which you may designate "the Diehards" for right well they did their business) a party of Leeson's horse, with the young Prince at the head of two Jan Baz corps. Information was brought by the scouts that the enemy was on the advance to attack us, we were determined to forestall them, and immediate orders were given for the troops to fall in, which order was gladly welcomed, as they had had but little to do some days past—they advanced steadily to about half way from where the enemy broke ground, when Methar Khan seeing us still advancing, and thereby rightly judging of our determination for immediate action, wished for a negotiation evidently for the purpose of delay, but as his attempt was unheeded, he at once opened a fire of matchlocks on our advancing troops, (by the way Mr. Editor how the D— is it, that I always find Company's powder in the pouch of every fallen enemy, and no mistake)—and you may guess I know when I see it. A strong position was then taken by them in a neighbouring garden, whereupon Cooper opened his play of Artillery which rather surprised them, sweeping numbers into eternity. Our troops then changing position to the left, the action became general, Cooper's guns were again brought to bear with unerring precision—the garden was, however, still held by the enemy, and two Companies of the 2nd N. I. doing a little of H. M. 88th, dashed forward, bayoneted one hundred and took one prisoner. Those who had remained in the garden to contest the position with the 2nd, were in a great measure the chivalry of the force, as for the rest, they attempted a retreat, but were brought to a stand by the Jan Baz, their princely commandant deemed it essentially necessary to apply for a reinforcement, as the retreating force rallied to the attack—were you aware Mr. Editor, that those Jan Baz gentlemen receive 25 Rs. per mensem pay? their list of casualties was three men killed and wounded—what a precious expenditure of Company's Rupees, and all for nothing, Griffin's and Woodburn's corps were not so fortunate as the Jan Baz—their loss in killed and wounded was nearly one hundred, the 2nd had seven killed, and about five and twenty severely wounded, they behaved like British troops. The Doornay and Terece forces united, consisted of from four to five thousand men, three of the Chiefs have been taken alive, one supposed to be the Chief of the Terece country, their loss is estimated at seven hundred. It were a shame to forget the fighting Doctor, Colquhoun being close to a small fort, attending to the wounded, was greatly annoyed by the enemy opening a fire on him, he immediately took twenty men, and carried the fort. Well done Pill! Leeson's band, as Colonel W. would say, did their business beautifully, no doubt the Colonel will be delighted at being quoted.

I am sorry to say that by a letter just received from Quetta, I learn, that Brigadier England is in a very dangerous state. By the way, how knowing old Elphinstone must fancy himself if he thinks we have not the relief of the Afghan troops, as soon as it is issued, all I can tell him, is, that the ink was scarce dry when a copy of a relief was written to me; you will get back to Delhi, one of the corps which marched thence for Afghanistan, of all the corps under the destination of one only has been changed.

Will any impartial person attempt to draw a comparison between the merits of General Nott and Sir John Keane as displayed in the arena of this country; while the one has been treated with injustice, the other has had favours—title and riches for himself, and heirs piled on him with a lavish hand—when it was, Thompson really did his duty. May I ask—as the Press is said to be open—who shot the Trooper? who caused disaffection in the Troops? I pause for a reply.—Delhi Gaz. Sept. 15.

RIENZI.

Two days since we received intelligence of another gallant action, in which the Shah's force with a wing of the 2nd Native Infantry, has defeated the body of rebels headed by Aktar Khan and Ukhram Khan, lately so severely handled by the force under Captain Woodburn. The fight took place on the 17th of August, near the small gurhee of Secundra-bad, Zumeendawur. The rebels, four thousand strong, were posted on some heights, in a position which appeared to them so strong, that they stood a noble charge of bayonets from a line composed of one wing 2nd Native Infantry, the 2nd and 5th Regiment Shah's Infantry, which succeeded in every point, driving the rebels into the plains below, where they were warmly received by the King's third son, Sufder Jung, at the head of a cloud of Janbaz, who on this occasion behaved in a style that elicited from all he holds the highest encomiums, rivalled, tho' they could not surpass in gallantry, the 1st Shah's Cavalry under Captain Leason. Four hun-

* Captain Griffin commanded the troops, and it is remarkable that the most creditable actions of our troops in this country (with exception of Kheist and Ghuzni) have been performed under Officers of that rank.—viz: Captain Anderson, Woodburn, and Griffin, all of the Shah's service.

dred of these Doornay rebels closed their career this day, and the wounded amounted to between five and six hundred, without any magnifying process. Our loss was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Lieutenant Crawford was stunned by a blow from the butt end of a matchlock. No other Officer wounded. This action beside being of much service in quelling these disturbers of the just rule of the Shah, will prevent others from allowing their ill passions, and impatience of any control from openly resisting authority: the whole affair reflects the highest credit on Captain Griffin, commanding, and every individual concerned."

We have also received the following account which supplies some details omitted in the above. It having been known that Ukhbar Khan had joined Ukhram Khan the preceding night, it was resolved to lose no time in making an attack, and accordingly the action commenced at 7 o'clock a. m., and lasted three hours. The 1st and 2nd Companies of the 2d Bengal Native Infantry behaved with great gallantry they bore the brunt of the affray, and suffered most, chiefly in dislodging the enemy from some walled gardens which they held. Lieutenant Travers distinguished himself very highly here, killing several of the enemy with his own hand, and the Prince Sufder Khan also displayed much bravery. Notwithstanding this defeat, it was thought the enemy would again rally, as they had been re-inforced but whether or not, it was determined to pursue them and we may soon expect to hear of their total dispersion. Brevet-Captain Bell of the second, died at Candahar on the 19th, where the Head Quarters of the Regiment are.

17th August, at Thawnd, Captain Griffin with a Detachment of Bengal 2d Native Infantry, the 2d and 5th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force, Wing of 1st Cavalry, and 1st and 2d Regiments of Jan Baz with Some of Cooper's Horse Artillery Guns, defeated a large body of Afghans under Ukhram Khan and Ukhbar Khan. The enemy are supposed to have lost 600 men, killed and wounded—60 prisoners have been taken, 3 of whom are chiefs of note. Our loss is 12 killed and 102 wounded, but only one Officer, Lieutenant Crawford, 1st Cavalry Shah Soojah's Force, is wounded—and that slightly. The 2d Bengal Native Infantry have suffered most—they have 7 killed and 30 wounded. The Jan Baz Cavalry behaved well, and were headed in their charge by Prince Suldur Jung in person. Captain Woodburn's exertions, notwithstanding he was suffering under severe illness, are mentioned with great approbation. Two Companies of the 2d Bengal Native Infantry under Lieutenants Cooke and Travers, gallantly carried a succession of walled gardens and small forts, under a very heavy fire of matchlocks, and it was here that the chief loss was sustained.—Ibid.

By a letter from Candahar of the 14th August, we hear that Major General Nott had given up all idea of returning to the Presidency immediately; and that it was more than probable he would succeed to the command of our force in Afghanistan. We regret to hear that General Elphinstone's health is in a very precarious state.—Star, September 15.

THE PUNJAUB.

Our Ferozepore correspondent has sent us following extracts from Division and Station orders. It will be seen that Brigadier Paul has given over the command of the Sirhind Division to Col. Dennis:—

"Ferozepore, 9th August, 1841.—Sirhind Division Order by Brigadier T. H. Paul, Commanding. In obedience to orders conveyed in the Acting Adjt. General's letter of the 20th ultimo, all reports of the Sirhind Division to be made to Colonel Dennis, the senior officer. Capt. Anson, Deputy A. A. Genl., will accordingly at his convenience return to Kurial. This order to have retrospective effect from the 31st ult.

Station Orders, Patole Ulwar.—The monthly committee will assemble to-morrow morning at sunrise, at the Dhoobe Ghaut, to survey boats collected for the use of the Artillery proceeding to Sukker.

A Detachment of the 5th L. C. under the command of Lieut. Harrington, will commence its march on Thursday morning next the 12th instant towards Afghanistan.—Hurkaru, Aug. 24.

MORE WORK FOR THE MILITARY.

We hear from Ferozepore, that Sir W. McNaughten has positively sent for five more corps.—Hurkaru, Aug. 30.

FEROZEPORE.

We have accounts from Ferozepore down to the 15th instant, but not anticipative of our Grandmother's warlike movements, on the Sutledge:—

Nothing of any consequence stirring here now beyond rumours, various accounts being daily received by the disturbed state of Afghanistan, and as to the probability of the Force being increased—orders have been received, by the 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d and 16th to return and they are to commence their march in October, the 13th Light Inf. it is also said are to return, but as these orders were sent before the late disturbances were known at head quarters, there is no guessing what changes may take place.

The fact of an armed Seik having some time ago made an attack on Mr. Clerk is true; he entered the house with that intention but was seized by a Chuprassee, before he could effect his purpose and knocked down by Mr. Clerk himself; he is now in duress vile, in order to see if any thing can be elicited from him, as to who his instigators were: the Lahore Court were very anxious to blow him from a Gun, without delay, on the principle it is to be supposed, that dead men tell no tales. Lieut. Bocher of the Quarter Master General's department is ordered down to Cawnpore to take charge of the Head Quarters camp equipage, for the Commanding-in-Chief—and he is to be joined at Agra or Cawnpore, by General Lumley, Major Garden and all those whose duty it is to figure on these occasions. The 53d N. I. will arrive here about the 1st of November, and remain nearly 3 months in tents, waiting for the 2nd Convoy; the 1st Convoy under the 64th will start on the 15th or 20th of November, not before positively. Captain Harrington's party left on the 12th. The dawkt of the 14th, with all the overland letters, was robbed close to Cantonments, on the very night of its despatch.—Eng. Aug. 30.

There is a rumour abroad of the great probability which exists of a collision between the Seikhs and Nepalese in Thibet, where they are both pushing their conquests. This is, however, not correct, as we learn by a letter from a gentleman at one of our Hill stations, to a friend, who has handed it to us. There is no foundation whatever for the report, that 20,000 Goorkhas are in Thibet, and equally unfounded is it, that there is in consequence, a panic in the Hills. The Seikhs, as mentioned in our last, are extending their conquests in Thibet; they have, for the last two months, had possession of the country North of the great Himalayan Chain, or the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaon, and have, since May, gradually pushed their frontier from Ludakh to Roedukh, thence to Gartokh, and thence to the immediate neighbourhood of the Manasarvra Lake. They are now continuing their progress Eastward, with nothing to oppose them, but one or two thousand Thibet rabble, under panic stricken leaders, who have been more

than once beaten by a few hundred Seikhs. The Lhasa or Chinese Government has not yet sent forth its brave Troops, and the distance is great from Lhasa to Manasarvra. The season will probably close with the Seikhs retention of the Indus and Sat ej from Ludakh to the source of those rivers, of the sacred lake country, and of the remaining tract North of Gurhwal, which now alone separates the Seikhs from the Nepalese North West Frontier. The Goorkhas are biding their time in their own passes, but neither party is likely to trespass on nor interfere with the British frontier. These disturbances in Thibet, are however, injurious to the trade carried through the Bissety, Gurhwal and Kumaon Passes, which has always been very flourishing, but which is now suspended owing to the fear of plunder, and the general insecurity of commercial transactions. There are political results involved in this state of things, of which we shall be able to speak more decisively hereafter.

The report taken up by some of our contemporaries, that the Salt and Barax manufactures are in possession of the Seikhs, can hardly be true inasmuch as salt is a natural production, and horax is not manufactured, being refined Tinal which Tinal is brought in its natural state from Thibet, and is refined in the plains. But even such reports will occasionally be entertained, amid a dearth of news.—Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 9.

RATHER QUIET.

Letters from the Punjab mention, that the country is now unusually quiet, and that Shere-Sing has issued a proclamation, directing the utmost respect and consideration to be shown to all British subjects passing through his dominions.—Hurkaru, Sept. 6.

From Ferozepore we have letters of the 4th September. The weather had been for some time extremely hot and unhealthy. The sickness appears to have been precisely of the character prevalent in this quarter—a long intractable exhausting fever, which left the patient so weak and enfeebled that a change of air was indispensable for recovery. The detachment of Artillery destined for Candahar only waited for the arrival of an officer appointed to take command of them. They were to proceed to Sukkur by water. The 6th N. I. were under orders to march with the 1st Convoy on the 20th November, the 2nd Convoy to move on the 10th January. It was apprehended that there would be a disturbance at Lahore during the approaching "Dusrah," and if so, some of our troops were expected to be called upon from Ferozepore to keep the peace. A report prevailed that the Governor of Agra was about to visit the Punjab capital during the cold weather, and that the 10th Light Cavalry would probably form his escort.—Times, Sept. 23.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

The Commander in Chief is expected at Agra by the 15th of Novr. a month earlier than his arrival had before been looked for. It is said, that a proposition—closely connected with His Excellency's visit to these Provinces—has been made to Shere Singh and the Sikhs, to the effect that, a Subsidiary Force is to be employed by them, constituted similarly with that of the Huedra-bad force. If they decline it, the Commander-in-Chief is to present it to them again, at the points of some thousand of bayonets. The decision of the Sikhs will be known by the arrival of His Excellency at Agra. Such is the substance of the reports abroad, and it certainly looks as though it were all true. The Punjab—not only as bordering upon our Provinces, but as the high road to Afghanistan—cannot be allowed to become thoroughly disorganised, which it is now fast being, and as our Government are unprepared for any decisive measures, some such modified one as the formation of Subsidiary Force has, very probably, been determined on. We do not anticipate that it will be accepted without some persuasive steps, so that the military may calculate on having something to do during the cold season.—Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 9.

The Civilians Ball on Friday evening last, came off very well indeed, the evening was delightfully cool, and every one in most excellent spirits, the only drawback to the enjoyment of the scene was the absence, through indisposition, of several of the ladies of the station; The party did not break up until nearly day break. We hope our amateurs will get up a play before the departure of the 46th N. I.

The weather is dreadfully hot in the day time, but cold at night, sickness continues unabated among the natives. A very atrocious case of murder has recently occurred in the Delhi District—Gunga Bishen, so long known to the European residents of this place, as the Chondree of huckeries, and who was very extensively engaged in farming speculations, having carried certain points against the Zemindars of two villages bordering on his own Zemindaree estate of Badera, was in open daylight, first stabbed by a man, who was sitting with him at his door, and then cut up in pieces by several others associated in the assassination. The Magistrate has we understand, deputed the city Cotwal to trace the perpetrators of this horrid deed; but the village where this murder was committed bordering on the independent territory of the Jhujhur Nawab, the facility of escape this affords renders the success of the Cotwal's mission very problematical. Such of the Zemindars as may be found to have absconded immediately after the murder, will of course become objects of suspicion, but when we call to mind the almost miraculous detection of Umra Meo, and what difficulties were experienced in apprehending the assassin of no less a man than the late Commissioner, we cannot feel very sanguine about the seizure of these villains.—Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 15.

The party to the Lieutenant Governor, will take place on the 26th Instant and he most richly merits the compliment of one. Abundance of rain lately, but not so much sickness as might have been expected. There is some rumour of a chieftain in Bundelcund being about to be brought to his senses for refusing to pay towards the support of the legion, he has a strong place, and appears determined to make some resistance.

We mentioned in our last, that there were 1421 signatures to the memorial, which has gone up to government from these provinces, but we find that 102 additional names were received from Meerut although almost too late.

The Lieutenant Governor has patronised a translation of the Sudder Board's Circular, which is about to issue from the Agra Orphan Press; the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of that institution.—Ibid.

The news from Jodhpore is any thing but satisfactory; we hear that the Rajah still continues as obstinate as ever and wishes to introduce the Nathas again, which the resident, most properly, resolutely refuses to countenance. Several chiefs who have had their "rookst," threaten to give us some further trouble, and it is indeed high time that our Government put an end to this state of constant excitement and annoyance by taking decisive measures to stifle the spirit of discontent which waits but a favorable opportunity to break out both in Marwar and Jeypore; this latter state is said to owe us about 60 lacks of arrears of revenue! The Rawul is very ill and Luchman Sing, as usual, intriguing and vagabondizing. It is not very improbable that an expedition may once more be necessary to obtain our Just demands, we have played quite long enough with these petty states and were our attention more directed to concentrate our empire than it is to high sounding conquests, much might be gained to the state. But the good we have done in Afghanistan is to counterbalance all these little affairs.—Ibid.

Intelligence was yesterday received at Agra of the distressing murder of Dr. Forbes by Ibrahim Khan, the Beelochee Chief of Seistan. Dr. Forbes, under the protection of Mohumud Reza Khan, the most influential Chieftain in Seistan, had completed the circuit of the lake and visited all sites of interest in the Province accompanied by one Persian servant. From the residence of Mohumud Reza Khan he was escorted to Jehanabad, the fort of Ibrahim Khan, Beeloches, and

after remaining with that Chief a few days, he left for Sash with a party of Ibrahim Khan's horse for a guard. The Khan joined him at a short distance from the fort, they breakfasted together in a friendly manner, and Dr. F. was immediately murdered. Our report says, that being attacked by a large band, brought out to hunt the hog, he shot it in self-defence, and the Khan in a moment of irritation immediately fired on him. The other and more probable story is that the Khan on presence of examining his arms, got possession of his gun, pistols and sword, then immediately gave the signal to his horsemen, who seized the Doctor, dragged him through the water of the lake until he was half-drowned, and when he was brought out, the Khan shot him with his own hand.

His Persian attendant was barbarously murdered a day or two after.—*Ibid.*

Captain, Martin, Deputy Judge Advocate and Post Master of Cawnpore, has been removed from his former appointment, in consequence of an error of rather a grave nature, which he committed on a late occasion. It appears that on the trial of a Sepoy for murder at Lucknow, he omitted to identify the body of the murdered man, which was, examined for the purpose. The Commander-in-Chief, after a week's consideration of the question, resolved on removing Captain M.—Major Birch, the Judge Advocate General made every exertion to induce His Excellency to overlook the mistake; His Excellency was however inexorable.

Agra. The party to the Lieutenant-Governor took place on Friday, but we hear (for we were unable to be present ourselves) that it neither came up to the occasion, nor to the reputation for hospitality which our station enjoys. Much of the languor, which the party went off, is attributable to the small number of the fair visitors who were present, and the attendance of the gallant Hosts was considerable, yet a proper admixture of the former could have made an agreeable leaven. The supper, wines, fees and attendances, were also, we learn, all of a mediocre description, and, of course, added to the heaviness of the affair, which came to a close at an early hour, with the exception of a few gay spirits, who remained till early day, mottled the Eastern sky.

The Commander-in-Chief has abandoned his intention of visiting Agra, and proceeds direct to Meerut. This change is by some connected with the affair of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor and Suite leave on Monday for Mussoorie.

Captain Campbell, A. D. C. proceeds to Cawnpore also on Monday. Captain Minchin the new A. D. C. arrived this evening.

Agra Ukbar, Sept. 18.

*Owing to indisposition, which we trust will explain the absence of Editorial matter, &c. &c.

CALCUTTA.

IMPROVED LETTER PAPER.

We are glad to learn, that an improvement is likely soon to take place in the method of protecting the Post Office packets from damp or rain. It has been found that a description of paper, manufactured at Dordrecht, and hitherto used only for envelopes of letters and parcels, when prepared with a solution of caoutchouc or Indian rubber, can be made perfectly water proof. This paper is very strong and is only one-third of the weight of the wax cloth now in use, even when saturated with caoutchouc, and it is very considerably cheaper, which is an object of some importance to the Government and the public in these hard times.—*Ibid.*

Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, was yesterday sworn in as a Justice of the Peace of this city.—*Star*, Aug. 24.

OVERFLOW OF THE INDUS.

A letter from the Provinces informs us, that Dera Ismail Khan has again suffered from a sweeping inundation of the Indus, which has extended inland to the town of Tak. The houses have been almost wholly destroyed, and the visitation is described as one of the most unpropitious character. We are not in possession of further particulars, but understand that the destruction has been complete, and that the misery consequent upon it, as will readily be imagined, is severe.—*Star*, Sept. 3.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

We have received information that matters are not in the most quiet state in the dominions of His Majesty of Oude. It would appear that there has been a strike amongst the troops, who have rebelled against the authority of their officers, and declare themselves resolved to do no further duty till they obtained redress for the grievances they allege themselves to be burdened with. We believe that the pay of the men is four Rs. per month,—paid yearly,—from which, however, one month's allowance is reserved as the Shah's lustoree, while another goes to replenish the coffers of the Bukshies. The troops buy a horse from their royal master on taking to his service, and in return the aforesaid Bukshies find a comfortable proportion of profit. So that, in fact, the only won or lost, the strike having been so long deferred. There seems to be almost a fatality hanging over the destiny of this ill-fated country, which, despite all the efforts of our rulers, has been the scene of misrule and mismanagement so complete, as to render every attempt at organization either wholly nugatory, or, at best, but productive of an evanescent advantage. We also probably recur to the subject of the Oude Government hereafter. Often as it has been discussed, it still remains a fruitful source of contemplation, and of sorrow, in the unhappy circumstances by which, almost time immemorial, it has been painfully distinguished.—*Ibid.*

Tax Fines.—The Hull of the barque Pehoe was knocked down yesterday, by Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co., for C. R. 3,110, to Messrs. Edwin and C., Tank Square.—*Ibid.*

It with sincere regret that we announce the death of David Carmichael, Esq., one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; for not only has society lost, by the sad event, a most excellent man, but the state a most able, zealous and upright servant.—*Ibid.*

THE PROSERPINE STEAMER.

The *Proserpine* Steamer left yesterday at 10 A. M. We are told that her armament is very efficient, and her crew, with the exception of ten stokers, is composed entirely of Europeans. The gunners also, who are proceeding on the vessel to work the guns, are all picked men; so there is every probability of Tharravaddie's fleet receiving severe punishment if he is so rash as to make an attempt to take Maulmain and drive us out of the Tenasserim Provinces, which there can be little doubt he now contemplates; and many of the inhabitants near and about Maulmain, our letters say, have consequently packed up every thing and made ready for a run.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL PRESGRAVE.

We regret to learn the death of Lieut.-Colonel Presgrave, late in charge of the Cossipore Foundry. This casualty promotes Major Graham, of the 72nd, who will be succeeded in the Command of the Boglipoor Hill Rangers, by Captain Napleton, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.—*Hurkaru*, September 7.

We hear that Mr. Barde Elliot has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. D. C. Smyth as a Judge at the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and also that it is not considered necessary to nominate a successor to Mr. Elliott's special appointment at Patna, the duties connected with his office there having been nearly brought to a termination.—*Star Postscript*, September 9.

His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls and suite, and Brigadier Lovell, will leave Calcutta on the 20th instant for Allahabad. It is understood that His Excellency will not be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chamier whose arrival from Madras was recently announced to this community.—*Ibid.*

We understand Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, has finally accepted the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Palaces! This then will leave the Secretaryship to the Government of Agra for Mr. H. M. Elliot.—*Englishman* Sept 13th.

The *Calliope* goes into dock at Kidderpore this morning. We understand that the Governor's house in the Fort has been appropriated as quarters for the officers, and that the crew will be accommodated in the large godowns of the Kidderpore yard. *Hurkaru* Sept 13.

We understand that Capt. James Abbott, of the Artillery, will be appointed second in command of the Meerwarah Local Battalion. Capt. Abbott, who marched with his company to Afghanistan at the breaking out of the war, was subsequently attached to the He at Mission, and shortly afterwards deputed, on a secret embassy, to Khiva. From Khiva, it will be remembered, he proceeded to Russia, thence to England, and, after a short sojourn, returned overland to Bengal. It was for carrying out the work commenced by Captain Abbott, that Richmond Shakspeare was lately knighted by the Queen.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 15.

MADRAS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are told that the following movements of Cavalry Corps have been determined on, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement:—

- 1st L. C. from S-kunderabad to Sholapore.
 - 2d " " Sholapore to Bangalore.
 - 4th " " Bangalore to S-kunderabad.
- The remaining Cavalry Corps to stand fast.

We learn from Belgaum that a party has been ordered to proceed through the whole of the Southern Maharatta Country, for the purpose of destroying all the ammunition, &c. found in the several old Forts, which there so much abound. It is rumored that Major General Showers, is likely to be removed to Mysore, General Allen to go to the Southern Division, and Colonel Gibson have the command of Trichinopoly. Colonel Perry was expected to reach Bangalore, on Friday last, and would have charge of the station, consequent on removal of Colonel Gibson. Colonel Breton, having returned to India, Major Sedler, is on his way from Bellary, to assume charge of the Wing of H. M. 4th Foot, at present stationed at Belgaum. As much speculation is afloat touching the speedy return from China or otherwise of Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough; we beg to state that we have heard it on the best authority, that there is no chance whatever of his Excellency being recalled from the command of the Forces in China until all shall be settled there, at least no mention is made thereof in the Court's late despatch. The Justina with Troops from England came in last evening.—*U. S. Gaz.* Aug. 24.

BREACH OF TRUST.—We learn from Dharwar that the Collector of that district was a short time since under the necessity of dismissing one of the principal Cutcherry Servants, in consequence of his having been detected in suppressing an official letter, addressed to the Government, regarding the arrangements that had been made of the pensioning of the Dewan Ram Rao. Notwithstanding which, it is reported, that this man is to be restored to his situation in the Cutcherry, he having considerable influence amongst the Bombay Officials. Our correspondent further states that a rumour is current to the effect that the Dewan's Pension is under consideration, altho' the Duffadar of Lannah, has been directed to proceed to Dharwar, to assume charge of the Dewanship on the latter place. The Bangalore apples despatched by dawk, and Trichinopoly chains, are thus likely to produce a profitable return, I think.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Sir Robert Comyn will retire from the Bench and proceed home at the commencement of the ensuing year. It is not known who will succeed to the Chief Justiceship.

We are also informed that W. A. Serle Esq. Clerk of the Insolvent Court and Clerk to Sir E. Gambier, is about proceeding to the Cape for the benefit of his health and that during his absence Mr. Dallas will act as Judge's Clerk, and S. J. Boileau, Esq. as Clerk of the Insolvent Court.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 24.

In our shipping list will be found mentioned the arrival of the *Olympus*, Whyte, from New Zealand; and as our readers may be anxious to hear something of the progress of these newly Colonized Islands, we have endeavoured to procure a paper, and have been politely favoured with the loan of the New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator for the 5th of June.

We are sorry to observe that Petitions and counter Petitions to the Queen, for the removal of the Governor, Captain Hobson, occupy so much of the attention of the settlers. Capt. H. is charged with "unfairly advancing one part of the territory under his charge at the expense of the other," viz. Port Nicholson, the Northern of the two Islands, which he appears never to visit, but has established his chief residence at the Thames, to the southward. But notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the settlers with their Governor, it is gratifying to observe that land was being bought very rapidly, and that on one day and in less than three hours, twelve thousand six hundred acres were sold in pursuance of the Surveyor General's Notice. It was expected that after the winter fresh surveys would be prosecuted with great vigour.

The arrival of W. Swainson, Esq. the eminent naturalist at New Zealand, seems to have afforded great pleasure. It was supposed that he would carry on his researches with his usual spirit.

The Magistrates at New Zealand either have very little to do, or are most conscientious worthies, for one page of the paper which we have under review reports a case of drunkenness which occupied the Bench three days in trying. Justices justice, we should imagine, is not to be had on the islands, for love or money.

From the mountainous nature of the country about Port Nicholson, great difficulty is experienced in the making of roads; but with this exception, the Colony appears, as far as can be expected, to be advancing, and already several Doctors, Majors, &c. have located and established themselves there in the double calling of Bankers and Storekeepers.

Respecting the French settlement to the southward we can glean but little, save that there is considerable traffic carried on between it and New South Wales. It appears that the *Olympus* touched at the Cocos, of Keeling Islands, on her passage here, for firewood, and reports that the enterprising Mr. Ross, the Governor, was well, and that the Islands were thriving.—*Ibid.*

The Supreme Government we hear have allowed the Commander-in-Chief to post a Lieutenant Colonel to the 37th Regiment Madras N. L., but with the pro-

viso that he is not to draw anything for commanding the Madras Troops. Further instructions relative to the loss of the *Goleonda* will, it is stated be sent at a subsequent period.—*Spectator*, Aug. 28.

It affords us extreme pleasure to state that Lieutenant Randall's wound, was not turned out so serious as was apprehended; he was struck by a matchlock ball a little below the knee, the ball has however been extracted, and he was rapidly recovering from the effects of the injury. A letter from Macao written just after the engagement informed us he had actually lost the limb, a report which from the spot the ball had lodged in would naturally enough be current in the confusion of the moment, but is now we are happy to find contradicted by his own letters which represent him as rapidly recovering from the injury, and hoping soon to be able to resume active duty.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, by re-transferring eligible and willing men to the effective list and pensioning the remainder.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 26.

CIVIL CHANGES.—The Examiner of yesterday states that the following Civil arrangements are in contemplation. Mr. W. Elliott to act for Mr. Chamier during his absence, the duties of Chief Secretary being equally divided between him and Mr. Clerk, Mr. H. Morris, to act as member of the Revenue Board, relieving Mr. Elliott from a tedious and on Board days. Mr. Cherry to act as Civil Auditor during the absence of Mr. J. C. Morris, Mr. Birch to be Sub-Treasurer and Mr. H. Morris, Cashier of the Government Bank. Our contemporary further has it that Mr. Underwood will vacate the Postmaster Generalship on the 1st proximo, and that Mr. C. P. Brown will succeed to the appointment. We are very sorry to learn that Mr. Underwood is about to retire from his situation, and are sure that such will be matter of regret to the community at large. In addition to the above borrowed from our contemporary, we are further enabled to state from information received last evening, that Mr. Glass has been confirmed as third Judge of the Northern Provincial Court, vice Mr. Stombon, deceased. Mr. Brett's appointment as Register of Salem, has been cancelled, and Mr. Richard Clarke is to be acting Register to that Zillah. Mr. H. Morris, to act as third Judge to the Western Provincial Court, so unless he be of that genus, so puzzling to the researchers of ornithologists the Irish bird that, as it is said can be in two places at once, either the Examiner, or our informant must be at fault! but to proceed, Mr. Walter Eliot has assumed the duties of Chief Secretary in Revenue matters, but no one has been yet fixed on to fill his place in the Board. Mr. J. C. Morris is going to the Hills and the changes that our contemporary announces as thereon consequent, will all, we rather think, appear in the Official Gazette of this Evening.—*U. S. Gaz.* Aug. 31.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It will be seen by the appointments which we have extracted from last night's official Gazette, that Mr. Robert Clerk is to act as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. Chamier's absence on leave, Mr. Walter Eliot officiating for Mr. Clerk as Secretary in the Civil Department. It will also be seen that Mr. E. B. Glass is the new Judge for the Northern Division.—*Herald*, Sept. 1.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

We have been favoured with information from Moulmein, received in private letters at the Presidency. The date is July the 28th, and the following may be given as the substance.—The King is positively on his way to Rangoon, taking with him all his Sons, War Elephants and (it is said) 70,000 men. What his intentions are, is not known, but it is conjectured that they may be hostile and that he may contemplate an attack on Moulmein, in the hope of recovering these Provinces. This supposition is founded on the visit to Rangoon being contrary to the customs of the country, except for the purposes of war. The Sloop of War *Childers*, and *Ganges Steamer*, were at Moulmein to afford assistance if required; and the Gun Boats were getting in readiness and other preparations making—matters look warlike but there is nothing positive or certain.—*Spectator* Sept. 1.

EARTHQUAKE.

A correspondent at Salem informs us that a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt there on the 27th ultimo, a little before three P. M. It was immediately followed by a loud rumbling noise like that of distant thunder, which lasted about half a minute, appearing to travel from West to East, and during the time it lasted a curious sickening sensation was experienced, occasioned no doubt by the undulation or rather perhaps vibration of the ground. It would be curious and interesting to trace the range and direction of these shocks so frequently experienced in Southern India, and it would cost but little trouble to our friends to communicate such local facts as might lead to better understanding of this remarkable phenomenon.—*Ibid.*

The Anna Robertson, Captain Hamilton, takes her departure for the Cape and London at sunset this evening, with the following passengers:—

For the Cape—*Esq.* For London—*Mess.* James McNair, Crowther, Cook, Campbell and Jenkins, Miss Sophia Crowther, Miss Sarah Ann Crowther, Captain J. C. McNair, Artillery, Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, H. M. 15th Hussars, Rev. John Jenkins, Wesleyan Missionary, W. A. Serle, Esq., two children of Captain McNair and two children of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.—*Herald*, Sept. 4.

The *Alexander Johnstone*, from Glasgow the 23d of April, arrived in our roads on Wednesday last, in charge of Mr. Crawford, one of the mates, the Captain (Petrie) having died at sea on the 15th of June. The good ship has brought out no passengers. She proceeds we understand to Penang in a few days.—*Ibid.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

It will be seen by the Government Notifications which we have extracted from last night's Fort St. George Gazette, that Lieut. L. Macqueen, of the Cavalry, Acting Aid-de Camp to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, has been appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General, in the room of Major Nepean; also that Major J. E. Butcher, of the 48th N. I., has been transferred to the Invalid Establishment, which casualty promotes to the superior grade Captain T. D. Carpenter Superintendent of the Ex Rajah of Coorg, and Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Benares, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. Mackenzie, and Ensign P. F. Ostry.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 7.

NOT VERY ILL.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Lord Elphinstone is rapidly recovering from his late serious indisposition.—*Athenaeum* Sept 11.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES MILLER.

We regret to announce the death after a lingering illness at Poonanallee yesterday morning of the Reverend CHARLES MILLER of the *London Missionary Society*. The deceased arrived in the country in 1833, and had since been stationed at Neyoor. This is the third casualty among the Missionaries of the London Society in Peninsular India during the current year.—*Ibid.*

We regret to announce the death, at the Club House, late on Friday evening last, of Lieut. JAMES INVERARITY of the Engineers. The deceased only returned to India on the 23d ultimo, after an absence of between three and four years in England on sick certificate. We regret also to announce the death on the same day at Negapatam of CAPTAIN W. BATE of H. M. 57th Regiment, and at the presidency on the following day of LIEUT. D. G. TAYLOR of the 1st N. V. Battalion.—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 14.

The *Victoria* now in the roads, is about to proceed to the Tenasserim coast, with a detachment of dismounted Horse Artillery consisting of forty men and four non-commissioned officers.—*Herald* Sept. 15.

We regret to announce the death of Captain BATE of H. M. 57th Regiment, which happened on the 10th at Negapatam. Tidings have also reached us of the death of Captain BEDINGFIELD of H. M. 41st Regiment in Scinde. We further announce with regret the death of Lieutenant INVERARITY of the Engineers, who died at the Presidency on the 11th Instant. This casualty promotes second Lieutenant Elliot to the superior grade.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

CINNAMON TRADE.

When some years ago we said that foreign production would be the result of the policy of the Government with regard to the Cinnamon Trade, we were told that Ceylon enjoyed a "natural monopoly" of the spice, which it was impossible for any other country to interfere with. Since then Cassia has had the effect we anticipated to an almost entire extent, and, combined with other circumstances, has now rendered Ceylon Cinnamon almost unsaleable (Vide the two last Government Sales) When we also announced that the Dutch had successfully commenced the cultivation of Cinnamon at Java, we were gravely assured that this also was a mistake, that some Cinnamon which had been exported from that Island was really grown in Ceylon, and that the Dutch had only a few curiosities. Now however, we are enabled on the authority of a gentleman who lately visited Holland to give the following Official Statement of the actual production of Cinnamon in Java with its future prospects:—

1830—	23,000	Netherlands Pounds 48,000	Dt. English.
1840—	30,000	60,000	—
1841—	42,000	84,000	—
1842—	117,000	234,000	—
1843—	129,000	258,000	—

Comment upon this is almost unnecessary. The day has probably passed forever when an effort could have been applied; and it is equally evident that encouraged as the Dutch still are by a protecting duty of two shillings a pound against Ceylon Cinnamon, they will shortly undersell us in the very limited market that still remains. The secrecy with which the Dutch have conducted this cultivation is not a little remarkable, as it has never appeared in any of the returns we have seen; and it would probably not, even now have been divulged did they not feel themselves secure in their position.—*Observer*, Aug. 26.

PENANG.

SALVAGE CASE OF THE BRIG FREAK. In the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca. The *Freak*, THOMAS JOS. SUFFIELD, deceased, late Master.

Judgment. This is a case of salvage claimed by the Rajah of Acheen through his Agents, Mr. Charles Scott and Sr. Perdahana Panglima Bandar, for the recovery of the Brig *Freak* and her cargo from a body of insurgent convicts, who on their voyage hither from Bombay had dispossessed the master and crew and after murdering the former and his chief mate had brought the vessel and cargo to Acheen, where they were seized and the property secured by the claimant and finally brought in safety to Pinang.

On the part of the owners, against whom a motion had been granted to show cause why salvage should not be decreed to the claimant, Mr. Carnegie contended, on general grounds that the claim could not be supported; that the Rajah had not taken the vessel from the convicts, who had voluntarily given it up to him; that he had incurred no risk, danger or trouble in the matters that, even were it otherwise, he had done no more than his plain duty as an independent Prince and a professed friend and ally of the British government, in dispossessing the convicts and securing the vessel and cargo for the owners; and that moreover, there were circumstances as disclosed in the affidavits, which tended to show that so far from being entitled to any remuneration, he had laid himself open to the charge of a guilty participation with the convicts in conniving at the escape of several of them and in the abstraction of a portion of the cargo.

Mr. Logan, for the claimant, said that as all the facts of the case were disclosed in the affidavits and the depositions of the witness on the trial of the convicts, he would leave the evidence to speak for itself and at once address himself to the law of the case only observing that enough had been proved to exonerate his client from the charge or either making away with any part of the cargo or conniving at the escape of any of the convicts.—He then contended, at some length, that the Rajah would have been justified, on recognized principles of English law, in appropriating the entire ship and cargo to his own use; that he had acted, however, with propriety and honor in first submitting his claim to a British Court of Justice; that, however hard it might appear upon the owners, the Court would unhesitatingly, if his view of the law were correct, decree the whole to the claimant, or at least a moiety; and that nothing could be more politic than such a course,—more honorable to the British character,—or better calculated to effect the entire suppression of piracy by ensuring what was indispensable for the purpose, the cordial co-operation of the Native chiefs.

The argument for the claimant is founded on Lord Mansfield's dictum in the case of *Goss vs Withers* 2 Burr. 695, that "in Spain, Venice and England, the goods go to the captor of the pirate against the owner." But, to understand the full import of this observation and the argument raised upon it, the passage must be viewed entire and with reference to the context. The real question in that case was, as to the precise time when the insured, after the capture of a vessel by the enemy, was entitled to abandon, as for a total loss, to the insurers; but an irrelevant question was also started by the counsel, as to the time when, by the law of Nations, the property in such cases was changed or divested of the original owner and transferred to the enemy. After an able review of the various opinions of foreign jurists on this latter question, Lord Mansfield states what he had ascertained to be the practice of the Court of Admiralty in England, before any Act of Parliament commanded restitution, or fixed the rate of salvage, viz. "that they held the property not changed so as to bar the owner, in favor of a vendee or recaptor, till there had been a sentence of condemnation." He then

refers to two remarkable cases which had been decided on this principle and continues: "But whatever rule ought to be followed in favor of the owner against a captor or vanes, it can no way affect the case of an insurance, between the insurer and insured." And then, after pointing out the distinction between the two questions, he proceeds, in further illustration of the distinction, as follows: "A capture by a pirate, (and in Spain, Venice and England, the goods go to the captor of the pirates against the owner, as there can be no condemnation to entitle the pirates,) or a capture under a commission where there is no war, do not change the property—yet as between the insurer and insured, they are just upon the same footing as captures by an enemy." Such is Lord Mansfield's dictum; and the construction which has been put upon it, in favor of the Rajah's claim to the whole of the property now in question, is as follows: "In case of capture by an enemy, the property is not changed so as to entitle the taker and give an absolute right to the recaptor, until condemnation. But as there can be no condemnation to entitle a pirate, the general law is not interfered with, and the recaptor obtains the goods and the owner cannot be restored." Now this "general law of nature," as it was called in the introductory part of the argument for the claimant, was broadly defined thus: "The moment the owners, of a vessel, are divested of possession by those who have the will and the power to retain that vessel as their own, the captors have become the proprietors, and the vessel is lost to the original owners." And this law, it is further contended, though altered by express Acts of the Legislature in cases of recapture from an enemy, remains "stationary" in cases of recapture from pirates!

It is needless to demonstrate the fallacy of this reasoning,—to prove that "might is not always right,"—or to cite authorities in support of one of the first precepts of the law of nature—"summius quibus tribuere." If the rule contended for ever obtained in England, it must have been the creature of positive institution for a particular purpose, the suppression of piracy; but certainly formed no part of the law of nature or of nations above the savage state.

Nor is it necessary to point out the palpable inconsistency of a claim to the whole as a recompense by way of salvage. Sir Edward Gambier's observations on a similar claim by one of the salvors in the case of *Brown and others vs. Dun-an*, tried at Singapore in 1836, are strictly applicable here: "The claimant's own standard of remuneration—taking the lion's share—is one, certainly of a novel and extraordinary kind; it appears to me to involve a contradiction in terms, that he claims this as a compensation by way of salvage; for salvage being the consideration paid by owners of property lost or endangered for the benefit accruing to them from its recovery or rescue, it seems to me that neither the name nor the thing itself can exist when nothing is recovered or restored."

But as anything which fell from so great an authority as Lord Mansfield, especially on questions of maritime and commercial law, is entitled to the most respectful consideration, I have consulted every book within my reach which seemed likely to throw light upon the above quoted remark, though a mere parenthetical obiter dictum, not necessarily connected with the questions at issue in the case of *Goss vs. Withers*—and certainly the observation derives weight from the circumstance of its being left apparently unquestioned, as well in the annotations of Sergeant Hill as in the many subsequent references to the case by Lord Mansfield himself and by other judges, besides being cited and upheld as an authority in the *Lex Mercatoria*, (title *pirates*) edited by the late Mr. Chitty—not that I have any doubt as to the present state of the law upon the subject, whatever it may formerly have been. The enquiry, therefore, is rather one of curiosity than of practical utility as regards the present claim. That the Rajah has no pretext whatever, in law or justice, for laying claim to the whole of the property, even were the claim reconcilable with the term *salvage*, I am quite clear. In Lord Tenterden's admired work on Shipping (5th Edit. q. 15.) he states, with reference to the Statute 27th Ed. 3d. St. 2. c. 13, that "Capture by pirates, who are mere robbers at sea, does not divest the property of the owner; and in a very early period of our history a law was made for the restitution of property so taken, if found within the realm, belonging as well to strangers as to Englishmen—But capture by an enemy in the exercise of war between two nations, does, according to the law of nations, wholly divest the property of the owner and transfer it to the captor or the Sovereign of his State at some period." See also *Molloy*, also (as cited in *Viner's ab-tit Piracy*, and again in the *Lex Mercatoria*, same title,) after referring to the above statute of Edward the 3d., proceeds as follows: "This law has a great affinity with that of the Romans de *Usurpatione* or the *Atinian* law, as Atinius therein enacted that the plea of prescription, or long possession, should not avail in things that had been stolen, but the interest which the right owners had should remain perpetually," to which is added in the *Lex Mercatoria*: "No right to the spoil vests in the piratical captors, no right is derivable from them to any recapture in *Præjudice* of the original owners; and this appears not only to have been the opinion of the writers on general jurisprudence, but to have been always maintained in our Courts of common law."—And the author refers to *Grotius de Jure Belli ac Pacis*, lib. 3. c. 9; *Godbold* 193. and *Cro. Elix.*: 685. The Editor of the *Lex Mercatoria*, the late Mr. Chitty, repeats the same, almost verbatim, in his Treatise on commercial law, Vol. 3d. Ch. 13.; and Sir James Park, and Sergeant Marshall, in their respective Treatises on the law of insurance, virtually assert the same, by enumerating the saving or recovery of a ship or goods from pirates, as one among the species of service entitling to *salvage* or an allowance for the property saved; which would be inconsistent with a claim to the property itself. Had the law of England ever countenanced such a claim, it is extraordinary that none of these writers each of whom refers frequently as well to the case of *Goss vs. Withers* as to all the most celebrated works, English and foreign, ancient and modern, on Marine law, should not, even in a passing way, have noticed the former existence of such a rule. I find no allusion to it in the two most ancient books of English law in my possession, *Glanville* and *Horn's Mirror*, though perhaps the subject scarcely came within the scope of either of those writers. But it is certainly not mentioned in the *Naval Laws of Oleron*, where, if any where, some trace of it might have been confidently looked for, compiled and promulgated as that ancient digest is said to have been, by an English Prince, *Richard the First*. Nor (if the *Abstract in Horsley's Laws, Ordinances and Institutions of the Admiralty of Great Britain* is correct and I have no reason to doubt it,) is there any allusion to it either in the *Laws of Wisby* or in the ordinances of the *Hanseatic League*.

I regret that I have not the means of referring to the still more ancient and celebrated Marine Code, the *Consolato del Mare*, so highly commended by Lord Tenterden, "from which," says Sergeant Marshall, on the authority of *Fineux*, "most of the Marine laws in Spain, Italy, France and England, are borrowed, and the regulations of which are still of very high authority in every maritime State in Europe; though had the rule in question been noticed there, it is not likely to have been passed over unnoticed in the later digests above mentioned." Nor, were there any reference to it in the famous *Marine Ordinance of Louis the Fourteenth*, published in 1681, (which I have also to regret the want of,) it is to be imagined that Lord Mansfield, Lord Tenterden, Beawsey, Chitty, Park, and Marshall should all have failed to notice such reference, forming as that code does, according to the

last mentioned learned writer, "a system of whatever experience and the wisdom of ages had pronounced to be most just and convenient in the Marine-institutions of the Maritime States of Europe"; more especially as "Lord Mansfield" says the same writer, "seems to have drawn much of his knowledge of the principles of Marine law and of the law of Insurance from the ordinance and from the elaborate and useful commentary of *Valin*." The last authority I shall mention, as affording from his silence a strong negative argument against the supposed existence of any such rule in former times, is Lord Coke, whose researches, had it ever existed, it is not likely to have escaped, nor, in his exuberant learning to have been left unrecorded by him in his *Institutes or Reports*; especially as a fair occasion presented itself, twice at least, for the mention of so remarkable a fact.

In a case reported in *Jenkins's Centuries* and *3d Bulstrode*, and in some points analogous to the present, it appears that the Lord Admiral had seized a vessel in the river Thames and insisted on his right, under the King's letters patent, to retain it against the owners, as a recapture from pirates, the crew having risen upon the master, dispossessed him and committed piracy at sea. In his 13th Report, page 78 Lord Coke states: "The King, James 1st, referred the consideration of the letters patent of the Lord Admiral of England to the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron; whether by the said letters patent, the goods which pirates should take from others by robbery and piracy did pass to the Lord Admiral or no? And upon the consideration of the said letters patent it appeared to us, that thereby he had bona et châtalla piratarum, and also bona et châtalla depredata, id est, the goods robbed from others; which did not pass for two causes"—which he states at length; the first being, that in the analogous case of a grant of *bona et châtalla felonum*, the grantee would be entitled only to the felon's own goods and chattels, not to what he had stolen from others; the second cause being, that the King had no power to make a grant contrary to the Statute of 27th Edward, which directs the restoration of goods taken from pirates to the right owners on due proof. "But it was resolved," he adds, "that until such proof be made, the King may seize the said goods; of which if the property is unknown, the King may seize; and if they are bona piratarum the King may sell them; and, upon proof, &c. restore the value." Not a word here of any prior usage or custom, actual or supposed, under which the recaptor could lay claim to such goods, even where the owner was unknown. Nor is there a hint of any such custom or usage, as constituting even a plausible reply to the severe remarks in the answer of the Judges (4th Inst. cap. 22.) to the complaint made to the King by the Lord Admiral of England, concerning prohibitions granted by him against the Court of Admiralty. In the Judges' answer, it is stated, among other things, "that the Lord Admiral, his lieutenants, officers and ministers, had, without all colour, encroached and intruded upon a right and prerogative due to the Crown, in that they had seized and converted to their own use goods and chattels of infinite value taken by pirates at sea, and other goods and chattels which in no sort appertained unto his lordship."

It remains to advert, briefly to the authorities on which Lord Mansfield's dictum in *Goss vs. Withers* is said to have been founded; premising that, if the Report of his lordship's observation be substantially correct, there would seem to be an error of the printer in placing the letter of the parenthetical brackets where it stands in the Report, as above cited, instead of placing it after the word *owner*; when the passage would read, as the Reporter probably intended, thus: viz. "A capture by a pirate, (and in Spain, Venice and England, the goods go to the captor against the owners) as there can be no condemnation to entitle the pirates, or a capture under a commission where there is no war, do not change the property." This contraction of the parenthesis renders the whole passage clear, and removes what before appeared absurd. The pirate's want of title is a very good reason why the owner title should remain unchanged, but cannot of itself give a title to the recaptor. *Non tamen, ergo non sum, sed meum*, is very bad logic, to say the least.

The only subsequent reference to this observation of Lord Mansfield appears to be the passage in the *Lex Mercatoria*, wherein, after quoting his lordship's words, the author or editor adds, "and this is agreeable to *Grotius de Jure Belli*, lib. 3. c. 9, and to *Loquenius de Jure Marit.* The latter work is not within my reach, but the writer is mentioned with respect by Sir James Marshall and Chitty and classed with *Eynardus* and other foreign jurists of celebrity. The authority of *Loquenius* alone, however, or of any other foreign jurist, on such a point, unsupported by any respectable English authority, can of course have no weight in an English Court; and yet *Loquenius*, (if even he shall be found to have been correctly cited,) is the only authority, as far as I yet know, that can be adduced in support of Lord Mansfield's dictum; for *Grotius* certainly does not bear it out in the only point material to this Court, that is, as to the alleged existence of such a law or custom in England. After noticing that, by the law of nations, the property in goods taken by pirates or robbers is not changed; and that on this principle the Athenians were unwilling to receive from Philip of Macedon except as a restoration (*ut reddidit, non ut donatum, volentem accipere*), the Island of *Halonesius*, which had been taken from them by pirates and retaken by him; he adds, that it may be otherwise ordered by positive institution: thus by the law of Spain, ships taken from pirates become the property of the captors—(*Potes tamen lege civili aliud constitui: sicuti lege Hispanica, naves a piratis captas coram iudice quibus eripiuntur piratis*). And he considers it not unjust that private property should be sacrificed for the public good, especially; but that such a law would not prevent foreigners from reclaiming their property. In a note he intimates that the same law obtained in Venice: "*Idem apud Venetos—Patet ex literis Fraxiniani Codici, Tomo I.*" But he makes no allusion to a similar law in England; and it is remarkable that Chief Baron Comyns in referring to this passage of *Grotius* in his digest, (*Admiralty*, E. 1.) appears to contrast this Spanish law with that of England. "By *Jus Gentium*," says he, "the taking of goods by piracy does not alter the property.—*Cro de Jure Belli*, Sec. (But by the Civil Constitution the property may be given to the captors; *Ibid.* And so it shall be by the law of Spain—*Ibid.*) And therefore, when goods taken by pirates are brought to England, the owner may take them."

That a law similar to that of Spain and Venice ever obtained in England appears, then, to be extremely doubtful, to say the least; and certainly the only argument for the affirmative is the observation of Lord Mansfield, which though entitled to respect (supposing the Report to be correct) cannot, as a mere *obiter dictum*, be viewed as a legal authority. But that the law, if it ever obtained, has long ceased to exist is, as above shewn, abundantly clear.

Having thus disposed of the Rajah's claim to any extraordinary and extravagant remuneration as a matter of right, and which as a matter of policy (if that were a legitimate subject for consideration in this place) would for reasons perfectly obvious but the very reverse of what have been urged in its favor, be as inexpedient as it is undesired; I have now only to consider the nature and extent of the service performed by the Rajah in saving the vessel and cargo and the amount of compensation which he is therefore fairly entitled to claim from the owners.—And in estimating the rate of salvage regard must be had, as in all such cases, not merely to the labour and peril incurred, which in the present instance can scarcely be said to have been great, but to the discretion, promptitude and alacrity manifested by the salvor as well as to the value of the property and the degree of danger from which it was rescued.—Now that the vessel and cargo, though brought into Acheen harbour by the convicts for the intended purpose of being delivered to the Rajah as the price of their protection, were in a state of extreme danger, until these reckless and desperate men were dispossessed and secured, it is impossible to doubt. And it is equally undeniable that the Rajah shewed great prudence and decision in at once despatching a strong and well armed force to take possession of the vessel, instead of either trusting on the one hand to the promises of unprincipled men, or on the other exciting their fears or suspicions (and none surely had greater reason to be fearful and suspicious) by an uncertain or wavering conduct. Either of these latter courses was pregnant with danger. Our confidence was as likely to be disappointed, as hesitation to create alarm; and a fearful catastrophe,—

the murder of the few remaining Europeans on board, the scuttling or firing of the ship and the escape of all the convicts with as much plunder as they could carry away—(something like which appears to have been intended by the arch-villain, *Russain*) was in all probability averted by the prompt and resolute proceeding of the Rajah. Nor, considering the valuable and tempting nature of the cargo, chiefly opium, and the well-known character of the Achinese, can it be doubted that he adopted the wisest and safest course in having the cargo landed and placed near his own dwelling; so as to be under his own immediate and constant protection. It is idle to say that the Rajah was chiefly influenced by a regard for his own safety and that he could not have acted otherwise without knowingly exposing himself to the vengeance of the British government. That he may have been swayed by such considerations is quite possible; but when conduct is meritorious, it is not for fallible man to ascribe unworthy motives; and whatever his motive were, even supposing them to have been purely selfish, the owner of the ship, and cargo are no less indebted to him for the salvation of their property, and no less morally or legally bound to make him a reasonable remuneration. Neither can I admit that the owners were entitled to calculate on the gratuitous services of the Rajah, as an independent Prince and a friend and ally of the British government; although, doubtless, this government would have had reason to complain had he refused to interfere and afford all necessary aid in such an emergency. With regard to the supposed abstraction of two chests of opium, the evidence is contradictory and the point appears to me to be involved in too much doubt to warrant the inference that the Rajah is accountable for that deficiency. And I am bound to add that although the evidence with regard to the escape of several of the Mahomedan convicts is unsatisfactory and such as to justify the government in calling upon the Rajah for further explanation on that point, there is nothing to prevent that escape; and at any rate, there is nothing to be sufficiently conclusive upon the subject to bear out the serious charge of withholding the consideration which is due to him for the preservation of the ship and cargo. On the other hand, in estimating the amount of that consideration, the Court certainly is not in law or reason bound to pay any attention to the alleged custom of Acheen by which the Rajah is said to be entitled to a moiety of the property saved or rescued, and which seems to be akin to the ancient barbarous usage in some parts of Europe so severely denounced and prohibited under the severest penalties by the 15th & 16th articles of the laws of Oleron,—"an unreasonable and accursed custom in some places, that the third or fourth part of the ships that are lost shall accrue to the lord of the place where such casualties happen; as also the like proportion to the salvors, and only the remainder to the master, merchant and mariners." To no such vicious custom will this Court give countenance or encouragement. The rule laid down by Lord Stowell in the *Two Friends*, 1. Rob 279, is at once equitable and clear, viz. that in cases of rescue by British subjects, the Court usually adopts the proportion of re-capture,—but it is not bound to do so, nor is the reward limited,—in respect to foreigners the quantum meruit is the only guide,—and every person assisting in the rescue is entitled to share. I have not been able, nor did I expect, to find any recorded case precisely analogous to the present. The one which approaches nearest to it, though, in the main, materially different, is that of the *Trelawney*, Lake, master, 4 Rob. 223, which is described as a "new species of salvage," being for the rescue of a slave ship from insurgent slaves on the coast of Africa, by another slave-ship. The affidavit of the salvor, Mr. Kendal, master of the *Lord Nelson*, stated, among other things, "that on board the *Trelawney*, 85 in number, had risen upon the captain and crew and got complete possession of the ship in about five minutes; that the captain and all the crew, except two men who were wounded got through the cabin windows into two boats belonging to the *Trelawney* and rowed away to the *Lord Nelson*;" that the Deponent commended a heavy fire from his great guns and small arms into the *Trelawney*, despatched thirty of his men who boarded her, and after a severe conflict succeeded in quelling the insurrection." Lord Stowell in giving judgment said: "I have nothing to do but to consider the value of the property that has been saved and the service performed: it is a meritorious service, to be considered as a rescue effected from pirates; and, say the least of it, full as meritorious as recovering property out of the hands of the public enemy." In the point of personal danger encountered by the salvors, that case bears no resemblance to the one now before the Court, but in the more material circumstance on which Lord Stowell laid great stress, viz. "that the crew of the *Trelawney* had been completely overpowered," the analogy holds. The salvage awarded, was only a tenth; on the ground that "both ships being employed on the same trade—a service of common danger—the crews of each probably went out under an impression of the policy and duty of rendering mutual assistance;" but for which consideration, however, the learned Judge said he should have been "disposed to give salvage in as high a proportion as is directed by the Prize Act for cases of recapture of war, (namely a sixth)." The case of the *Trelawney*, therefore, appears to me, unassisted as I am by the criterion of any offer of compensation by the owners, to constitute on the whole a very safe guide in computing the proportion of salvage fairly due on the present occasion; and I accordingly decree to the salvor one sixth of the agreed value of the ship, cargo and freight, with his expenses, subject however to the deduction which I will mention. The agreed value of the entire property saved is £58,000 of which one sixth will be £s. 9,666.67, and from this latter sum I decree £s. 666.67 to be paid to the surviving officers and apprentice in the following proportions, viz.

- To Francis Ward, 2d Mate £s. 250
- William Plumb, Steward £s. 200
- The Gunner £s. 80
- The Carpenter £s. 36
- William H Stonehewer
- Apprentice £s. 100

I am aware that as a general rule, the crew are entitled to no extraordinary compensation for doing their duty in saving the property entrusted to their care. But in case of capture by an enemy and subsequent recapture by the crew themselves, they have occasionally been rewarded with a considerable salvage; and the Statutes of 22d and 23d Charles 2d 11th, 12th, William 3d and 8th, Geo. 1st 24th "for the more effectual suppression of piracy," provide liberally for the reward by the owners of seamen who oppose a determined resistance to pirates. The present perhaps, is a case scarcely within the literal meaning of these Statutes; yet the words of the 5th Sec. of the last Act are very comprehensive, and the act expressly extends to all His Majesty's dominions in Asia, Africa and America. In the present instance the persons above named manifested every disposition to do their duty to the owners in the perilous and unequal conduct in which they suddenly found themselves engaged, unarmed, and in the midst of darkness and tumult, with an overwhelming body of desperate men. Two of them were actually wounded, the apprentice desperately; they have lost the whole of their little property; for many weeks together they stood in hourly peril of their lives; they nevertheless by their continued steadiness and vigilance, and by keeping a good look out, (to use the words of the 2d Mate,) contributed materially to the safety of the ship and cargo during the perilous voyage to Acheen, after the murder of the captain and chief mate, and as the leading convict confessed, saved the lives of all by bringing the ship into harbour. Self-preservation was, of course, the motive uppermost in their minds; but the owners have nevertheless reaped the benefit of their discretion and as the discretion of the Court is large in all cases of salvage, I feel that under all the peculiar circumstances of this case and on the equity of the Statutes to which I have referred, I am not transgressing any legal principle in awarding the above sums to the persons I have mentioned.—*Pinnac Gazette*, July 24.

BURMAH.

CLEARING THE JUNGLE

The progress of clearing away the jungle on the opposite side of the river at Martaban, becomes every day more apparent. Those who observe the work through their spy-glasses from the Cantonments here, have discovered a fortification rapidly rising on the side next to the river. These proceedings have excited no little curiosity amongst the community here; but no one can imagine why a stockade should be erected at Martaban, especially as no reports are current of the Burmese expecting the attack of an enemy.—*Maul. Chronicle*, Aug. 4.

BURMESE MOVEMENTS

We learn that two or three war boats with some government officers of distinction have arrived within the week at Martaban. They are reported to have come from Ava, to prepare the way and mark the stages for his Majesty to Rangoon. It is not yet known at what time the king will quit his capital, and it is not probable that the people in this part of the country will know more of the appointed day than they do now, until the important fact of the king's first movement is announced.

The war boats above alluded to, came across the river on Saturday last, and having pulled along the shore for some distance and taken a look at the town, returned to the other side. They were seen from the Cantonments, and the novelty of their appearance and the dashing style of their movements excited considerable interest. There is much speculation as to the object of the visit of these Burmese officers at Martaban; the probability is that they have come to inspect and report on the condition of this outpost of the kingdom.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 11.

SURVEY OF THE RIVER—TRAINING GUN BOAT CREWS.

The crews of the gun boats in the public service here are, we learn, in daily exercise and training under the direction of the Commander of H. M. B. Cruisers. We presume they will not find more than their match in any enemy they may chance to meet in this quarter.

We have heard that the particular service on which the *Childers* was sent here was to survey the river between Moulmein and Anherst, a service which persons in the shipping interest have been for some time desirous should be effected. We suppose the state of things consequent on the erection of defence at Martaban by the Burmese, and immediate engagements in preparing the gun-boats for effective operations, have caused a postponement of the survey, but it will no doubt be well and thoroughly done as soon as the local authorities shall deem it expedient for the *Childers* to leave her present position.—*Maul. Chronicle*, Aug. 18.

TAVOY.

The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* returned on Sunday last from a visit to the southern stations of Tavoy and Mergui. We understand that both those places are remarkably quiet and altogether free from the excitement that appears to prevail here regarding the expected royal advent at Rangoon. Such a visit had been heard down the coast, but no one believed it would ever take place, a belief which was, till lately, very general here.

We are sorry to learn that much sickness has prevailed of late at Tavoy among the people, caused no doubt by the constant excessive rain, joined perhaps to malaria arising from the thousands of carcasses of buffaloes strewed about the country. We are told that out of 26 or 27,000 buffaloes, the Tavoyers lost last year nearly 23,000, the consequence is that the rice crops, which used formerly to be so abundant at Tavoy, are reduced to little more than suffices to feed the population. We fear it will be many years ere this loss in cattle will be made good, more especially as the people have been disappointed in their hopes of obtaining cattle from the adjacent Siamese districts. On application being made for permission to purchase them, the answer, we are told, was, you are very welcome but there are no cattle as they have all died in the same manner yours have done. This may be true or not, but we suspect the latter, considering the general prejudice against the export of cattle and the Siamese disregard of truth. It was at one time very much feared that the epidemic among the cattle would travel down the coast and carry off those of Mergui province, but we are happy to find that as yet Mergui has escaped, and consequently the people are turning their cattle to the best account by employing them in the rice fields and selling those not in use to the Tavoyers. It is feared, however, that the heavy rains, this year, will injure the crops very considerably. The country has not been so much inundated for many years, and one evil resulting from it is the stoppage of all operations at the Coal mine where the river had at one time overflowed its natural high banks to the extent of eight feet. It will indeed be a great blow to the prosperity of Mergui if this coal mine should ever be abandoned, though from all we can learn of the quality of the coal, we much fear it will not be found to answer for steamers. In the course of last month two steamers came in to Mergui together in search of fuel for the continuance of their voyage to the Straits, the *Diana* and the *Houby*, the latter destined for China, where from all we learn regarding her, she is not likely to distinguish herself very much among the Steam Squadron.

We understand that a great number of boats and nearly 700 men have gone up this year to the forests to cut sapan wood and that their contracts for cutting are unusually high. This sapan wood forms an important article of trade for a small place like Mergui, but the purchase of it is now almost entirely confined to the Chinese who carry up the wood to Calcutta in their junks and the article at Mergui which is said to bid fair to become of great importance, viz. Tin. There is no doubt whatever that it exists throughout the province in great abundance and requires only a small portion of skill and capital to be brought into the market.—*Ibid.*

H. M. OF BURMAH.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 16th August, 1841:—

"We hear that His Majesty intends quitting the capital fourteen days from this date. Our warlike demonstrations at Moulmein, I suppose, have caused him to decide upon this measure. I infer from his posting down, that His Majesty will risk a war at this period, rather than receive our Resident, should another be sent to his Court. A crisis is approaching, which will test his courage. Mr. Trill, of the firm of Trill and Crisp, died on the 4th August, of dropsy.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 3.

CHINA.

Macao, 2d June.—Commodore Bremer left this for Hongkong on Tuesday last, and General Sir Hugh Gough yesterday.

We have nothing but conjecture to offer on the probable destination of the force, which, it is said, will move to the northward in the latter days of next week. Amoy is generally reported to be the next place of rendezvous. The occupation of that and an Island cannot fail to be a sensible blow to the Imperial Government, and may possibly be followed by consequences of the most serious nature, in the disorganization of the country; nor should we at all wonder so after a revolution in that province at least, the inhabitants of which have always had and deserved among the Chinese a reputation for disorder and turbulence. Indeed, the Fokien people have but slight affection for the Tartar dynasty, having been the last to submit to its sway. The Fokien people are, above the Chinese of other provinces, distinguished for a spirit of liberty and commercial enterprise, and the frequent insurrections in their country, prove that they do not tamely submit to the tyranny of their government.

It is a subject of great satisfaction to us to be able to state that the health of both soldiers and sailors, which had so severely suffered, during their gallant attack on Canton, by hard duty and exposure to a scorching sun and heavy rain alternately, and to the poisonous exhalations from the swampy paddy fields, is very fast improving. That of the soldiers, as being more accustomed to such service, is, with a few exceptions, perfectly restored, but on board the ships a good many sailors and marines, though convalescent, have not yet quite recovered. We regret to have to record the deaths of several officers, besides that of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, stated in our last, namely of

Capt. Brodie, of H. M. Troop ship Battlesnake, by apoplexy.

Dr. Wallace, surgeon of H. M. S. Conway, Adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M. S. Modeste, who died on Tuesday last on board that ship, of the wound he received in the leg, off Canton, on the 24th of last month. His remains were interred here on Wednesday morning last, and followed to the grave by Sir Hugh Gough, his staff, and several other officers and residents. Below will be found a letter from Capt. Elliot, in which he informs the British community that it is his purpose, to move Her Majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee simple for one or two years purchase at the late rates or to change them in future with no more than a nominal quit rent, if that tenure continues to obtain. We fully concur in the propriety of this proposal of Capt. Elliot's, for in reality, the heedless competition among purchasers, has driven the quit rent to such high rates, that we apprehend a great number of the allotments will be thrown upon the hands of government again for we do not think, that even if the settlement at Hongkong succeeds in every respect, and becomes a great emporium, for the Chinese trade, the allotments will ever be worth the high prices that have been offered. The ground in many instances, is so low and of such nature, as to require very considerable outlay before any buildings can be raised upon it, and other more desirable situations will be found on the island, which will no doubt, soon be had at much cheaper rates. We have not yet heard when and how the remaining lots will be disposed of; by auction, it will be found that no such high offers will be made nor indeed would they have occurred, if as promised, the two hundred lots had been offered for sale on Monday week last instead of only 24. We learn that several of the purchasers are already beginning to build, but that it is just now extremely difficult to obtain workmen at any rate.

By the latest accounts from Canton everything there continued quiet, but although some British as well as American merchants continued to reside there, no trade of any amount could be carried on. The Hong merchants refused to purchase imports, and also to secure the British ship Simon Taylor arrived at Whampoa after the attack on the city. Her consignees here, we are informed, addressed a petition to the Hoppo; with what success, we have not yet learned. Only a very few shipments have been made to the ships at Whampoa and these were chiefly of green Teas for the American market. Should the Chinese continue to refuse to secure British ships, and by this means force the trade into the hands of neutrals, we fancy that a blockade of the river will become a necessary measure. A great scarcity of money prevails at Canton and Fasham, and great distress among the laboring classes. It is said however, that the government is active in repairing the defences of the river, and that the fortresses the Chinese recovered by the late treaty are being again put into a state of efficiency. Wangtung, which was not destroyed by the English on returning that fortress to the Chinese, has by the latter again been garrisoned, and we hear that several lorcha (Macao lighters) have lately been fired at from that fort, on going up the river.

Although we have before given a good many details of what happened at the attack on Canton, yet we think, in the following narrative by an eye witness many details which have not before appeared in print, will be found; besides the attack on the provincial city, was an enterprise of such great importance, and so very gallantly achieved that we think, anything regarding it must prove acceptable to our readers.

The Chinese in their relations with us having lately shown an utter want of faith every movement displaying their treachery and evincing the most hostile intentions, notwithstanding their peaceful professions, it was deemed expedient to move our force to the Canton River.

On the morning of the 24th May the Nemesis and several native boats (pressed into the service) commenced embarking troops. At noon the Blenheim and Blonde fired Royal salutes, in honor of Her Majesty's birth day; and by 2 o'clock the troops of the line, marines and soldiers were all embarked,—the aggregate number not exceeding 2200 effective Bayonets,—and the Nemesis started for Canton, having the whole force in tow.

She arrived at the point of debarkation (a large Temple on the bank of the river, about 3 miles N. W. of the City Walls) at about 5 o'clock, and the 49th was immediately landed and formed, Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Fleming Senhouse, each accompanied by his staff and escorted by a Detachment of the 49th, proceeded some distance inland, in the direction of the City, to reconnoitre. During our march an advance of some 5 or 6 men accidentally came upon a Chinese outpost. The alarm was immediately given the Chinese fired their Gungals and threw up blue lights for the purpose of ascertaining our strength and position, and our men were drawn up in line, expecting an attack. Nothing however occurred this night excepting the abduction and murder, by the Chinese, of one of our of-

icer's servant, a native of India—close to our camp. We heard the poor wretch's death shriek, but were ignorant of his cause; and it was not till morning, when his mangled and headless trunk was found, that his fate became known.

At early dawn on the 25th our force was moved from the Temple, and to move, as each detachment arrived, on some firm ground about half a mile, or perhaps less, from the beach. Two Chinese sentries were observed watching our motions, their tall figures, as they stood on an eminence in full relief against the horizon, armed with spear and shield, presenting a most romantic appearance. A party of the 37th was dispatched to explore some ground on our right; their advance was marked by the enemy, who soon collected in a dense mass immediately outside a large village, raising the air with most discordant yells. Some of their bravest advanced to meet our men but a few shots dispersed them. The nature of the ground was unfortunately, such as to render the transport of artillery and ammunition a most difficult and laborious task. Our men, however were in capital spirits and worked with a will, and our light guns rattled over graves and through paddy fields with miraculous celerity. It was found impossible to move the 24 p's, so the attempt was abandoned.

The coup d'eil was now most exciting. The ground was studded with red jackets, and bayonets glittering in the morning sun; here a company of merry blue jackets turned sailors for the occasion; there a party of sable camp followers laden with comforts for those who were to engage in the coming fight. Onwards we went towards the heights, a band of 2000 men about to engage in mortal struggle with perhaps some 50,000; the horrible spectacle of the previous night teaching, our men what to expect should they fall into the hands of the enemy. We were hardly within range when the Chinese opened from the heights, and on our side; three rocket tubes soon belched forth their murderous contents into their positions. The sailors pushed on and carried in galling style a Fort on our right under a galling and destructive fire from the City Walls. Eighteen of their number were wounded in this service, two, an officer and private, mortally.

The Royal Irish, 49th and one company of marines now advanced, at double quick time to storm a round fort (called by the Chinese "The Asylum of Old age") crowning a hill on our left; the garrison sallied out in force to oppose them, but nothing could stand against the tremendous fire of musketry with which they were saluted, and the hill was soon cleared.

An instance of the sanguinary severity of the Chinese was witnessed at this fort. While on the advance a soldier was observed rushing down the hill closely pursued by a party, who soon captured and carried him back to the Fort, where on our arrival we found his warm and quivering body minus the head. The man was beheaded for having deserted his gun.

Having placed our wounded in the "Asylum of old age," we rushed through a gorge to storm "The Terrace of eternal felicity"—a large square fort on a neighboring hill commanding the Northern portion of the City. The enemy maintained a most galling and fatal fire of musketry, gungals and rockets upon our party as we passed this gorge, which was completely commanded by the Northern Battlements of the City. We soon silenced their annoying fire with shells and rockets from the Terrace of eternal felicity! A large body of men now advanced from the principal encampment, waving banners and uttering the most diabolic yells. A party of the 18th was set down to keep them in check, and some hard skirmishing took place, our man suffering considerably from the enemy's gungals. After some delay the 18th, 49th and a company of marines were sent to storm the camp. The Chinese stood well to their guns, made a very creditable resistance, but British perseverance as usual carried all before it, and the enemy was soon in rapid flight from the camp, which remained in our hands. What now to do in the place of European discipline. The victor drawn up in the area of the camp, steady and quiet as on parade, small parties being detached to fire the tents and magazines; no disorder, no pillaging, however great the excitement and tempting the occasion. The gallant achievement closed the labors of the eventful 25th.

The 26th, 27th 28th and 29th were passed peaceably, some Troops having been agreed to by H. M. Plenipotentiary. An interview took place on the 27th between the Chinese General Yangfang, and Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Fleming Senhouse through the interpretation of Mr. Fea-on. The weather was dreadful and the sufferings of our men proportionately great. The quarters of the 18th, and 49th were miserable; their beds the damp ground, their covering few old mats which neither sheltered them from sun nor rain.

Great excesses having been committed in several Chinese Villages, public opinion was completely alienated from us, a feeling of deadly hatred against the invaders springing up throughout the country. On the 30th ten thousand villagers appeared in arms upon the neighboring heights, their formidable front and loud yells attesting their desire to give us battle and revenge their wrongs. The 26th, 37th and marines were immediately under arms, and marched toward them to act if necessary upon the nature of their force, however, being known, all our troops were withdrawn except a company of the 26th and one of the 37th; some hard fighting took place between these two companies and the Chinese, who rushed upon our men in a most determined manner. The rain fell in torrents, so that our muskets were almost useless and their long spears most dangerous weapons. The 27th having become separated from the 26th were surrounded by the savage ho des, and towards evening were in a most critical situation, until they were reinforced by company of marines sent to assist them, and whose effective percussion muskets soon dispersed the enemy.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, That host with their banners at sunset were seen; Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown That host on the morrow lay withered and strewn."

The poor villagers displayed far more courage and determination than did the famed Tartars. On the 31st they again appeared in strong force upon the heights when a message was sent to the City requiring that they should forthwith disperse. In consequence of this, some Chinese officers came out of the City and passed through our lines en route to the villagers ground. They succeeded either by threats or persuasion in inducing the poor wretches to disperse.

On the 1st of June, according to the terms of the circulation our force evacuated the heights Carnachants and m-barke.

The improvement of the Chinese in Gunnery was a matter of astonishment to all, and instances of individual courage were noted which would not have disgraced any enemy.

British loss in killed and wounded Killed 1 Officer and 14 men—15 Wounded 11 " " 101 "—111 Total 12 Officers & 115 men—121

to which must be added 9 men who have been murdered by the Chinese.

On Friday last, the h. co's steamer Queen, bearing the broad pennant of commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, naval commander in chief, arrived here; and on the same day, and on Saturday salutes were exchanged with the forts of the city.

The British community in China, have not yet been informed, by any public notice, of the civil office that the commodore holds; the Indian papers say he is joint and sole plenipotentiary, neither of which reports can we believe: for surely such a neglectful slight as leaving that distinguished officer Sir Hugh Gough the commander in chief of the Mad as army, out of the commission, and continuing captain Elliot in it cannot be perpetrated.

But as Sir G. Bremer is in the commission and as the command of the naval force and transports is invested in him, the responsibility of future operations must rest solely on him.

SIR LE FLEMING SENHOUSE.

Hongkong Bay, Marion, June 13th. 1840. General orders. Major general Sir Hugh Gough, in announcing to the military portion of the expedition the lamented death of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, kt. k. c. h., which occurred this morning, feels assured that every officer, noncommissioned officer and soldier in this force will unite with their gallant comrades of the royal navy in heartfelt regret for the loss of an officer whose zeal and whose devotedness to his professional duties and to his country's honor never was surpassed, and has not often been equalled.

Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse participated in all the privations that the troops underwent on the heights above Canton, and has fallen a sacrifice to the zeal which marked his character; though he fell not in the field of honor he died in the energetic performance of his duty in his country's cause.

Peace to his remains, honor to his memory. It is hardly necessary that the Major general should express his desire that every officer of duty should attend the funeral, and that every man be worn for the next week.

By order. (Signed) A. H. Mountain, Lieut. colonel, deputy adjutant general.

We hope we shall have the pleasure in our next number of informing our readers of the services of the gallant and lamented officer whose death has called forth from his old companion in arms, Sir Hugh Gough, the above general order; and that we shall be enabled to trace the story of his life through even from his boyish days.

The following was the order of the procession at the burial of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse on the morning of Thursday, the 17th inst; the procession formed on the Franciscan green at 5 a. m.

The band of the governor of Macao. A colonel's guard of Portuguese troops. Lieut. J. C. Pitman, R. N. Chief mourner.

Capt. Clarke, of H. M. S. Columbine, bearing the decorations of the deceased officer, THE COFFIN, Borne by 12 sailors belonging to H. M. S. Blenheim

PALL BEARERS Capt. Bouchier, R. N. Col. Mountain, " Smith, " " Morris, " Kuper, " " Major Johnston.

followed by the governor of Macao and staff; Major general Sir Hugh Gough, and staff; captain Hervert, Senior officer of the fleet, Mr. Johnston, deputy superintendent and about 70 naval and military officers and almost all the British and foreign community in Macao.

It is now known that Sir Le Fleming Senhouse was intended to be the second in command in China; the unfortunate death of Sir Frederick Maitland, however, threw this office into the hands of Sir G. Bremer; who having left Port Estingon, of which new settlement he was governor became the senior officer in the Indian seas a station to which he had not been appointed.

It is reported that the Calloppe, captain Kuper, takes the reins of Canton to Calcutta; this service was designed for the Conway, but the untimely and ever to be lamented death of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse frustrated this arrangement;

"There's many a slip Twixt the cup and the lip. The Calloppe is an efficient ship, the Conway is not; and every deduction from our military strength we think is to be deprecated. Every Englishman—not only of h. m.'s service—but pers, is now worth his weight in silver, in China.

In the Calcutta Englishman of the 10th of March are published the despatches of Lord Auckland from the naval and military commanders in chief in China, dated 10th, and 27th of March.

These despatches are too long to extract—particularly those from the commodore;—which contain a lucid detail of the previous course of events, and the movements of the fleet at the capture of the Bogue forts; and our local readers, besides being in possession of the Indian papers, have already perused in the Canton Register the details of the gallant and indefatigable services of our countrymen from the account of some amateur lookers on.

It is gratifying to learn from the commodore's first despatch that the governor general feels intense interest in the proceedings of the expeditionary force in China.

We are also personally gratified to learn that Sir G. Bremer entertains a true opinion of the pestiferous character of Chinese public functions. In the 5th paragraph of his despatch, dated March 19 h. e. remarks: "The proclamation for opening the port on the 2nd (Feby) did not appear and on the 11th the two ministers again met, and after a discussion of several hours, on the 11th (Feby) & on the next h. m's plenipotentiary agreed to a further delay (not to exceed ten days), in order that the debate treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese commissioner was completely destroyed; my doubts were also strengthened by reports of the officers sent up to the place of meeting who stated that military works on a great scale were in progress.

Commodore Bremer also remarks, towards the close of his letter, when alluding to "British magnanimity and forbearance, in holding the city of Canton at the mercy of the British force." "I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrogant and perfidious government is brought to reason."

H. m.'s plenipotentiary being however, desirous to try the effect of another proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affairs, &c. Now, with these recorded differences of opinion between commodore Bremer and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, can the hope, that British honour and interests will be, at last, guarded by a union of sentiment and protected by a junction of force, be cherished?

We copy the names of the ships and officers employed, as officially reported.

LIST OF THE SHIPS, STREAMERS, BOATS, &c. EMPLOYED AT THE CAPTURE OF CANTON, ON THE 10th INSTANT.

- H. M. Ship Heron, captain Nias. H. M. Ship Modeste, commander Eyres. H. M. Ship of Flycatch, commander Warren. H. M. Brig Algerine, lieutenant Mason: Tenders. H. M. Schooner Starling, lieutenant Kelllett. H. M. Schooner Hene, Mr. Quin mate. H. M. Cutter Louisa, Mr. Carmichael, mate. Steamers. H. C. Steamer Madagassar, captain Diecy. H. C. Steamer Neumeis, captain Hall.

BOATS.

- Commander Barlow Mr. Barber, mate. Lieut. Williams Mr. Wo comb mate. Lieut. Stewart Mr. Baker, mate. Lieut. Drury Mr. Kator, mate. Lieut. Dewes, actg. Mr. Comber, mate. Mr. W. Kendall, mate, Mr. Scott, vol. 1st class.

Second Division. COMMANDER CLARKE.

- Lieut. Hamilton Mr. Fitzgerald, mate. Lieut. Scobell Mr. Pearce, mate. Lieut. Shute Mr. Read, mate. Mr. King, master actg. Mr. Turner, mate. Mr. Miller, mate Mr. Crofton, midn.

Third Division

- Lieut. Coulson Mr. Anderson, mate. Lieut. Ingran Mr. Purvis, vol. 1st class. Mr. Christopher, mate. Mr. Clarke, ditto. Mr. Lyaker, mate. Mr. Stanley, actg. surgeon

Western Division

- Commander Warren Mr. Daly, mate. Commander Belcher Mr. Rivers, mate. Lieut. Haskell Mr. Jefferies, mate. Lieut. Watson Mr. Leveson, mate. Lieut. Hay Mr. Egerton, mate. Lieut. Morshed Mr. Drake, mate. Lieut. D'Ysacourt Mr. St. Leger, mate. Lieut. Wood Mr. Bry, mate. Lieut. Hayes Mr. Brown, mast. asst. Mr. Alvey, master Mr. Butler, (st. n.) Surgeon. Mr. Tweedale, mast. Surgeon.

Volunteers. Lieut. Mackenzie, h. m. 99th regt., acting military secretary to the naval commander in chief. Mr. Johnson master h. m. ship Conway. Mr. G. Emsden, clerk h. m.'s s. Calloppe. Lieut. Giffar, h. c. 12th regt.

Returns of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton. Lower battery, left Bank, Macao passage..... 22 Upper battery..... 9 Sand bag battery on wharf..... 9 Western fort Canton suburbs (Shamee)..... 20 Red fort opposite Canton factories..... 25 Sand bag battery above arsenal..... 13 2 Junks moored off admiral house..... 15

Besides those destroyed in Lieut. and the mandarin war boats. (Signed) THOS. HERBERT,—Captain.

A list of casualties in the force employed in the attack and occupation of the defences of the city of Canton on the 18th day of March 1841.

Lieut. Strasshan R. N. severely. Calloppe 2 wounded slightly. Flycatch 2 " 1 slightly severely. Modeste 2 " slightly.

(Signed) THOS. HERBERT,—Captain. Ship Dartmouth Anjer Roads, May 23rd 1841.

"We spoke the Giraffe on the 26th instant and exchanged numbers with the Jean and Duchess of Clarence to northward of Gaspar Island and we saw two other boats but could not find out who they were."

(Signed) E. JACON. H. M. S. CONWAY.

We are sorry to learn, from respectable sources, the extremely sickly state of the crew of h. m.'s ship Conway special nautical report has, we understand, been given by her surgeon to the senior naval officer, whose attention has been particularly invited to the almost total inefficiency of the ship, arising from disease contracted from a protracted servitude within the tropics. The Conway was put in commission in the early part of September 1837 and ought to have been relieved, in the common routine of events, early in 40, but the unsettled state of affairs on the east India station, added to the late exit of her captain, has been the means of keeping her still in employment. The Conway's services have been on various occasions, and although he is not what is considered a "crack craft," she has cheerfully, until now, performed her duty; but at the present moment, much disconcerted, we understand, prevails among her crew; nor are the men to be blamed for manifesting dissatisfaction and inquietude at being thus kept on a foreign station so very much beyond the tropics.

Her sick list numbers 61, and most of the cases are climatic, and she has lost, since her departure from England 36 viz: by dysentery, 10, cholera, 6, fever, 4, drowned, 7, in conflict with the enemy, 6, of wounds, 1, drunkenness, 1, apoplexy, 1, consumption 1, rheumatism 1. We are led to hope, for the good of the service, that the commander-in-chief, immediately on his arrival, will see the imperative necessity of sending this ship home, and make arrangements for a "consumption s" devotedly to be wished, as she is but a nominal force, and could render but feeble service, in her present delicate condition, to any operations that may be in contemplation. The Conway's complement is about 175. The Albatross, commissioned in 37; has also a very heavy sick list, 57, her surgeon, Mr. Wallace, died on Thursday 9th inst.

He was an officer of skill, experience, and zeal, and is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bolle, master n. n., commander of h. m.'s troop-ship Battlesnake and of Lieutenant and adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of h. m.'s ship Modeste died this day of the wound he received on the 24th ulto.

With reference to the foregoing melancholy detail we would, in the most earnest terms, advise our fellow countrymen of the navy and army of all ranks to have a Bengali horror of unnecessary exposure to the sun; they will find such horror to be extremely wholesome.

We offer no remarks on the sale of land on the island of Hongkong; but we cannot help thinking that, if the crown of England will sell land belonging to the crown of China, a better and healthier site might have been selected for the town, namely the tongue of land jutting out from Kowloon, open on the south east, and west sides to the breezy ocean, and protected from the cold, snail blasts of the north by the hills of Tang; for the crown of England has an equal right to one as to the other; the English flag is flying on Fort Victoria, situated on this Kowloon peninsula.

DR. COX.

In the Sealeby Castle—captain Johnston. Richard Henry Cox, esq. is a passenger—returning to his fatherland. This gentleman was for many subsequent voyages the surgeon of the h. co's ship "Indra" owned by Messrs. Bordaile & Co. In 1831, he was appointed junior surgeon to the h. co's factory in China, on the retirement of Alexander Pearson esq. the senior surgeon, who was succeeded by Dr. Colledge, who is soon expected to rejoin h. m.'s commission in China.

Dr. Cox unites great skill in his profession with the kindest, the most soothing and fostering manner; and many whose lives have been saved & health benefited by his able treatment, will ever remember that the attention and care of a kind heart—almost the feminine and anxious carefulness of a nurse, succeeded the skill of the professor, in his treatment of and behaviour to convalescents in the tedious hours of slow recovery.

The young gentlemen connected with the mercantile establishment in China, have addressed a very handsome letter to him, requesting his acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be delivered to him in London. Dr. Cox is held in universal estimation; he parts with the sincerest wishes for his health and happiness, and with the deepest regret for the loss of his skill, care, and society.

Our readers will be greatly amused at the perusal of the translations of Yekoon's and Yihshan's reports to the emperor.—The papers, both English and Indian, brought by the Queen have occupied much of our time,

or we should have translated these documents; we have therefore taken the liberty to borrow Mr. Thoin's translations, which were published in the Canton Press of Saturday last.

We may gird up our loins for the fight; for we have created a war that will not be soon or easily terminated; let us hope that not only a equal, but more than a equal means will be adapted for the attainment of the desired end; peace on just terms and a free trade with all the ports and towns of China; for in our future preparations we should be prepared to be opposed by the skill and daring of European engineers.

This day, the 22nd of June, is the first anniversary of the military, futile public notice of blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances is used by Sir G. Bremer.

Twenty months have come and gone since twenty sail of English pennants, and a military corps of selected regiments arrived in the Chinese waters, what has been done in furtherance of the objects of this noble expedition, as they were declared to be in the house of commons by Lord John Russell?

What conclusions can be drawn as to the fate of this very pretty quarrel; judging the future from the past, we have no hopes.

He marched, nor want nor cold his course delay Hide, blessing glory hide Canton's day.

SALE OF LANDS AT HONGKONG.

Table with columns: Lot No., Quit rent, and Bought by. Lists various land parcels and their buyers, including R. Webster, H. Leighton, Gemmell & Co., etc.

TRANSLATIONS.

By Mr. Thoin.

MEMORIAL.

The imperial commissioner Yukeen, lieutenant-governor of Keangsoo, lays this memorial before the great emperor, praying that he will be slow thereon a sacred glance.

Last year, when the English foreigners arrived off Teentsin to hand up their statement of (alleged) grievances, their ships scarce exceeded five in number, and the place where they anchored was at Kookow (the mouth of the Peilia) a long way off the city of Teentsin; yet Keshen in his flight and trepidation declared that "they were within the very precincts of the imperial residence of Shingking (or Mouk-tien) and that it behooved us to set with the utmost caution as the whole of the coast of Che-keang had been taken possession of; and he also said, "that the ships which were coming after those were without number, and that the whole of the country north and south would be thrown into confusion." &c. &c. thus seeking to amuse the imperial ear, scheming thereby to gloss over and conceal his artful preparation to meet the enemy! And, moreover, he sent presents of bullocks and wine to the foreign soldiers, and appointed officers to say fine things to them; the consequence of which was that the mandarins of Chekeang and Shantung followed up his vicious example by an unbroken series of banquets, until these rebellious robbers who had stormed and plundered one of our walled cities came to be viewed as guests!!! so much so that the lieutenant-governor of Shantung shuffling over the matter says, "the said foreigners being delighted, firmed a circle and made obeisance!! Now, I find that these said English foreigners are most stiff in the loins and most straight in the legs, so much so that even when they see the king of their country they make no obeisance whatever. Baring the reign of Keeking they came to Peking, and their ambassador (lord Amhurst) because he could not kneel down and make an obeisance, was driven forth and sent home to his country, this is a circumstance that may be clearly proved at any time; and such being the case, how could it possibly happen that after having stormed and plundered a city and given a rein to their malice and perversity, on presents being made them at Shantung, officers and soldiers should form a circle and perform obeisance? This disgraceful piece of business which has tarnished the honor of our country, which has given rise to expressions intended to dupe and betray the fooling son of heaven (i. e. the emperor), and which has made us a laughing-stock to those without as well as to those within, had all its origin in the foolish way in which affairs were then conducted at Teentsin, and this crime of being thrown into consternation and using deceit is the first charge that I bring against Keshen.

After that the said foreigners had returned to Canton, their haughtiness got more unobtainable than ever, and their greed and desire of extortion still greater than before. Every day the matter became more urgent; Keshen at that time filled the highest rank, and ought immediately to have assembled together Tartars and Chinese land troops, sailors, and military; he ought in his own person to have gone to the forts at the rivers mouth, to have vigilantly guarded the most important passes, to have published a scale of rewards for meritorious conduct, to have taken every means to inspire his officers and men. But unable to be foremost to conquer them,

The reader will bear in mind that Keshen was at this time viceroy of Pihchele, and had any disturbances then taken place with our ships, he would have been held responsible.

he waited quietly till the robbers could conquer him, and then he could do nothing but find fault with the brigadier, how that he was wanting in courtesy, and how that he made these and those mistakes, but took not the slightest precautions, either for active warfare or for defence. The officers, thus had no honor left them to fight for, the men lost heart altogether, and the foreigners seizing the opportunity when they were off their guard, suddenly fired off their guns and muskets, attacked, and got possession of the forts and cut our troops in pieces. Besides, from two o'clock till four o'clock p. m. in the space of a couple of hours he made two different reports of the case, and speaking of our troops he uses the expression is it, impossible for a handful of men to fight a multitude! Now I find that at Canton, although the guns mounted in our ships of war may not be so fierce and strong as those of the foreigners yet as regards our land troops, there is the Tartar garrison of the provincial city, there are the soldiers of the viceroy's standard, those of the foyuen's standard, those of the (Chinese) general's standard and the naval military drawn from the sea-coast forming a total of several tens of thousands of men, much more than ten times the number of the robbers, for the whole number of the foreign robbers now at Canton does not exceed several thousand, and the foreign soldiers only made use of two pointed fighting devils ships (steamboats) which cannot carry at the most above a few thousands!—thus Keshen might easily have dispatched a body of troops to cut off their retreat and annihilate them; but how happens it on the other hand that he allowed a thousand and more of the foreign banditti to go round the hill, and then attempt to explain it away by saying that "a handful of men could not fight a multitude." Keshen being lost to every sense of fear and shame, whenever the subject of the total want of military preparation and defence at Canton is introduced, excuses himself by laying the blame at the door of former viceroys! I should like him to reflect for a moment, for upwards of a year and more before he arrived to fill the office (of viceroy of Canton) those very soldiers of Canton province had repeatedly slaughtered these same foreigners and gained a succession of victories over them; they had burned many of their ships and driven the rest far out to the ocean where they dared no longer to come prying and spying about the coast; all these (heroic) deeds were done without requiring to draw troops from the other provinces, and yet we never heard of such a thing as the army losing heart, of their valour being blunted!! this crime then of being absent from the post of danger, of making no preparations to resist the enemy, and thereby tarnishing the honor of the country, is the second charge that I have to bring against Keshen.

Altho' we had unfortunately lost the forts of Tai-kok and Shakok, still there remained to us no less than eight fortified places in and about the Bocca Tigris. Of these, the Weyuen (or Lower Anungboy) the Kungkoo fo (upper Anungboy) and the Yungkan fo (Wangtung) stand, tripod fashion, on the sides of three hills, and are secured by strong iron chains thrown across; the difficulty of skipping flying over these was as great as heaven itself! that was the moment when he ought promptly to have stationed valiant manly soldiers there to make a stout defence, he himself ought to have galloped to the spot to take the command and give orders for the disposition of the troops, thereby to set men's minds at rest and infuse ardour into his soldiers;—while he did all this on the spot he ought at the same time to have sent a communication to Chekeang to seize the golden opportunity of putting the invaders to the sword and getting back our own territory, in this way rendering the head and tail (i. e. the Canton division and the Tinghae division) of the banditti incapable of rendering each other support or assistance. At that time there were only some twenty odd ships at Tinghae and the half of those were merchantmen; besides, neither Elliot nor Bremer had returned to Chekeang and the whole affairs there were left under the charge of a single Footseng (or bandit). Moreover, after that Elliot had captured the forts he left his ship and went on shore; what a glorious opportunity that was to have seized him! but the very reverse is the case, for we find that in all the documents he has sent up to court he does not say a syllable about the plans he is laying to exterminate (the English) or the measures he is taking for defence, but again and again urgently begs that the troops may be delayed and words to that effect, and makes use of dangerous expressions (threats) whereby to back his measures to your majesty! And further, he writes up to Elepo at Chekeang in the most important manner deploring that he will not advance with his troops, and immediately lays this up by the ft of Hongkoo, and an arrangement by which the English are at once permitted to reopen their trade at Canton city! thus, not only does he act in the very teeth of the record-will of the late emperor Kaoutsunshun (i. e. Keenlung), but he does not even wait until after Tinghae had been restored when he ought humbly to have begged the manifestation of the imperial pleasure to see whether your gracious majesty consented to the terms or not. By this arrangement the foreigners first got a port secure to them and afterwards they restored Tinghae,—thus, as it were, trucking one portion of our territory against another, and making thereby the celestial dynasty obtained a great accession of dignity!!! In another point of view he first permitted the English to reopen their trade and gave them the territory, and afterwards informed your majesty of the transaction,—thus putting the acquisitions on some other footing than a manifestation of imperial goodness! In fine, these said rebels, having seized by force one of our walled cities having slaughtered our soldiers and civilians, and having spread their poison among our common people, their crimes could not be greater, their cup of iniquity was filled to the brim—and yet to put all this on one side as if it were nothing, act madly and perversely to the degree he has done, involves Keshen in the crime of undue assumption of your majesty's power, and this is the third charge that I have to bring against him.

When Keshen was at Canton, and when he gave the foreigners Hongkoo in exchange for Chusan, he ought at least to have settled distinctly that the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang should be delivered up! But instead of doing this he forwards a document from the "barbarian eye" (Elliot) to Elepo, in which there is the following sentence, "in reference to the goods and merchandise on board the foreign cargo ships in the harbour of Chusan, I beg that you will assemble the Ningpo merchants and induce them to go thither to buy them up." Now I find that when these said foreigners were at Tinghae they sold off an immense quantity of opium,—last winter many of the distressed inhabitants of the district handed up statements to that effect, which may be authenticated; thus, then, it follows that the said foreigners wished to follow up their illicit traffic in opium the same as previously only with the Ningpo merchants by way of change! how happens

it that when Keshen was at Canton treating of peace he did not come to some certain understanding upon this matter, so as to cut off the noxious creeper by the very roots? this crime then of irregularity and of basely accommodating matters to our serious hurt, is the fourth charge which I have to bring against Keshen.

The terms "barbarian eye" "company" "superintendent," &c. &c., are just so many expressions used to denote the principals among the foreign merchants, quite on the same principle as we in China call ours "hong merchants" or "security merchants," &c. &c. The old established custom at Canton was, that if these foreigners had anything to complain of, they petitioned the viceroy through the keaminfoo, of Macao, when they merely styled themselves, "merchants from a distance" or "employes from a distance" as the case might be, and the viceroy or foyuen in reply commanded the keaminfoo to impress the orders on the said superintendent, or whoever it might be;—thus a forms have been established for a long time, and numerous documents are in our archives which can easily be referred to. But from last year when he went to Chekeang and Teentsin, (Elliot) has handed up documents which he calls "clear communications" (on equal footing) and rashly arrogates to himself the title of "his excellency the public envoy"; nay more, Keshen, not having the slightest iota of discrimination, actually styles him in his despatches "the Honorable commissioner" for south! thus bending down the high celestial dynasty to treat with a parcel of foreign duffers and jobbers * as its equals! oh, what a loss of national dignity is here! If all the foreign merchants of the different foreign countries, crowding one on the heels of the other, borrow this as an excuse to imitate the evil example, how shall we be evarable to govern them? upon what principle can we be majestically stern towards all other nations, and tamely put up with insults from the English foreigners alone? or conversely, by what secret can we, while bending under the insults heaped upon us by the English, awe the other foreign countries by a display of celestial majesty? The crime, then, of having lowered the dignity of our nation and having thereby provoked a bloody and mortal war, is the fifth charge which I lay at the door of Keshen.

According to my humble and stupid view of matters, a high officer commanding on the frontier ought to have some little dignity and foresight, in order to be able to subdue and keep down the outside foreigners. Aw Macao, in the province of Kwangtung are assembled merchants from several tens of countries in the great and little western oceans, these are all looking on to see who will prove the weaker and who the stronger party, and as our success, so will they turn their faces towards or their backs upon the celestial dynasty,—for the noise of our struggle has been spread abroad all over the seas. If it so happens that the English attain their object, then this will more than ever inflate the pride of all the foreigners and set their evil designs a working;—words cannot express the fatal consequences to which this would give rise! Keshen, having blunted the high mettle of our soldiery, having per fas et nefas, begged condition, (for the foreigners) which it was impossible to grant has brought the English to look upon us with contempt, and caused that all the various nations of the western ocean no longer esteem us as they once did;—if he be permitted to remain longer at Canton he must sedulously apply himself to disseminate his evil example in order the more effectually to screen his particular crimes, and the evil it is to be feared will not stop with our inability to restrain the influx of opium, and to get rid of the daily increasing pestilence of the distant foreigners!

From days of old until now these outside foreigners have only known to dread our majesty, these never knew what it was to harbour in their bosoms any principle of good,—therefore, in governing the barbarians you must first make a fearful example by insinuating a part, in order that you may be able afterwards to rule the rest. From the time of the Sung dynasty till the time of the Ming dynasty our frontiers were at different epochs subjected to their cruel invasions, those of us who wished to vindicate the honor of their country by force of arms, were the faithful and wise statesmen, those who wished to compromise and regarded not the national dignity, were the traitors and parasites; those who viewed matters as relate to posterity were the clearheaded and valiant of our warriors, while those who were content to sacrifice everything for temporary repose, numbered none save the timid and the base! The fame of the might and majesty of our great pure dynasty for the last two hundred years has caused all distant lands to tremble and the barbarians of the four quarters have been awe-struck and dismayed! From times of the most remote antiquity we never heard anything of the "English barbarians"; these are nothing more than a gang of rascally merchants linked together by illegal ties,—a banditti leagued for the express purpose of selling opium! and what then must we think of Keshen, who so often praises these outside barbarians, and puffs off their "superior attainments" as a means to coerce and constrain the government of the central land.

I, your majesty's minister, have partaken largely of imperial goodness;—I dare not look with kindness or what my heart resents with disgust and indignation which might lead otherwise to rendering of no avail on important plans for the defence of the frontier!—therefore it is that with the utmost sincerity I have poured out my heart in this secret memorial, on which I pray your imperial majesty to cast one sacred glance.

And further I have heard that when foreigners arrived at Canton, they must employ our Chinese people to act as compradors. These compradors are in fact so many native traitors, it is they who first teach the monkey to climb the tree (i. e. point out to foreigners the path of mischief). Formerly, when Tangtinghoh was viceroy of Canton, he reported to your majesty that the rascally foreign merchant, Dent, whom he had driven out, had a comprador, called Paoutsung, who was the most wicked villain among the whole of the depraved brotherhood. This vagabond, having the officers of justice at his heels, fled to Shantung, from which place he proceeded to Pihchele, where he changed his name to Paouping. He there foregathered with K-shen, who took him with him to Canton, and made use of him as a go between when he had any business to consult with Elliot, which circumstances are in the highest degree strange and suspicious! When Keshen writes, "the said (English) foreigners" or say, "we must fight with you first and then we "can trade with you afterwards!" it is hard to secure that it was not this traitor who spied for him and brought him this report, after that he had instructed (the English) to say so? I, your majesty's minister, am certainly of opinion that unless this Paoutsung be put to death the affairs of the foreigners must remain unsettled, and therefore I now beg of your majesty to send secret instructions to the imperially appointed rebel-quelling general Yilshah and his subordinate colleagues Lungwan and Yangfang, that they examine every hole and corner about Keshen's dwelling if there be such a person as Paouping, and if he be indeed the very comprador Paoutsung, let him be secretly arrested and sternly interrogated (by torture) as to the nature of his traitorous communication!—let him then be beheaded and his head exposed on the sea shore as a warning to others, which may cut off the evil of illicit intercourse between those within and those without.

I, your majesty's minister having heard this, dare not because the case may not have legal proof, sit and tamely look on as with my mouth sealed, while Keshen is being involved in the toils of native traitors and banditti! I therefore send in a secret memorial for this special purpose along with my other, hoping that your majesty will graciously cast a glance upon it, and cause that its prayer be duly put in effect. A most respectful memorial.

* We think there is a clerical error here, and that it ought to read, "the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang sail away immediately."

Our copy has no date, but we presume that it was written shortly after Keshen's treaty of peace with captain Elliot was known at Peking, say between the 15th February and 1st March 1841. (Translator).—Canton Register, June 22.

PROCLAMATION.

The imperial commissioner Yukeen a vice-president of the board of war, and lieutenant-governor of the province of Keangsoo, issues this clear proclamation for the purpose of offering certain specified rewards to encourage the people, &c. &c.

Previously the rebellious English foreigners having attacked and taken possession of Tinghae, roamed unrestrainedly along the sea-coast of every province. We had just got together our troops and were on the very point of seizing them and putting them all to the sword, when they, hard pressed and having no way of escape, implored the imperial clemency;—and the goodness of our sovereign lord being as vast as heaven itself he graciously permitted them to repair to Canton, where the merits of their case were to be fairly tried and tested.

Now the nature and character of those said rebellious foreigners is exactly the same as that of dogs or sheep, nothing in deed can be more unwarlike! therefore it was that out of compassion we opened to them one side of the net (i. e. a door of escape), and felt reluctant to put our overwhelming strength into the balance against them. But these said rebels being a perfect compound of greed and fraud, saw that the Canton government was lax and off its guard, and immediately carried off some war-vessels by violence, and attacked and stormed one or two of our forts. Nay, to such lengths did they go, that they sent in a false document to footseng (or the brigadier) of the Tapung camp desiring him to shift his station and retire inwards:—and on the island of Hongkoo they issued false proclamations seeking to oppress the resident people: and, in fine, went on as if they looked upon the territory as their own! And when at Tinghae, they dug up the tombs of the dead, they ravished and debauched wives and maids, they tyrannized over the mild natives, they forcibly robbed them of provisions, they broke into the dwelling houses of the people and the temples, and there they squatted down; there is no species of wickedness which they did not commit! truly, the canopy of heaven ought not to cover them! the concave earth ought not to sustain them! gods and men unitedly view them with abhorrence!

Our gracious emperor's heart is swollen with grief and pain, he loaths his food, and sleep has forsaken his pillow; therefore it is that by his imperial command an army is now being assembled which will make a most appalling manifestation of celestial vengeance! and he (the emperor) has arrested all those mandarins who on the former occasion managed affairs unskillfully, and subjected them to the severest scrutiny and most condign punishment! And at the same time he appointed me, the said high officer, to be an imperial commissioner, to proceed to Chekeang and lead a body of troops to the slaughter, appointing a fixed term within which the foreign slaves should be slain utterly, in order to pacify the indignation of the people! But these said rebels, on hearing this news, were filled with fear and dismay! and before that I, the said imperial commissioner, could arrive on the spot, they had already given back Tinghae, got up their anchors, and fled away towards the south! These said rebels, where they can gain a step, there they immediately desire to advance a step; but when a display of majesty is made, they are forthwith panic struck! that such is the fact may be easily seen from their proceedings.

The reason why Tinghae was lost on the previous occasion, simply is, that we ourselves opened the door to the robbers and invited them in (i. e. not knowing their true character), and if Canton has suffered from their lawless invasions, they have still more to thank themselves or drawing down the calamity on their own heads (i. e. by being too kind to the foreigners);—it is not in reality that the rebels have fierce soldiers and valiant generals, and can by their own efforts invade our territory and seize our cities. And the reason why Tinghae was not speedily recaptured, and that we waited for a long time until it was restored to us, is, that the plan of offering rewards on one hand, and of punishing on the other was never clearly developed, and good opportunities were not too frequently lost,—thus the spirit of the higher classes was not animated, and the common people lost heart altogether;—it was not that we had no way of attacking them, or that we could not dispose of their lives already doomed to destruction.

Now, however the district of Tinghae has been put in a complete and proper state of defence. I have sent thither valiant generals bred on the field of battle, who (when necessary) will head five thousand veteran troops now placed there in garrison. And all along the different arms of the sea, are war-vessels filled with gallant sailors stationed in ambush; and I, the imperial commissioner, in conjunction with Yu, general of the land forces of Chekeang, and Lieutenant-governor of the same province, have stationed ten thousand fierce soldiers at Chinae and all along the shores of our seas—they are studied over every place, one adjoining the other, with the strictest order to keep good watch and guard. Thus if the rebels after having been defeated at Canton, should again dare to approach our shores truly they will be like moths flying to the candle, or like fish jumping into a net! for I will slaughter them utterly, and will never allow one man of them to return alive!

Now as I fear lest the soldiers of the different districts, from what they have heard and seen (of peace) for the last several months back, may not be very anxious about hurrying to the scene of action; and also fearing lest there may be many gallant, strapping fellows of the right sort among our common people, who from having no public document to bear them out, feel backward to assist us in the intended massacre; and still further fearing lest there may be some of our native rebels who having forfeited their lives to the law, are anxious to redeem themselves, yet because they dread that their district mandarins may blow away the hair to look for the clemency (i. e. rake up their former crimes) therefore keep irresolutely looking about them, uncertain what to do, thus clogging their good intentions to reap laurels by slaughtering the robbers:—I, the said imperial commissioner, fearing that such may be the case, judge it proper to fix a certain scale of rewards, and make the same known in a clear and perspicuous proclamation and forasmuch I now proclaim to all soldiers, dwelling along the sea-coast, all district military mandarins and civilians, all police, runners, village militia, resident common people, merchants, owners of vessels, sailors, and native vagabonds and traitors that they may thoroughly know and understand,—should the ships of the English foreigners dare to invade our coast, no matter whether they be war ships, or whether they be merchant ships, we who are on dry land must entice them to go on shore, ye who are afloat, must run them on the shoals; then our guns and muskets will be discharged at one great volley, with our swords we will slash, with our spears we will stab, and with hearts united make one fell sweep of the whole! He who acts meritoriously, let him come straightway to my encampment and make a due report of what he has done, and if on examination I find his account to be true, I shall immediately pay him the stipulated reward without discount or abatement. If, however, there are any lawless villains who make use of the pretext that they are going to kill the robbers, and instead of that rob and plunder the resident people, pirate and carry off merchant vessels, or murder the good people, to pass it off as an act of merit, such villains shall immediately be beheaded, and their heads stuck on poles along the sea shore as a spectacle to the multitude, their houses and lands will be confiscated and all their relations most severely dealt with.

The reports are—we give them only as such—that the expedition is to move to Amoy, thence to the city of Fochowto, the capital of the province of Fokien, then to Ninbo & Chusan, and there remain in winter quarters until April, 1842, when all the reinforcements will have arrived—and then—we know not what.

Two hundred years before the christian era, when the population of the empire could not have borne any proportion to its present excess, the great wall was built in an incredible short time:—

As the wild geese fly in groups, And assembled in the midst of a marsh, So the Scattered people collected to build the wall. Thus a hundred towers were speedily finished—and the people sat down in repose (Sheking).

And about 500 years ago the great canal was dug under the mongol tartar dynasty, Yuen in as proportionally short space of time; also about 460-80 years ago the whole eastern and southern coasts of China were pillaged by the Japanese: but what know we of the details of the pillaging, or what effects remained a score of years subsequent to the retirement of the Japanese frebooters? and if we judge the future from the past... such will be the mighty effects of the English expedition to China in 1840-41.

Properly to impress this government and people with terror of our great—and irresistible power, if properly used—would be to take and hold possession of the provincial cities of all the maritime provinces—to guard the transits on the canal at the junctions of the Yang-tsekeang and other rivers, and to march to Peking—if it suited our purpose of jumped with our humour: but in the meantime, to protect the people and open all the ports to all the world: not to go with our whining complaints of grievances to the emperor, but to force him to come with whining petitions to us: for by holding possession of the provincial cities we should hold possession of the provinces; and by parity of reasoning, by holding possession of Peking, we should hold possession on the empire:—in the reverend J. William's life of Alexander the great, it is observed that a few days before his last illness he retired to quench his thirst, and was attended by all the great officers, who left the throne under the sole care of the eunuchs of the palace. An obscure Greek, who was on the field, seeing the throne and the seats on both sides empty, with the eunuchs standing in rows behind, walked up, and deliberately seated himself upon the throne. The eunuchs it appears, were prevented by the etiquette of the Persian court from disturbing the intruder, but they raised a loud cry of lamentation, tore their garments, beat their breasts and foreheads, and showed other signs of grief, as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The event was judged to be highly important, and the intruder was put to the torture in order to discover whether he had any accomplices or not in this over act of treason,—for such it was considered to be by all the Persians of the court. But the only answer which they could extract from the unhappy man was, that he had acted most unintentionally, & without any ulterior views. This confession, in the opinion of the diviners, gave a more fatal complexion to the omen. Without a knowledge of eastern customs it would have been impossible to discover why so much importance was paid to a trifling occurrence; but the following passage from the emperor Baber's autobiography will illustrate this and other obscure points of eastern history.

"It is a singular custom in the history of Bengal that there is little of hereditary descent in succession to the sovereignty. There is a throne allotted for the king, there is in like manner a seat or station assigned for each of the amirs, vazirs, and soddars. It is that throne and these stations alone which engage the reverence of the people of Bengal. A set of dependants, servants, and attendants are annexed to each of these situations; when the king wishes to dismiss or appoint any person, whomsoever is placed in the seat of the one dismissed is immediately attended and obeyed by the whole establishment of dependants, servants, and retainers annexed to the seat which he occupies, nay, even as to the royal throne itself; whoever kills the king and succeeds in placing himself on that throne is immediately acknowledged as king. All the amirs, vazirs, soldiers, and peasants, instantly obey and submit to him, and consider him as much their sovereign as they did their former prince, and obey his orders as implicitly. The people of Bengal say. We are faithful to the throne; whoever fills the throne we are obedient and true to it."

To this passage the editor of Baber adds the following note:—strange as this custom may seem, a similar one prevailed down to a very late period in Malabar. There was a jubilee every twelve years in the Samorin's country, as any one who succeeded in forcing his way through the Samorin's guards and slew him reigned in his stead. The attempt was made in 1695, and again a few years ago, but without success."

Now these observations are true as regards all Asiatics, who are all, more or less, fatalists; power, is the only attribute of sovereignty that they either reverence or dread: and the Chinese are not an exception: they place no trust in our good faith, moderation, or justice; to be honest or honourable with them is the mark of a fool—to be moderate just or the assurance of conscious weakness: power, and power alone in China can ever bring back better—or even the days that have gone.

Account of property seized by the imperial Government in Kechen's houses. Gold, 270,000 taels weight. Silver, 3,400,000 taels weight. Foreign money, 2,000,000. Land, cultivated, 39 King—a King contains 100 mou—or Chinese acres,—equal to about 1/4 of an English acre. Pawn shops in the province of Pechelo, 4. Do. do. at Shingking or Moukden 2. Banking (or shroff) shops 84. Large pearls 94. Strings of pearls 14. Pearl lamps, 8. Arrow thumb-rings—made of the feathers of the fei tsuy bird 34. Coral, pieces of 18. Ginseng, catties 24. Deer's horns, catties 25. Silk, lengths of, 420. Broad cloth and English camlets, 30 pieces. Cloaks, striking, 18 in number. Gold watches 10. Fur garments, 24. Images of horses, made of precious stones 2. Do. of lions, " " 2. Chrystal wash-hand basins 28. Tortoise shell bedstead, 1. Chariots 4. Female slaves 168.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA. A general meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, Esq., at Macao, on Thursday the 1st of July, 1841. At 2 p. m. the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair. There were present the Rev. Messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Ball, and Roberts, and A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blenkin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, and J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr. Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the Society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the Society's agents; and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceedings of the society's agents since the last general meeting on the 20th of November 1838; the continuance of Mr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long proposed visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson from England, and of Dr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health. The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer on the 30th of June, of 1661 dollars, carried to the credit of the society,—after an expenditure, since the 30th of November 1838, of a little more than 1700 dollars.

The Medical reports of Messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since July 1st 1839, and at Chusan, between September 1840 and February 1841, were also read. It was then.

Moved by MR. BLENKIN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, and resolved: "that the reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by MR. BLENKIN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, and resolved: "that the best thanks of the meeting be returned to Messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services, and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgements for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was:

- President.—T. E. COLLEDGE, Esq. Vice Presidents. Rev. P. PARKER, M. D. Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN. W. JARDINE, Esq. LANGT. DENT, Esq. R. INGLIS, Esq. WILLIAM BELL, Esq. A. ANDERSON, Esq. J. MATHERSON, Esq. G. T. LAY, Esq. W. BLENKIN, Esq. Recording Secretary.—J. R. MORRISON, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.—REV. S. R. BROWN. Treasurer.—W. DIZAO, JR. Esq. Auditor of Accounts.—W. LESLIE, Esq.

On the motion of MR. HOBSON, seconded by MR. BOONE, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of MR. LESLIE, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the society were returned to Mr. Morrison, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of MR. ANDERSON, seconded by MR. LOCKHART, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the society, by obtaining donations on its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned. E. C. BRIDGMAN, V. P. Chairman.

Canton Register July, 6.

FROM THE CANTON REPOSITORY for June, 1841. The following proclamation was issued at Canton by Chinese officers, in order to preserve from injury the graves of those foreigners who had fallen in the attack on the heights in the rear of the city.

Chang, Twan, and Chang, brigadiers in command of divisions,—forming the committee of superintendence of military concerns of the force serving in Kwangtung,—issue this proclamation. Whereas, the square fort was recently in the occupation of the English foreigners; and now that those foreigners have been left buried near to the fort: it is hereby forbidden that any of the adjoining inhabitants, or of the soldiery or militia, or any others, loiter idly about such places, or attempt to dig up the bodies of the said foreigners there interred. Should any willfully disobey, and venture to dig up and disinter such bodies, no sooner shall they be discovered and apprehended, than they shall receive such punishment as shall be then determined. Not the slightest indulgence shall be shown. To this end clear proclamation is hereby made; each should with implicit submission obey. Be there no opposition. A special proclamation. The above is for general information. Taoukwang 21st year, 4th month, 12th day, (1st June, 1841).

CANNIBALISM.—We have been assured by many, some of them very credible witnesses, that during the recent rencontre in Canton between the imperial troops from Hoopih and the local militia, some of the former cut off and ate the flesh of the latter! We shall feel obliged to any of our neighbours for additional information about this matter. The contest rose very high; some say hundreds of lives were lost. We suppose there may have been ten or twenty. This occurred while the British forces were on the heights, before the armistice had been concluded.—Ibid.

3.—Regarding the payment of ransom we are indebted to a commercial friend for the following memoranda. The authorities paid four millions of dollars in sycee towards the recent levy made upon the city, and the hongmerchants contributed two millions in the following proportions. Howqua paid dollars 820,000

Pwankequa, 260,000. Samqua, Saoqua, Footae, 280,000. Howqua, each drs 70,000. Mowqua, Kinqua, Mingqua, 60,000. Panhoqua, each drs 15,000. Cash in the consoo treasury, being taxes upon the foreign trade and intended to pay the debts of broken hong merchants, 230,000. The obligations of Samqua, Saqua, Footae, and Gouqua, each for drs 50,000, which is to be reimbursed from the first surplus in the consoo funds or offset against any duties they may owe to the consoo, 200,000. —drs 2,000,000

The four hongmerchants who contributed drs. 70,000 each, at first refused to give more than drs. 20,000, saying that as Howqua had most at stake he should bear the burden, and that they had little to fear for themselves; for the loss of the cotton and other foreign merchandise, if destroyed, would fall on the foreign owners or importers. Besides Howqua's contribution, he has a lost more than drs 750,000 by the burning of two packhouses in Shameen.

Indemnity for the Bilbaino and for the demolished factories has been paid.—Ibid.

The emperor's reply to Yishan's report on the ransom of the city of Canton, arrived between 3 and 4 p. m. on the 12th day of the moon altogether. Its contents are as yet unknown to the multitude. The seven great officers, Yishan Yang-fung Teshin (newly appointed) Ke, the governor, E, the fooyuen, the tartar general, and the judge, have concealed this document from the knowledge of the kwangchowfoo and the treasurer. It is generally thought that its contents are unfavourable; for if, says our Chinese informant, its contents tended to harmony, why not communicate them to the kwangchowfoo and treasurer: therefore, the mob of officials say that the kwangchowfoo and treasurer are in league with the "redbristled man." and both are Chinese traitors.

We have heard a strange account of the dissipated habits of these said high commissioners, to some of which we may probably allude next week. Lungwan fell a victim to his excesses on the 10th of the moon—28th ult.

The following short notice is probably the last intelligence we shall ever have in our power to communicate respecting the ill-fated Golconda. A heavy responsibility rests with the Madras executive government for chartering that worn out and long-known-to-be-unsafe vessel.

"The Thoms King" Rourou, from Manilla, spoke the ship "Golconda" from Madras, bound to China, with troops on 18th Sept. 1840, in Lat 13,44 N. and Long 112 58 E. all well. Light winds and fine weather previous and till the 22d, then gale commenced which lasted three days.

In addition to our own correspondence we have the following from commercial letters of various dates:—"Macao, 2nd July, 1841.—Every thing remains quiet at Canton, where there is now only one British Merchant; but little business has been done, owing to the Chinese generally being still too much alarmed to return to their usual occupations and to the scarcity of money caused by the payment to Captain Elliot.

Considerable quantities of Cotton, for which the Chinese had already given value, have been settled for at 9-3 for the best Bombay, down to 7-5 for ordinary, and 10 for Madras, the greater part of which they have resold at a loss of 2 to 3 mace per pecul. Good Long Cloths have been sold at Sp. Drs. 5, but Wool-lens it is impossible to get rid of.

The English vessels at Whampoa: City of Derry, Isabella Watson, Candahar, Simon Taylor and Forfarshire, are we believe, discharged, and loading for England with teas; but there appears little disposition to ship at the enhanced prices demanded, and they will be sometime getting cargoes.

The foreign property destroyed in the factories has not yet been paid for, but we believe the matter will be brought forward immediately; previous to which Captain Elliot is desirous of seeing every British ship outside the Bogue, so that he may be free to revert to compulsory measures if requisite. It is said the Chinese are obstructing the branch of the river by which our ships of war got to Canton, and preparing warlike stores, but they have not yet attempted to repair any of the forts destroyed. The Chinese having prohibited the transit of building materials from Canton and Macao, building operations at Hongkong are much retarded, but Captain Elliot intends to insist on these restrictions being removed.

H. M. S. Calliope will start shortly for Calcutta, with 4 millions of Dollars, paid in Sycee by the Chinese, the remainder paid in Dollars, will await here the instructions of the Governor General; in the meanwhile part of it is being laid out in such Government bills, as the officers and others have to draw at 4s. 6d. per dollar.

The forces are preparing to go North and will be ready in about ten days, by which time the expected reinforcements will probably be here.

Captain Elliot has moved her Majesty's Government to grant a reduction of a penny per lb. in the duty on such teas exported from Hongkong as may have been brought there in native craft.

Some bills on England have lately been negotiated at 4s. 8d. 6 months' sight.

P. S. Patna Opium has advanced to Sp. Drs. 420. Benares Sp. Drs. 400 to 405. Malwa remains at Sp. Drs. 365.

DUTY ON TEA.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.—Gentlemen—I am directed by the chief superintendent to inform you that it is his intention to move her majesty's government to make an abatement of one penny per lb. on cargoes of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped at Hongkong, and imported there in native vessels.

The chief superintendent can of course offer no opinion upon the decision to be taken in this respect, but looking at the uncertain situation of British property at Canton or any other Chinese port, dinner existing troubles, he will feel it his duty to press the subject upon the particular and most favourable consideration of her Majesty's government.

I am to request, gentlemen, that you will circulate this letter, and have the honor to remain, Your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer.

To Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. And Messrs Cent & Co., Macao.—Ibid.

MEMOIR OF THE PERSONAL SERVICES OF SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. H.

In 1806 Mr. Senhouse was appointed by Sir Alexander Cochrane to command the Express armed brig, on the leeward islands station, then mounting four eighteen pounder and six twelve pounder carronades, on the old principle and two four pounder guns. When he took charge of the vessel, she was a perfect wreck, with a crew of 50 men and boys. In passing fort royal bay to a port of equipment, Mr. Senhouse defended the Express against the attack of the Argus French national brig of sixteen brass nine pounders, and 120 men, accompanied by a schooner, mounting two eighteen pounders with 30 men. These vessels were sent out to capture the Express, when passing near the anchorage. After engaging some time, the enemy were repulsed and their vessels made sail to escape. The Express followed in a crippled state with every hope of capturing the brig, when a second schooner coming to the rescue, Mr. Senhouse was obliged to haul off two of his guns being dismounted, all the 18lb. shot fired away, three men wounded, and the boats and rigging cut to pieces.—The French captain was afterwards tried and cashiered by admiral Villaret Joyeuse, the governor of Martinique, for not taking the Express.

For his conduct on this occasion Mr. Senhouse was sent by Sir Alexander Cochrane to cruise for intercepting the supplies to the Spanish main on the west of Caracacs, with the Bala-hou, schooner under his command. He continued there for six months, effectively destroying many armed launches fitted for its protection, he captured many hundred prisoners, who were liberated on parole, after burning and sinking their craft the station being too far to leeward to send them generally into port.

Mr. Senhouse was selected by Sir A. Cochrane to bring home despatches intercepted and considered to be of importance in 1808, on the commencement of hostilities by Spain against France. On his return he was present in 1809 at the attack of Martinique by Sir A. Cochrane and Sir George Beckwith and then received from the former a flattering appointment to act as adjutant of the fleet under captain, Philip Beaver, of the Acasta, who was charged with the disembarkation of the principal part of the forces, under the immediate command of Sir G. Beckwith, in bay Robert. Mr. Senhouse, holding only the rank of lieutenant, was thus directed to perform all the relative duties of a captain of the fleet, all captains and others junior to captain Beaver, being ordered to obey any orders coming in his name from captain Beaver.

Ord'r from Sir A. Cochrane July 27, 1809.

"Whereas there is an expedition preparing to attack the island of Martinique, and captain Beaver, of h. m. s. ship Acasta being appointed by me to superintend the landing, and to cooperate with the division of the army in supplying them with stores, provisions and ordnance. &c; and captain Beaver having requested that an intelligent and steady officer shall be appointed to assist him in his various duties during the said expedition; do hereby authorise and appoint you his adjutant until further order accordingly, and all the officers junior to captain Beaver, are required to obey his orders signified to them through you &c."

Extract from captain Beaver's letter to Sir A. Cochrane, of the 31st of Jan'y. 1809.

"And lieutenant Senhouse whom you did me the honour to appoint as my adjutant for the expedition rendered me very essential service in carrying on the detailed duties of the squadron."

Mr. Senhouse afterward acted successively in the command of h. m. s. brigs Wolcott, Ringdove, & Superiour; and in the Ringdove was present and joining in the chase of a French squadron, which ended in the capture of the Haut-poit 74, in 1809.

Mr. Senhouse, having subsequently no enemy to contend with, in the west Indies and on the Newfoundland station, in the command of the Ringdove and the Recruit, devoted his attention to the enforcement of the laws of the customs. He detected and brought to trial many delinquents, with much painful exertion, and under much prejudice to himself from the many vexatious actions brought against him, receiving the thanks of Sir A. Cochrane and Sir John Duckworth for his

zealous exertions, and having his suggestions acted upon by the board of customs.

In 1813 captain Senhouse commanded the Recruit and the Martin in north America.—Whilst blockading the Delaware in the Martin, sloop, being ordered to chase in a very intricate navigation, the ship grounded, and was immediately attacked by the U. S. s. flotilla of gunboats, consisting of 10 vessels mounting together 8 long 32 pounder guns 12 eight teen do. do., and eight six pounders. The Junon was the only frigate in the Delaware, and could render no assistance with her guns, as the shallowness of the water prevented her near approach to the enemy. The Martin's 9 pounders were the only guns which could be used with effect: but they were so well served, combined with the gallant attack and capture, at captain Senhouse's suggestion of one of the enemy's gun-vessels by the boats of the Junon and Martin, under lieutenants Philip Westphal and Morgan, that the flotilla abandoned its attempt to destroy h. m. s. sloop,—thus rescued from a destruction which at first appeared inevitable.

In 1813 Sir John Warren selected captain Senhouse for the responsible command of the force destined for the winter protection of the British frontier on the coast of the bay of Fundy, after resigning the command of the Shannon frigate in which he had been cruising during the illness of Sir Philip Brooke, in consequence of his wounds received in his gallant action with the Chesapeake. In the performance of this arduous duty, captain Senhouse secured the full approbation of Sir J. Warren, as well as of the late Sir Edward Colpoys, the commanding officer on the coast of Halifax.

Captain Senhouse also received on that station the most satisfactory testimonials from major general Sir Thomas Sumner governor of New Brunswick, and from Sir John Sherbrooke, the governor of Nova Scotia; the latter acquainting captain Senhouse, that he had particularly mentioned his services to Lord Bathurst, the then secretary of war.

Captain Senhouse was employed, under Sir Thomas Hardy at the capture of Morse island in the bay of Fundy, on which service he was ordered from the local knowledge he had obtained of that station. Sir Thomas Hardy entrusted the arrangements for the disembarkation of the troops to captain Senhouse, and was pleased to express his opinion of the services then rendered, in his official account of the capture.

Captain Senhouse also joined the expedition under rear-admiral Griffith and Sir J. Sherbrooke, employed in the capture and occupation of Penobscot in the district of Maine, in the U. S., in 1814; and was selected by the former to be the bearer of his official despatches, detailing the circumstances of that transaction. This last distinction was only conferred by admiral Griffith, from his professional observation of captain Senhouse, while under his command, as captain Senhouse had not any private acquaintance with the admiral, and had never been his professional follower.

It is also to the high and proud praise of captain Senhouse, that he was chosen by Sir Henry Hotham, to be the captain under his flag in 1815: a circumstance which proceeded equally from Sir Henry's observation and knowledge of captain Senhouse's professional conduct, when Sir Henry was captain of the fleet in north America: a distinction which he then well knew how to value, coming as it did from an officer so universally praised, and so deservedly beloved in the service.

Captain Senhouse served accordingly as flag captain of h. m. s. ship Superb, 74, during the hostilities with France at the return of Napoleon from Elba. The command of the squadron intended to support the French royalists in the western departments of France, and to blockade the coast from L'Orient to Bordeaux, to prevent the escape of Napoleon, was entrusted to Sir H. Hotham. Captain Senhouse was consequently engaged in aiding and assisting in the embarkation of large supplies of arms and ammunition for the use of the royalist chiefs of the armies of La Vendee and Meshabin, and was personally in communication with them in various enterprises. He had also the gratification of witnessing the happy termination of hostilities by the personal surrender of Napoleon as prisoner on board the Superb, off Rochefort after being disappointed in his project of embarking for America by the admirable arrangements made by Sir H. Hotham on the coast generally; and more especially by his orders to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon for his government and the placing of his ships in blockading Basque roads.

With the dismantling of the Superb in September 1815, captain Senhouse's active services ceased until 1831. In the meantime he employed himself in study; and in visiting the French arsenals, where he was most liberally and unrestrictedly admitted, that information which secured to him the valued approbation of the late King.

On Sir J. Graham's appointment as first lord of the admiralty, captain Senhouse presented to him a statement of his services. His services and claims were then acknowledged and an intention expressed of granting an appointment. The pledge, however, had not been realized, when captain Senhouse was again selected, without any application, by his lamented friend, Sir H. Hotham in 1831 to serve under his flag, and he commanded the Asia and St. Vincent, thence until May 1834.

Captain Senhouse was employed in prominent services while commanding the St. Vincent under Sir Henry's flag, as well as independently under his own pennant; and as commodore at Vigo and Napoli di Romania, he received the highest commendations from Sir W. Parker, then commanding in the Tagus; of Mr. Addington, minister at Madrid and of the Spanish government, the approbation of which was conveyed by a royal order transmitted through the Spanish commodore at Vigo, Quintanao.

The honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir le Fleming Senhouse in 1832; the following is an extract from Sir Herbert Taylor's letter on the occasion.

St. James's Palace, April 13, 1832.

"I have been honoured with h. m. s. command: to assure you that he has received with great satisfaction the interesting and valuable information which has been recorded in so able and clear a manner."

The King has also referred to the memorial of your services which he knows to have been very meritorious and useful; and he has ordered me to transmit to you, as a mark of his approbation, the accompanying insignia of a commander of the Guelphic order."

When Sir le Fleming Senhouse became for the second time flag captain to Sir H. Hotham, h. m. William 4th, expressed himself thus to Sir Henry, at Windsor.

"Sir Henry, you are most fortunate in having one of the cleverest fellows of the navy for your captain."—Sir Henry replied—"He was fully aware of it!" His majesty said—"Yes, I am sure, I need not tell you so; he must be not only a clever man, but most zealous in his profession; few like him would have employed the leisure the peace has given him in gaining the information he has; there was not a question I asked him that he could not give me a ready and satisfactory reply"—again repeating—"you are lucky in having him."

In 1837 Sir le Fleming Senhouse again memorialized the first lord of the admiralty when he observed that he had then been 23 years a captain, and had served 17 years previous to attaining that rank, in constant active services, yet had he never received an appointment as captain to any ship or any office whatever, from admiralty patronage. He had received only two appointments, as captain of the Superb, in 1815, and of the St. Vincent in 1831, by the private privilege of selection on the part of Sir H. Hotham, from that officer's appreciation of his professional services; it being the well known custom of the service as declared and acknowledged at the admiralty—"that selection for command as flag captain by private privilege does not take from professional claims on the admiralty for active employment."

There was, also, another old rule of the service namely; that a captain serving under a flag, was always entitled to some employment, after that flag had been hauled down, as a compliment to the officer he had served under, if not as a reward for his own services.

Sir le Fleming Senhouse, however, had the mortification of seeing almost every captain who had served under a flag in the late war, who wished for employment, receiving active appointments either afloat or ashore, and repeatedly he had seen men enter the service since the war, pass through all the gradations of rank, and receive repeated appointments by which they have been eligible for their flags, whilst he was entirely neglected and forgotten.

Sir le Fleming Senhouse commissioned the Blenheim 72, on April 9, 1839; and he was sent from England with the intention of filling the office of second in command of

h. m.'s naval forces employed on the eastern expedition:— had this intention been carried into effect, the aspect of British affairs in China, on the retirement of admiral Elliot would have speedily brightened; nor would this gallant, distinguished and able officer have died of a marsh fever, heightened by anxiety, grief, and vexation.

The name of Senhouse, notwithstanding the Norman prefix, de, and the Christian name of Walter—is Saxon. All the patrimonial estates of the family were sold by John Senhouse of Seascale hall, high sheriff of Cumberland 3rd of Anne; his descendants became extinct in the male line about the middle of the last century. The demesne of the manor and estate of Netherhall, or Ellenborough and manor of Alneburgh were disposed to Humphrey Senhouse by his six nieces, the daughters of John Senhouse, esq. of Netherhall. He was enabled to effect this purchase by the grateful munificence of his mother's sister, Bridget, daughter of Andrew Huddleston, esq., of Hutton-John and of her husband Joseph Huddleston, esq., of Millum castle, both of whom adopted him, being themselves without issue, in consequence of some needful kindnesses received from Senhouse's father and mother, during the first year of their marriage; an alliance that had taken place contrary to the wishes of their immediate families, while Joseph Huddleston was a younger brother and before he inherited the patrimonial estate of Millum castle.

Amongst the anecdotes of the family, the following merit notice.

1. Elizabeth, who was married to Patricius Senhouse in 1655, was one of ten sisters, daughters of Thomas Bromfield, esq., of Hames hall, Cumberland, nine of whom died of the plague, caught from a man who merely called in at the house to light his pipe. She herself, in London, escaped; but coming down, on hearing of her misfortune, was allowed by the magistrates to converse with her mother across the river Derwent only.

2. George Septimus, lieutenant next junior brother to the deceased Sir Fleming Senhouse, died in 1808. This gentleman was presented with a subscription sword by the crew of the *Unite*, upon being paid off. In this vessel he was then serving as a very young midshipman, and the crew, prior to presenting the sword, carried him three times round the deck in their arms, giving him three cheers. The sword was inscribed with the words—"the good will of the *Unite's* crew." Mr. Senhouse had overheard some mutinous expressions on their part and had so remonstrated with them as to pacify their turbulent feelings, and to produce an ebullition alike honorable to themselves and him.

The arms of the family are—on a popinjay proper (otherwise pale, arg. and gn. on the first a parrot vert) crest—A popinjay, as in the arms, with a label in its beak, inscribed—"Deo Gratias."

Motto—*Vae victis* (ominous to the Chinese, had things taken the right course.)

a Badge of the family—A crimson rose. Quartering the arms of Ponsonby, Lucy Copeland, Eglesfield, Fleming.

The title of Ellenborough is taken from Nether hall (see above.—*Canton Register*, July 4.

LIST OF H. B. M.'S SHIPS IN CHINA.

Table listing ships in China with columns for ship name, rank, and name of the captain. Includes ships like Wellesley, Blenheim, Blonde, Druid, Conway, Calliope, Alligator, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Cruiser, Prylades, Columbine, Algerine, Rattlesnake, Atalanta, Queen, Nemesis, Herald, Modeste, Stirling, Young Hebe, and Cutter.

We have been favored with the following extract from an Officer of the Cameroons, dated Hong Kong, the 2d July. It is interesting as confirmatory of the views we have all along entertained of the different subjects entered upon by the writer:—

Matters are apparently as unsettled in this part of the world, as they were 12 months ago, and as little or perhaps less likelihood than ever, of peace or amicable settlement. Had we destroyed Canton when it was at our mercy, I think it would have tended more to effecting a settlement as bringing the Emperor to his senses, than anything we could have done. In my opinion it was a grand mistake of the Plenipotentiary. Indeed it is as probable as not, that before we proceed to the north, we may go towards Canton, and have all our work over again: it certainly appears to me to have been a most impolitic measure sparing the rascals; however it is to be hoped that the Commodore, now that he is chief, will rattle their cities about their ears. We now only wait the arrival of the 55th and the reinforcements of ours and the 40th; it is thought that we shall move from here in about 3 weeks, but whether is unknown; most people think that Amoy will be the first place to be attacked; if so we shall have some tough work, as their defenses are, I believe, very strong; and the people more plucky than those of the Canton province; however, we'll give them a taste of our quality. We are feeble and few, but still ready, and willing to whop them.

I perceive that the sickness at Chusan has caused some little stir among the people of Calcutta. I fear they will have difficulty in arriving at the truth; they should have some of us who were on that infernal hill from July to the 1st October, who worked thro' every thing, sometimes without a dinner or breakfast, and never a good one: I think we could enlighten them on the subject, and tell some truths that to some would be very palatable, I do most sincerely hope that the saddle will be fixed on the right horse: all the blame appears to be thrown on the Commissariat; it is true that the provisions might have been of better quality, but the statement on the point are much too exaggerated and some without foundation; but you may believe me, weather and exposure to the dreadful climate, terrific heat and rain, while encamped on the hill, made sad havoc among our fellows; fresh beef and rations are no doubt most desirable, but that would have not kept off fever and ague, which has been so destructive. I don't think we shall get rid of it till we leave this climate; it pays C—n and me a visit perhaps 3 or 4 times a month; after giving us a hearty shaking and a little pulling down, we manage to get on our legs again; it is only the fortune of War, one of those things for which there is no help, and all grumbling and doctors in the force won't get the fellow out of one's bones.—*Englishman*, Sept. 8.

The last few days the weather has been unsettled, squally, and rainy, and the barometer variable, which is usual at this period of the year, and it is most probable that Hongkong, Macao and their neighbourhoods will shortly be visited by severe gales from the eastward if not by typhoons; and we are inclined to think some heavy weather has already occurred a lit-

tle distance to the NE. From the threatening appearance of the weather on Sunday evening the sch. Young Hebe, tender to h. m.'s ship Wellesley, under the command of Mr. Temple, ran into the inner harbour of Macao without permission: this proceeding being contrary to the regulations of the port, the loyal senate was immediately convened; we have not yet heard the result of the loyal senate's deliberations.

We have been told that the Bengal volunteers and 37th m. n. i. have been inspected, and declared unfit or active service; it is reported the skeletons of these two corps are to be removed to the island of *Soochoa*, previous to their return to India.

We understand that the new governor of Timor is on board the *Magnanimo*; immediately she anchored she fired a royal salute to the city of Macao.

We have not yet been able to obtain the name of the officer commanding her.

By the *Apolline*, Mrs Anne Noble, the widow of captain Noble, of the transport *Kite*, which vessel struck on a quicksand to the south of *Chafor* near the mouth of the *Tscentang*, at noon on the 15th of Sept. 1840 is a passenger.

After drifting about in a small boat until the evening of the 17th, their boat was conducted by some Chinese fishermen up a small creek: on the morning of the 18th they were taken to a tamply, and in attempting to regain their boat were made prisoners. Mrs Noble, without either shoe or bonnet, cap or cloak, in only a thin morning gown, was struck by the Chinese several times, and then chained round the neck. The people thronged around her by thousands; "their savage cries were terrific: one of the wretches stole her wedding ring off her finger; never can Mrs. Noble forget their fierce grimaces and savage threats." She was dragged through the mud and rain, hanging to the coat of a tall man, who held her by the chain: as her feet were continually slipping in the mud, the Chinese were obliged to give her a pair of straw sandals: thus with dishevelled hair, was she dragged for at least 20 miles. For the history of Mrs. Noble's sufferings we must refer our readers to her "Narrative" and to the C. R. of March 30 and April 6, in which numbers it is republished.

The treatment this lady experienced, so far from exciting any feeling of rancour against the brutes in human shape, her tormentors,—appears to have been submitted to and borne with all the faith and meekness of a Christian with all the un murmuring softness and feminine submission of a woman. The prisoners were all put into cages—such as a wild beast should be confined in; Mrs. Noble's was scarcely a yard high, a little more than 1/4 a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into this she was lifted, the chain round her neck being locked to the cover; yet, after her arrival at Ningpo—when they were allowed to see each other, and were let out of their cages for that purpose, Mrs. Noble even bestowed the endearing diminutive epithet of "little"—on her seat—it cannot be called a couch for she could not lie down—of misery—calling it—her little cage!

It must be remarked that these unfortunates, who will always be hereafter known in history as the 'Ningpo prisoners' were in the custody of the Chinese until the 18th of September, and that the armistice with *Keshen* and *Elepeo* was signed on the 13th: it follows, then, as matter of course—as not only were they taken with arms in their hands, but were shipwrecked and starving wanderers, driven about at the mercy of the tides and winds—that it was the imperative duty of their excellencies British plenipotentiaries, admiral the hon. George Elliot, c. b. and captain Charles Elliot, r. n.—to make their instant release, and restoration to their countrymen a *sine qua non* of any future negotiation, and why was not this measure,—dictated by every feeling of humanity, national, christian, professional and manly—insisted upon? the answer to this question must be given in England and to the English people.

Immediately on Mrs Noble's arrival in Macao, a subscription for her relief was commenced by her countrymen of all ranks and professions; and after paying Mrs. Noble's passage money in the *Apolline* and expenses in Macao, the sum of £2080.3. has been remitted at 4s. 10d. per dollar by the trustees to Messrs. Magniac, Smiths & Co. London, for investment in the government funds in the name of the trustees, for the benefit of Mrs. Noble and her only daughter.

On her departure, Mrs. Noble addressed the following letter to the trustees.

Gentlemen, "To you in particular, as well as my kind friends in general, I would, ere I leave Macao, offer my deepest gratitude for the very liberal subscription raised on my behalf in my affliction, and the rich provision made for myself and beloved child. Your generous efforts and warm sympathy can only be duly felt and appreciated by one so bitterly afflicted, bereaved, and so truly destitute as myself. But my heart can take pleasure in the universally kind feeling evinced towards me; surely, you have caused the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the god of the fatherless shall bless you. Yes, we have the firm promises of the almighty that you shall be rewarded.

"Will you, gentlemen, oblige me by transmitting these my sentiments to my numerous friends. Permit me to remain with gratitude.

Your ever indebted, ANNE NOBLE.

Tuesday, 19th July, 1841. To Messrs. Matheson, Dent, and Gibb, trustees.

It will be well to follow up this relation by recording the very handsome gift of \$12,000 by HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, esq., for the endowment of a hospital for European seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China. The feelings of universal charity so feelingly expressed in his well-written letter must elicit the approval and admiration of all; but it should be remarked that HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, is a Parsee, descended from the ancient followers of the tenets of Zoroaster—the natives of inland districts—not the fierce riders of the wave—none of his ancestors or compatriots were or are sailors; neither is there any affinity or consanguinity between his nation and the native seamen of India; we, therefore, cannot but hope that his example will be followed by the sea going men of all nations who frequent the British settlements in China; and that at the present moment those who are benefitting by the exertions and valour of the British and Sepahi troops before Canton,—in having their claims liquidated from the funds levied on the Chinese, will, forthwith, add their contributions to the noble sum of \$12,000, at once thrown down as a nucleus for a future Dreadnought hospital in China by Parsee generosity; for there cannot be a doubt that the goods, so pillaged and so payed for were the best sales of the season—or rather time.

The public will learn with satisfaction that among other claims for property destroyed in the factories, captain Elliot has included \$1400 as the value of the

Canton public clock. We trust those who are still here of the subscribers who paid for purchasing and erecting the clock, will come to the resolution of remitting home the 1400 dollars for the purchase of a new public clock, to be erected on whatever spot circumstances may render advisable at the period of its arrival in China.

We learn some compensation has been also recovered for the destruction of the pulpit, seats, &c. in the Canton chapel; and we trust the monument to the memory of Mr. Roberts, one of the firmest minded men who ever administered the E. I. company's affairs in China, has not been forgotten.

While on this subject of indemnification for property destroyed, and first quoting h. m.'s plenipotentiaries public notice, dated Macao, June 15, 1841.—

"Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present between this date and the 20th inst. an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same."

A declaration will be required to the exactitude of the amount.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We have to remark on some singular claims, allowed or rejected.

By this notice an inventory of the particulars and amount of the losses by pillage, is only required; yet we have heard that the firm of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co. U. S.'s merchants, represented by Mr. Coolidge, has sent in the following schedule of claims: Loss of furniture, household utensils, &c. \$10,000. Cash in treasury 5,000. Personal inconvenience suffered, & risk of life! 15,000. Books, papers, desks, &c. 6,000. \$36,000.

That a thrifty U. S.'s merchant should have in Canton in May 1841, after two years of continued troubles, \$30,000 value of household furniture &c., and \$6000 value of office book, desks, and papers, appears to us to be marvellously strange; and that he should prefer a claim for personal inconvenience suffered and risk of his life appears to us marvellously selfish and imprudent: were not, has not, all and every one been put to personal inconvenience and losses—except the members of h. m.'s commission—for the last two years—and as to the risk of his life, why did he remain? Canton after having been warned away by h. m.'s plenipotentiary? It has been very currently reported in Macao that this same U. S.'s merchant was overheard to warn the hong merchants of the intended attack of the English on May 24—the queen's birth day—but the troops could not be advanced in time, and the Chinese forestalled the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary;—and when he and his companions were released from the consou house by a party of the Cameroonian, one of them said—"that he never thought he should see the day when the glitter of an English bayonet would be pleasant in his eyes—but it is now"—or words to that effect.

This same U. S.'s merchant must have no mean opinion of the value either of his ease or life; nay, he must be *ultra imperial* in his notions, for every thing belonging to him he *fabooes*: why, hear it, ye captors of Canton; start from your graves ye valiant Cameroonian, royal Irish, 49ths, and ye far descended high-caste Rajhpootees—starved or done to death by bad water, rotten provisions and heartless neglect,—he, a citizen of the U. S. claimed \$50 for his dog!—this claim was disallowed—but to think of a claim for losses from those who have been and are now riding roughshod over the ruined English pedestrians in Macao, through the rich fruits of their two years neutral agency—whilst British blood has flowed like water, and British treasure has been scattered by the hand, that will never regether is to the winds!—grant us patience, just heaven!

We take no credit for the English nation or name, in paying the claims of the merchants of the U. S. We are taught, by the highest authority, "to make good use of our opportunities!"

Rependez vos benefaits avec magnificence, Meme nu is vertueux, ac les refusezpas; Ne vous informez point de leur reconnaissance; Il est grand, il est beau de faire des ingrats.

Our latest advices from Canton informs us that all is quiet; in fact, that the Canton authorities are, like Mrs. Malapop, quite amused, and open to any thing.

It is for the British merchants to consider whether they will avail themselves of the propitious moment; our own opinion is, that trade—but how can trade be conducted with ruined merchants?—might be at once renewed, on the usual terms, in Canton: the Chinese government and people would be too happy to throw the mantle of oblivion over the past two and a half years;—and never again provoke such another visitation: and so would, we dread, h. m.'s plenipotentiary: but it is too late: *facta est alia*.

On or about the 15th June, we were told by a christian missionary, that another christian missionary had told him, that, as *habe*, captain Elliot had told him, that he, captain Elliot, was one of the happiest men in this world: that all things had come to pass as he had foreseen; and that he, i. e. the English nation, had gained our cause—everything we could wish for—that the ransom of drs. 6,000,000, ought to satisfy us, &c.

Since the 15th June, we have been told by another party, that captain Elliot has said that he is the most miserable of men; that, notwithstanding his £3,000 a year, the veriest shirtless slave (to be shirtless now with the thermometer at 90 is a great luxury) who sweats in his labour for his daily bread, is happier than he is; we also think and believe so: i. e. any man is happier than captain Elliot.

Now with reference to these conflicting statements from the mouth of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, we presume to remark that rumours are abroad that it is h. e.'s practice to anticipate his despatches, for instance,—the British troops advanced on Canton on the 26th of May; the earliest despatch for India was on the 26th of May: taking the *blue book* for our guide, how easy is it to address Lord Palmerston as follows:

I intend to attack Canton on the queen's birth day, but to take and hold the city is not my intention; for being well informed as to the state of health of our very small force and the numerical strength of the army (where, sooth to say, my lord, *no fun* has ever been going on) I merely mean so to encompass the city and alarm the authorities and people by a display of the power of our light bobs, as to make them fulfil the terms of *Keshen's* treaty; that is, at least to dub up drs. 6,000,000, if they cannot confirm me in my pet government of Hongkong; moreover, I am well informed as to the state of feeling of the thousand villages round Canton; and hundred of thousand of villagers; and I must strike the iron whilst it's hot, and make the Chinese fork out our their pewter. 20th May.

26th May.—Just as I told you—see my *clairvoyance* my *prevoyance*—here we are in possession of Canton—the Chinese, or rather old Howqua, my very particular friends, have posted the coal to the tune of drs. 4,000,000. I cannot now enter into particulars, for I never saw or heard of so much money before; however, my name is not *Froth* if I don't manage that some of it shall not stick to my fingers, &c.

Our readers will learn with joy that Alexander Anderson, esq., is appointed colonial surgeon in China: this gentleman has not only served his country but his countrymen and the world for the last seven years: he has most strenuously followed his motto—*vota opifereque per orbem*; and every man here, European and Asiatic, look with confidence to his confirmation in the office of the highest medical superintendance in China.

We must defer our notice of captain Elliot's singular proclamation to the people of Canton—they, their wives and daughters, must know if his declarations are true—on the contents of the last *Hongkong Gazette*, and on B's letter until our next number; when the remittance of treasure per Calhoun and Conway, the hiring and purchase of the Thomas Grenville and Mary Gordon, may call for our attention.

The following list of fees is published, as that to which the notary public, being an officer serving on the consular establishment in China, will conform himself.

Table of consular fees, annexed to act 6th George IVth, chap 87.

Table A. Certificate of landing goods exported from the United Kingdom. 2 Dollars. Signature of ship's manifest. 2. Certificate of origin, when required. 2. Bill of health, when required. 2. Signature of muster roll, when required. 2. Attestation of a signature, when required. 1. Administering an oath, when required. 1. Seal of office, and signature of any other document, when required. 1.

Table B. Bottomry, or Arbitration bond. 2 Dollars. Noting a protest. 1. Order of survey. 2. Extending a protest or survey. 1. Registrations. 1. Visa of passport. 1/2. Valuation of goods. 1 per cent. Attending sales, 1/2 per cent, where there has been a charge for valuing; otherwise 1 per cent. Attendance out of consular office at a shipwreck, five dollars per diem for his personal expenses, over and above his travelling expenses. Do. on opening a will. 5 dollars. Management of property of British subjects dying intestate. 2 1/2 p. ct.

The following lists of claimants indemnified on account of pillage of the foreign factories at Canton in May last is published for general information.

List of claims for merchandise, furniture, &c., the property of British subjects, in Canton, and pillaged by the Chinese between the 21st and 24th May, 1841.

Table with columns: Names of Claimants, Nature of Claims, Amount. Includes Hooker & Lane, Lindsay & Co., Bell & Co., W. & T. Gemmill & Co., J. Hulbert, R. Strachan, Dent & Co., Fox, Rawson & Co., Dirom & Co., Maeviear & Co., Innes, Fletcher & Co., R. Webster, M. A. McLeod, W. S. Boyd, D. Jardine, ardings, Matheson & Co., Holliday, Wise & Co., T. Larkins, Joseph Henry, Superintendents of trade, do. do. Private, Public Clock.

List of foreign claims of merchandise, furniture, &c. pillaged or destroyed by the Chinese in Canton, between the 21st and 24th May 1841.

Table with columns: Names of claimants, Nature of claims, Amount. Includes Joseph Coolidge, H. J. Reynvaan, Bovet, Brother & Co., F. A. Rangel, jr., J. Ryan, G. Nye, M. P. Gutierrez, E. C. Bridgman, W. A. Lawrence.

Canton Register, July 20

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand to you the following statement, for the information of your numerous readers.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, at daylight, blowing strong from the S. to S.E., we passed a quantity of wreck, chairs, &c., at noon moderate with a heavy sea; observed a man on a piece of wreck close to the ship; shortened sail and instantly hoisted the ship to; lowered the quarter boat, and fortunately picked the poor fellow up in the last state of exhaustion; and from his account he had been three days adrift on the piece of plank we took him off from; he is a native of Portugal, name—and he had been a seacannie on board the schooner "Rose," from the east coast, bound to Macao, which vessel appears to have foundered during the dreadful typhoon of the 21st inst., when the unfortunate commander and crew met a watery grave.

At noon, the grand *Jadrona* bearing N. 1/2 E. dist. 20 miles, after securing the boat and making sail, observed a junk off the weather bow, with loss of mizen mast, making signals of distress; hauled up, and passed close to windward of her; she appeared to be a total wreck and sinking; the whole of her sails, bulwarks, andudder gone, and the sea making a continual breach over her; she had a numerous crew on board, who were making most earnest entreaties on both quarter boats, and fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 46 in number; the poor fellows, when safe on board, knew not how to express their thankfulness at the narrow escape they had from the awful death they were so near meeting; the junk was evidently settling down fast in the water, and no doubt in a few hours more would have sunk.

I feel thankful to providence that made me the humble means of saving so many human beings from a watery grave; at the same time I assure you I feel thankful for my escape from the late severe weather; for although we had not a typhoon, being well to the southward, still we encountered a very heavy gale from the S.W., with a tremendous sea, which endangered the ship in running

before it, and forced me to lie to for nearly 18 hours under a close-reefed mainmast.

THE TYFOONS ON THE 21st AND 25th INSTANT. About 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 21st inst., a severe gale commenced; and the inhabitants of Macao were speedily convinced that they had to witness and suffer one of those dreadful visitations of providence and conflict of the elements, called tyfoons.

We have been favoured with the following variations in the barometer and thermometer, Mr. Beale's barometer was about 2 p. m. on the 21st, as low as 28.93. July 20 bar. therm. Sultry & close; wd., veering from W. to N. and E. to N. 6.30 p. m. very sultry dark & threatening at eastward, breaking at 7 into heavy rain fresh squall of wd. very vivid lightning with loud thunder 11 p. m. night cleared off mod. a SW. and cloudy, stars dim.

July 21 6 a. m. 29.54 82NW fresh br. a bright opening at NW 7 " 29.48 NW very thick a ENE to ESE 8 " 29.42 81NNW gusty, large drops of rain 9.20 " 29.33 80 N by W heavy gusts, & driving rn. 10.25 " 29.23 79 North 11 " 29.16 78 1/2 30 NE rather less wd. for ten 12 " 29.11 minutes about noon; the 1 p. m. 29.07 remainder of the day the gusts 2 " 29.03 NE by N were most violent & with 2.45 " 29.03 veering to out any great interval be- 3.50 " 29.08 ESE tween them 7.50 " 29.32 79 1/2 SE by E the rain ceased about 12.30 but recommenced at 4 p. m. and continued during the greater part of the night.

From various sources we are enabled to give our readers the following intelligence of the calamitous effects of the 21st ult.

H. M's cutter Louisa, lord A. W. Beauclerk in command, Mr. Swan, master, with their excellencies Sir G. Bremer and Captain Charles Elliot h. m's. joint-plenipotentiaries in China, flag lieutenant Fowler and Mr. Morgan, Sir Gordon's secretary, on board, and the schooner Young Hebe, Mr. C. V. Temple in command, left Macao roads for Hongkong, on the 20th.

And giving the first place to h. m's cutter and her important and distinguished passengers—besides those above named, Mr. Lino, master's assistant, 13 men and boys, composing the crew and 4 servants, in all crew and passengers 25, were on board.—The Young Hebe was seen on the 20th well under Lantau and the cutter a few miles ahead of her. On Friday afternoon Sir G. Bremer and Captain Elliot, were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward; about noon on the 21st, Mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard whilst employed about the lowered gaff and drowned; the cutter was eventually wrecked on the island of Kowlan, to the north of Tylo, and near to the village of Feisha. This island is in the division of Wongleongtung district of Heangshan.

On board the Louisa, the loss of poor Owen was much felt. He was one of those good men—laborious and conscientious in the performance of duty—steady, sober, and modest—who, however humble their station, gain the respect of all who know them, and are never hurt by elevation. Owen had been a servant of the late doctor Percival Alley, and afterwards gunner of the hospital ship Hope at Whampoa, and had complete charge of her under the surgeon, Mr. Holgate; and since the sale of the Hope, he had been uninter- ruptedly in charge of the cutter, till, on her being placed on the naval establishment he necessarily came under the command of a naval officer; in his subordinate capacity he continued to gain the respect and confidence of those under whom he was serving. He has left, we understand a family in England, all of whom of course, will be pensioned by the whig government.

H. M's. joint-plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped; and had not the men who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house, and gave them food; Sir G. Bremer landed on the praya grande in a red Guernsey frock and drawers; the price of their rescue was dora 3000; lieutenant Fowler, lord A. W. Beauclerk and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao on Sunday by a Lorchia and a boat of h. m's. ship Herald, which had been despatched for that purpose.

The schooner Young Hebe, returned to Macao under jury masts on Thursday; the following passengers were on board—captain Pritchard, h. m's. Alligator, lieuts. Collinson, Pitman, and Wood, m. messrs. Shelden, royal marines, messrs. Baker and Molesworth, Madras artillery and Mr. J. Robert Morrison; 11 passengers, 16 crew, and 2 native servants, in all 19 souls.

The safety of the Young Hebe was, humanly speaking owing, firstly, to the unceasing watchfulness and careful precautions of Mr. Temple, before the extreme severity of the tyfoon came on by which everything was safely housed, and nothing but the two lower masts were left exposed to the wind, and so after having cut them away, all the other spars were saved, excepting one, which was accidentally washed overboard; and secondly, to the speedy determination made to cut away the masts when the necessity arose, and its instant execution; for their weight alone, buried the vessel each heavy gust, with 4 or 5 planks of the deck under water; and soon after they were cut away, the vessel drifted so close to the rocky shore of an island to leeward, that had they been standing, her total wreck would have been inevitable; and lastly, to the ready support he received from his brother officers, particularly from lieutenant Collinson.

This tyfoon had been expected from the usual prognostics of the weather for the last fortnight or three weeks; although the heavy rain, thunder, and lightning on the evening of the 20th, which state of the weather is not usual on the eve of a tyfoon, calmed the expectations of many; but it is remarkable that the cutter and Young Hebe, with the usual fatality that has attended every moment of this unfortunate expedition, should have rushed into its very path.

It is still more singular that h. m's. superintendent, who is self-charged with the government of Hongkong, did not, when he assumed that office, immediately appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be of any use; namely: a master attendant or harbour master. To prove what an utter job h. m's. commission in China has been made by h. m's. ministers, it is only necessary to advert to the following facts: captain Elliot was first sent out as an adventurer to China, as a master-attendant in Canton river, where he could no more legally interfere with either British or foreign ships than he could in the harbour of Brest; yet in Hongkong bay no officer has been appointed to properly berth the merchant vessels, which if they had all been safely moored with an open hawse to the NE. would not have suffered so severely as is detailed under the head of our shipping intelligence;

to which we regret to add the following fresh disasters, which occurred in the second tyfoon on Monday. The City of Derry cut away her mizen mast and lost her fore and mainmasts in the Lantau passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the tyfoon on her way from the river to Macao roads.

The Forfarshire, which vessel was missing on Thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder gone. H. m's. ships Algerine and Thomas Grenville are reported to be totally dismasted in Hongkong bay. The sch. Sylph was lost on Lintin.

The Nemesis, owing to the precautions of captain Hall, rode out the tyfoon on Thursday in Hongkong bay in perfect safety; and the second tyfoon on Monday in the tyfa; she left on Tuesday to tow the Sulphur off shore.

After the first tyfoon the Nemesis was actively employed. On Thursday she towed the sch. Starling, lieutenant Kellett, in from Toonkoo bay, every thing standing. On the same day captain Hall found on Kowchow island captain Pritchard and ten seamen who had saved themselves from the wreck of the James Laing; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned; he took on board the Nemesis five of the James Laing's crew, also Mr. Jones, conductor of ordnance and 9 sipahis, who had escaped to the shore from the wreck of one of the prize Chinese war junks; captain Pritchard remained on shore with five of his men, in the hope of finding his wife's body; they were all afterwards taken on board the Atalanta. The James Laing and transport Prince George were all to pieces; the Prince George's crew were taken on board the Queen; the ach. Black Joke was also wrecked; captain Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat; the Greyhound anchored off Hongkong after the first tyfoon, all well.

We much fear we shall have to add to the foregoing catalogue of disasters, when all the effects of the two tyfoons to the NE. and in the Chinese sea are known. It is reported that it is probable the Framjee Kowasjee may be got off the shore.

It is said £180,000 were lost in the sch. Rose. The following were the winds and variations in the barometer on Sunday and Monday last.

Table with columns for date, time, wind direction and strength, and weather conditions. Includes entries for July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and August 1st.

On the 30th the wind veered to W by N and lulled. 10.30 bar. began to rise WSW heavy gale frequent severe gusts.

11.15 29.12 WSW 12.15 h.m. 29.25 SW strong gale and gusty. 1.15 29.33 SW to 8moderating, constant rain 3 29.37 S continued rain, gale abating. The quicksilver was at its minimum about 10 minutes.

We are told lieutenant Pedder, r. n. of the Nemesis has, at this eleventh hour, been appointed harbour-master at Hongkong.

C I R C U L A R. Macao, 14th August, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—Much inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expense having been caused by vessels bound to the U. K. not making arrangements for accommodating and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom it may be, from time to time, necessary to send home, in conformity with the act of the legislature providing for that being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be henceforward strictly observed.

I am &c. Henry Pottinger. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

R U L E. Macao, 14th August, 1841.

The owner or consignee of all vessels about to be despatched to any port in the U. K. are invariably to report the same at the office of h. m's. chief superintendent of trade at least 15 days before the departure of such vessels, when they will be informed whether any, and what number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance to Europe, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

HENRY POTTINGER. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. Macao, 14th August, 1841.

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1841.

Lieut. William Pedder, r. n., having been appointed harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, all persons are required to respect the authority of the said harbour-master and marine magistrate.

By order. J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

The following appointments have been made by the chief superintendent charged with the government of Hongkong, Mr. Alexander Lena to be Assistant to the harbour-master. Mr. Joseph R. Bird to be Clerk of the works.

By order. J. R. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer of the superintendents.

Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and clerk of the court, has been duly sworn to perform the duties of notary-public and coroner.

By order. J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Regulations of the port of Hongkong.

The following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the harbour, & the convenience of the navigation thereof. Art. 1st. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if required), under a penalty of \$ 100 to be recovered in the manner herein-after set forth for the general recovery of fines. Art. 2d. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall immediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated by the harbour-master, under a fine of \$ 20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in the same place after a written notice to quit, signed by the harbour-master. Art. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels are required to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and spinnaker booms rigged close in, if called upon so to do and generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather or the crowded condition of the port may render necessary in the judgment of the harbour-master, for the safety of the whole shipping; and masters of vessels offending against the regulation will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$ 400, and payment of all expenses incurred by reason of the vessels breaking adrift, or occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary notice of the harbour-master not being duly regarded. Art. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and notice is hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of which shall not have paid fines or expenses awarded for violation of these rules and regulations. Art. 5th. Transports bearing pendants will always be berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will make

application to the senior naval officer on the spot respecting any movement which he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in the port. Art. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to conform to ordinary port regulations, other than those hereinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned not to cast overboard any stons or other ballast. Art. 7th. All persons are required to take notice that the harbour-master's authority extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbour. All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will be proceeded for before the chief magistrate, who is hereby authorized at the written request and complaint of the harbour-master to summon the parties charged, and there upon to make summary decision—and all fines so recovered will go to the use of her majesty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE. SECTION I. Of the functions of the magistrate. REG. NO. 1.—To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination. REG. NO. 2.—Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police, shall have, audibly and effectually, made the following proclamation (or words to the like effect): "Our sovereign lady the queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and to return peaceably to the performance of their duties. God save the queen."

REG. NO. 3d.—The magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

SECTION II. Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached. REG. NO. 1. Offence. 1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore. 2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate on any occasion of inquiry. 3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language, tending to the disturbance of the peace and of due subordination. 4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrate, or the constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.

REG. NO. 2.—A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrate, till that sanction has been received, & the prisoners must be remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

REG. NO. 3.—All other offences of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

REG. NO. 4.—All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 9d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

REG. NO. 5.—If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

REG. NO. 6.—Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

REG. NO. 7.—In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

REG. NO. 8.—Commanders of ships who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by this government.

REG. NO. 9.—Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION III. Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew. REG. NO. 1.—In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous, or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention. In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrive.

REG. NO. 2.—All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5s the Spanish dollar. REG. NO. 3.—All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of her majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

SECTION IV. Of the manner in which seamen or others on board the British ships are to seek redress. REG. NO. 1.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage, to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the heads of government in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Their excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Peking, and Sir Wm. Parker, k. c. h. commander in chief of h. m's. naval forces in India landed before eight o'clock this morning; the customary salutes were exchanged, & his excellency the admiral left for Hongkong bay about 2 p. m.

Although different accounts have before appeared in the Register of the operations of the British forces under the walls of Canton on the 26th of May, none have been so full and well written as that which we have now extracted from the last Chinese Repository; it will call for a few remarks when it is concluded.

To the Editor of the Canton Press SIR,—I beg to trouble you with two words in reference to my claim for compensation, which has been made the subject of so much remark.

First.—It was not my intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which I could rightly claim: Secondly.—I had been told that a committee would be appointed to pass upon every item that was sent in—this of course, relieved me of all embarrassment, and permitted me to state without hesitation, what amount I ought to receive; for it rested with others to decide whether I should receive it or not.

I am sorry that a committee was not appointed; captain Elliot subsequently felt that it would not be proper to sit in judgment on claims which he has no intention to sustain by force. He therefore merely presented, without in any way sanctioning the claims of all persons not British subjects, and mine in common with the rest. Your obedient servant, JOSEPH COOLIDGE.

Table listing items and amounts: Office furniture Drs. 1640, House furniture 4570, Wardrobe 1800, Comprador's and servant's effects 1300, Books 400, Cow and Dog 250, Some items not remembered by us 300. Total: 10260. Add 100 percent for inconvenience 10260. Loss of office books 5000, Loss of private books 1000, Repairs of the factory 2000, Cash taken from the treasury about 5100. Making a sum total of Drs. 3710, 44.

Canton Press, Aug. 7.

We consider the following few remarks on the above letter, necessary. The fourth article of the treaty of the 27. of May—made known to h. m's. subjects by public notice in Macao on the 5th of June, informed them that—4th, losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Bilbao—to be paid within one week. The week had elapsed before the notice was published; Mr. Coolidge had been released, by British interposition, from the consul house on the 26th of May.

This fact is not to be forgotten. Now take his letter paragraph by paragraph, line by line, word by word: he begins with two words, which we supposed are contained in MY CLAIM.

With reference to the second paragraph, as Mr. Coolidge is a citizen of U. S. his connection with, his mercy to, the Chinese authorities we have, at present, nothing to do with: Warren Delano esq. is the acting vice-consul of the U. S.

The concluding words, however of that paragraph should be noticed, he says—"what he could rightly claim." In the second paragraph h. m's. forces of all descriptions and her majesty's resident subjects, are informed what he might "rightly claim" but what he ought to receive: this is cunning enough: Mr. Coolidge says, in so many words—why, as a committee are to pronounce on my claims. I shall be a fool if I don't open my mouth as wide as possible; and if the committee think proper to fill it, the folly is their's not mine: the Englishman who could have been appointed on the committee whose knowledge would have been of any service is Mr. John Millar; or perhaps some others, for various contradictory reports have been in circulation.

As the concluding paragraph brings into question a British officer who is now superseded we cannot notice it: but the whole letter is, in our opinion, the weakest apology ever made for grasping avarice: with what countenance can this "smart" citizen of the U. S. ever appear amongst the British forces?—his "rightful claims" have been earned, and what he ought to receive has been paid by their sweat, by their blood, by their lives, and by the lingering disease under which they are now suffering—to be followed, alas! too probably by the death of brave and devoted men.

LOCAL NEWS.

We have heard lately a good deal of the disgrace and banishment of Lin and Tang: and some people, if it said, attach a great deal of importance to the fact. How far these men are really disgraced, we shall see by the following extracts from the Canton Court circular, a daily paper, issued by authority. The Chinese have a saying—

"Of those who scatter flowers noon brocade (i. e. those who encumber a man with their assistance when he does not require it) there are too many in this world! But of those who carry live coals to another in the midst of snow (i. e. those who play the part of friends in need) how few their number! Certainly we cannot expect to find many of the latter class among the greedy, unprincipled, and time serving mandarins of China! and the conclusion we draw from the following extracts, is, that Lin and Tang have not in reality drawn down upon themselves the imperial displeasure, otherwise the provincial high officers would never have dreamt of showing Tang the attentions they did on his departure for "the cold country."

6th moon, 4th day, (i. e. Wednesday 21st July 1841.) This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroys left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly viceroys of the provinces of Fokien and Che keang—before setting off on his journey. In succession his excellency went to visit Ma, acting, Etah or general of the Chinese provincial land forces,—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

This morning his excellency Eleasing the lieutenant governor left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly vice-roy &c. &c. &c., before setting off on his journey;—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le, waiting to fill a sub prefecture, and Han, district magistrate of Poo wing, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way on his journey.

Chang sub-prefect of Tseen shan (alias Keun-min-foo, or mandarin of cass-branca &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang, part of the way &c. &c. 6th moon, 5th day, (i. e. Thursday 22d July.) This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroys left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang formerly viceroys &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub prefecture; Chin, a sub-inspector of granaries in Kwang tung; Lew, waiting to fill a sub-inspector ship; and Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated to their excellencies that they were about to leave with his excellency Tang, to accompany him part of the way.

Chang, sub-prefect of Tseen shan, and Woo, district magistrate of Heang shan, stated, that they had been officially appointed to see his excellency Tang off.

Yaou, the now acting sub-prefect of Yungning stated officially, that the Yunnan division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to their own province.

6th moon, 6th day, (i. e. Friday 2nd July.) Tih, controller of the prefecture, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way &c. &c. &c. 6th moon, 7th day (i. e. Saturday 24th July.) Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated officially that he had returned from accompanying his excellency Tang &c. &c. &c. Han seih heun, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and Soo le che waiting to fill a district magistrate's assistant ship, stated officially, that the Tsang teang (or lieutenant colonel) Paou, had that day started with his regiment of "Shway yang" i. e. water

Arões on their return to the province of Fokien. (N. B. These are the divers &c. that Lin brought here, at great expense, specially to burn our ships on the 8th moon 8th day (i. e. Sunday 25th July). Yangyuh ta, waiting to fill a district magistracy, stated officially that the Szechuen division of the exterminating army had that day set off on their return to their own province.

When the territory of our sovereign is in difficulty ought immediately to deliver "It? What would be the use of adhering "bigotically to a little bit of good faith, thereby "involving doubts and delays " Chinese statesman's maxim.

Præmonitus, præmonitus—principia obsta!

The imperially appointed great rebel quelling general Yihshan, and his colleagues Lungwan and Yangfang most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emperor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial rivers; how that they (the English) have given us back the forts; how that our militia and volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were raising disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquillity to the provincial city, on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your majesty, on the 15th day of the 4th moon. (i. e. Friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedient they had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis.—at one and the same time took the greatest precautions for the defence of the city and the tranquillization of the inhabitants, and commanded that the English ships should forthwith put up their anchors and depart.

The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river; when a commander of theirs, Warren petitioned us, saying that "The real truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for "money and worrying him for payment of their debts "and therefore it was that he and they (capt. Warren "and the English) had no resource but to beg that they "might be cleared off; that they had no intention "whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression "upon the heavenly dynasty;—and forasmuch he im- "plored us, the great general and colleagues and all "the high mandarins of the province, that we would "supplicate the great emperor to show them mercy, and "pardon their offence!"

Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the naive traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands, and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them, root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and militia; their ramifications extend every where so that we must send detachments to skirt the whole country to catch them. If we send our regular troops after them in so many divisions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate so clearly before attacking and thus calamity would be entailed on the peaceably disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe. If therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The Headman (of one of these armed associations) Loongtsyacing and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of a hundred native traitors, and foreign robbers, black & white; among which last were two chief persons.

Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they behead them at Namoon! In reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "he was in reality "Bremer, and that they (the English) were willing to "pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in "a secluded house;—but whether it is really the case, or not, we shall first investigate clearly, and afterwards duly memorialize your majesty thereon.

At the present moment, the foreign ships having all successively left the Taiwoukoon (or Macao passage) a Leepuck district (i. e. neighbourhood of Howqua folly) we have already sent troops to occupy and defend the different forts, and we have thrown open the gates of the city that the people might continue their business and the inhabitants enjoy peace and quietness as they used to do. But of those who removed into the county there are still many who cherish feelings of suspicion and look, about them distrustfully; your slaves have already issued proclamations, inviting them to return to their homes; and at the same time we have examined clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses destroyed by fire, and we consider it right that a manifestation of compassion should be made in their behalf, and we hope also to find some employment for those poor people who are left without house or home.

As for those forts and guns which have been lost and destroyed in the province of Kwangtung, we must rebuild the one and cast afresh the others, greatly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns must be cast on an improved principle to meet the change of the times; we must take away where there is a surplus, to make up where there is a deficiency, and in short, so shape our plans and so employ our ways and means as to obtain the great desideratum, vizt. that our defences may be so strong, that without any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them to all eternity. It is not enough that we rebuild our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the city; we must also pay attention to every pass and point of importance, and use either stones and sand bags, or wooden rafts as may appear best fitted—at the same time pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At this present moment in Samanslee and other villages in the district of Pany-yu, a great many native thieves and robbers have availed themselves of the unhappy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send thither an armed force to suppress them, and along with the troops have proclamations stuck up, to confirm and comfort the hearts of the people.

Your slave Yihshan has led with him a thousand soldiers and stationed them at Shekmoon, Kusshan and other places in that quarter. In all these matters he has consulted with his colleague Lungwan, and we have together made an inspection of all the rats of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them

down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yantang distant fifteen le (5 miles) from the city of Canton we have stationed two thousand soldiers, under the command of Tsung-ping (or brigadier) Keehung, that he may thereby guard the approaches on the eastern side. Your majesty's minister Yangfang resides temporarily at the provincial city, and is in constant communication with your minister Kekung the viceroy, and Bang the lieutenant governor, also Chookinbung, a colonel of the imperial guards, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. Your majesty's minister the new admiral Woo, (poor Kwan's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appointment, and take with him a number of "water braves" from Fokien. He first goes to the Bocca Tigris to receive back the forts, and we are only waiting till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean when your slaves will in person repair there, and have a thorough inspection of the place which we shall numerously garrison, and take all possible precautions to increase our mounds and ditches and sink stakes to strengthen our defences—we are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war when we shall again wait upon your majesty with a supplementary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the city, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the imperial eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. B.—It has no date, but it must have been written sometime between captain Warren's interview with the imperial commissioners which took place on Sunday 6th June, and Lungwan's death which took place on the 23rd of June.

MEMORIAL. [TRANSLATED BY MR. THOM.] Extracted from the Peking Gazette of the 8th and 9th day of the 3rd intercalary moon. (28th and 29th April 1841.)

The slave Yu keen, an imperially appointed high commissioner, and lieutenant governor of the province of Keangfoo, kneeling presents this memorial, on which he prays that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slave has just received a communication from the great military council to the following effect: "We have received an imperial edict stating that the Footootung (or Tartar lieutenant general) Haeling, has memorialized us, praying that, the whole of the ports and harbours along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed so that neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the central land shall not be furtively conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners, &c. &c." The said memorial refers to Tinghai which has just been recovered; command therefore, that the high commissioner presiding in that quarter examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his whole heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of Haeling be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection, &c. &c. Respect this!

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination and found that along the whole line of sea coast salt is produced (naturally) in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore), and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the north and south of the empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for a humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live directly by the sea in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on thro' them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Hokien, their saline productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about)—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil and become robbers and pirates!†

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year after Tingkae was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a strong thirst of revenge. The Tungche of Shepoo, Shookung-show, chief magistrate of Tinghai was at that time chief magistrate of Kinheen, a minor district of Ningpoo) and at a single wave of his hand several hundreds of these fishing vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to reconquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled in a short time, one and all of them to disperse.—This however shows that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessaries †

After the 6th moon of last year the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ships' boats and sailing along the whole line of coast of the eastern part of the province of Chekeang, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, yet our poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the mandarins bestow cattle, and sheep, and eatables (this alludes to Elepoo's presents to the admiral), they publicly gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the mandarins having put on no prohibition, the people thought, that they were doing no wrong!‡ And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new tooyuen, Lewyunko, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps. * * * † On the disgrace of Elepoo, Yukeen was specially appointed to succeed him, to remedy by his harshness the too lenient measures of his predecessor. He now resides at Chinbae, and the whole of the Chusan islands are under his authority. ‡ This was actually done by the emperor Kangho about 160 years ago, when he not only shut all the ports but also compelled the inhabitants to retire 60 miles inland, to avoid communicating with the pirate (or patriot) Chief Koxinga. The tactics Haeling is, however, like many of his countrymen profoundly ignorant of China in Tsoukwang's time, is not like China in Kangho's time, and the British empire in the 19th century is a somewhat more formidable enemy than the parizuan Koxinga of two centuries prior. † All this coasting trade is very valuable. A few foreign vessels of war stationed between Chusan and Keete point (which they call in their statistical works the throat of the whole coast) would soon make fearful havoc among their coasters. ‡ Yukeen is here perfectly correct. Altho' Chusan had always been celebrated as a fishing station, yet we were nearly three months there before we could get a bit of fresh fish for love or money. Afterwards it became plentiful enough in our market, and tho' the high commissioner is our sworn enemy, it is but fair to confess that he states the reason of the change very correctly. The Chusan people are not a whit less greedy after our money than the Canton people, but they are infinitely more afraid of their own laws. † Angioes, where there is no law, there is no transgression. * * * † When Elepoo carried on his pacific system at Chinbae, a number of pedlars, who were certainly not worthy of the name of merchants) came over and squatted down in the empty shops of our English city of Tinghai. There they sold their gew gaws and many of them no doubt turned their penny to good account. On the arrival of the new tooyuen at his post, we saw several of them packing up as if preparing to start. We asked the reason, and they all said, "that having finished their business they were going back again." We were aware of Lewy's prohibitions, and again asked if they wished to do with their going away, they again (falsely) answered "no." We met the same difficulty in

Thus, then, were they the stupid, poor people dwelling along the sea-coast who supplied the English rebels with necessaries, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owner of these merchant vessels are people of solidity and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several tens of thousands of taels of silver. The district mandarins give them a stamped chop or pass: when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers, and police-runners along the coast have all their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive: if these vessels were carrying necessaries to the foreigners, impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them! This would cause the mandarins and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing vessels, tho' the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation, they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to. There is a petty mandarin duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at single glance if they have any thing on board prohibited, or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Chapoo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing boats that spied for us and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the unfortunate natives of Tinghai. It was the fishing boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire, †† and it is at this moment the fishing boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the imperial troops now in garrison at Tinghai.—thus, then, the trading junks and the fishing boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their egress may be stopped or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communications with the foreigners and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands or the out-of-the-way nooks and corners where the footsteps of the authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter the regularly appointed trading places and harbours before the eyes of all men,—thus, if the proposal suddenly to close our ports were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair-trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions.

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions; and there are many among them who in their whole life time never saw such a thing as a dollar: if these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed. If we therefore by promising them handsome rewards could awake their cupidity we might thus turn them to very good account, for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sums to be scraped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessaries!

Acting upon this principle your slave, after his arrival at Chekeang published and circulated a proclamation, offering certain specific rewards for capturing alive, or slaughtering the foreign robbers—and instigating every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work,—if there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessaries, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time I sought out Pau heng tsai and the others who last year captured the false foreign mandarins Anstruther and Douglas, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot:—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghai people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up, and they are overflowing with a desire to show their mettle.

In fine, I have collected from all parts a great many ruff raff whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and captured. †† in all classes, the imperial troops will feel ashamed to be outdone in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity: and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant Footootung to close the ports is quite impracticable and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors," those who properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Hokien, are yet born the children of your sacred majesty! Perhaps, thro' desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want, they have entered the service of the rebels! But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them! if they can indeed assist in killing the robbers, let them be praised and rewarded on the same footing as your majesty's well-behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proof of their sincerity, and get some persons to become security for them, when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid and money must be paid to have them seized and brought, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea beach in terror to their property, families and relation in order to reform men's hearts and strikingly manifest the laws of the land! ||| If however we proceed on one broad principle of seizing instanter the whole of the "native traitors," not only would this be blocking up the road of self renovation to them but we should thereby confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels; and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like pursuing fish thro' the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give vent to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, false accusations would be the consequence whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, and this is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question;—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted but

getting information every where. One day a rather decent young fellow came blabbering to us about his father's tablet that some of the Madrassee had discovered in fitting up their quarters; we promised, to have it all put to rights again if he would only bring us the latest numbers of the Peking gazette next time he went to Ningpo (he was going and coming every week), but he declined the bargain! In fine, he spent more money than when they, their fathers, or their grand fathers ever heard of, and we came away without making one friend!

†† All this information is very useful. Last campaign we did not know whether to regard these trading junks and fishing boats as friends or as foes, but by unity being the order of the day, we preferred to view them in the light of the former. Now, however, having learned from undoubted authority the active share they took, and took so willingly, in our meditated destruction we shall not make the same mistake this time.

‡‡ When one remembers that it was by some of Yukeen's ruff raff that poor capt. Stead (of the 'Pestilence Romanço') was entrapped and murdered, one cannot help feeling alarmed lest this successful search may induce many others. We trust to see that unfortunate man's murder fearfully avenged ere long.

§§ We grieve to say that all this has actually taken place in the case of Footootung, alias Poonoon, the unfortunate commander who was sent to Chusan while in the employ of the British commissariat. He was beheaded or cut in pieces at Chekeang, and his father and mother, brothers, sisters, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution while we, with all our promises of "British honor" and "English protection" scarce lifted so much as a finger to save them! This does not look like the way to attach the "native traitors" to our service?

the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination with the foe. Lew yun ko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the imperial decree in memorializing your majesty on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghai in Chekeang has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously. §§ Your slave dares not in the slightest degree to procrastinate, or throw obstacles in the way of public business but as in duty bound, submits his real opinions to your majesty in the foreign statement. A most respectful memorial. (Transcribed and enrolled by imperial order).

Mars gravior sub pace latet.

PROCLAMATION.

Leang, chief magistrate of the Nanhai district (vulgo the Namhoj), having duly received the command of his excellency Kekung, guardian of the heir apparent, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangse, hereby copies out and makes public the following proclamation, that all concerned may know and understand.

Where having reverently received a merciful edict from the great emperor permitting the English to carry on commercial relations on the same footing as other foreigners, ye, the conquering soldiers of the different provinces, will as soon as the imperial appointed great rebel-quelling general and colleagues have arranged their military plans, proceed by land in triumphant procession to return to your encampments, and rejoin the ranks. As our victorious legions pass thro' the different parts of the country, they ought to behave themselves mildly and peaceably: I will not permit the slightest attempt at disturbance, and forasmuch I now address this proclamation to soldiers of the imperial army now returning in triumph to their homes, no matter what province they belong to, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Ye must reverently obey and submit yourselves to the law; day and night ye must comfort yourselves peaceably, and hurry on your march as speedily as practicable. Ye must not presume on your power to wrest from the people so much as a single straw, or a bit of wood; neither may you linger by the way side, thereby giving rise to disturbance. If you dare to disobey, then shall you straight way be punished according to the articles of war. Assuredly no mercy whatever will be shown you. As for the mandarins in charge, if they do not vigorously exert themselves to refrain their men, they will also be involved in the gravest penalties. Tremble hereat! A special proclamation. Taoukwang 21st year 5th moon 19th day, Canton, 17th July, 1841.—(Translated by Mr. Thom.)—Canton Register, July 27.

The local news and scandal of Macao is becoming rather spicy. Our readers know, from our last number, that we withheld the publication of the list of claims for pillage, at the request of a friend, who based his request on the supposition that the list could only have been obtained through a breach of confidence in h. m.'s superintendent's or a private office: we did not lose a moment in assuring him that the list had reached us without any breach of confidence any where.—We obtained, and that is enough—a carrier-pigeon brought it to us: it is not official—but it is wrong, or false because it is unofficial?

With reference to its publication, our mind is incapable of conceiving why the list should not be published; and we look to the next Hongkong Gazette for a very full inventory of merchandise, stores, furniture, and wearing apparel from all the claimants, foreign or British; in the mean time one honest and honorable claimant has communicated, item by item, claims which form his total claim of drs. 33,710.44.

This communication was made to the editor of the Canton Press; the individual claiming this amount sent for the editor, and the other obeyed his summons: this obedience we consider to be a remarkable instance of politeness. There is also a remarkable instance of forgetfulness on the part of the editor of that paper in omitting to insert the name of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, houses in China: can it be possible the name of this highly respectable house was purposely omitted by the editor?—for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R. it does certainly appear strange that the list of claimants, whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the supplied, quoted, or original articles that the correction of that list should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We commended it over very particularly: an error in figures might be forgiven: but to omit a whole line, is it not singular: and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton. The rebel-quelling general, Yihshan, the assistant great ministers, Yang and Teshin the governor, Ke, and the tooyuen, E, in obedience to the imperial will issue a prespicious proclamation.

It is well known that our dynasty—or sway—extends over the whole world, and that we soothe and tranquillize all mankind.

The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to induce the people beyond the bounds of our civilization not to consider the distance of myriads of le as long, but all have come to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, by which we have granted much and received little;

I gave to him a tile, he threw to me a precious stone.—such has been our real and abundantly compassionate treatment.

From the beginning the English (flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation) trade until now, a long and mutual harmony has existed (between England and China) but because traitorous natives became firebrands until they incited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also anxiously considering that the trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation might, perhaps, be impeded, he, therefore, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate or tranquillize (the English).

On the day that I Yihshan, received my orders, the emperor's words were most explicit and lucid:

Thoughts that breathed and words that burned and the first order was—not to inconsiderately kill (the people), and as all had blood and breath,—the gift of heaven, how would they not be excited to gratitude respectfully looking up to the imperial clemency, which had saved their lives.

But the provincial city had been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, with-

It would appear from this that Hoeling, when he memorialized the emperor to close the ports, &c. &c., was not aware that we had already given back Tinghai.

* A quotation from the Shooking.

† A quotation from the Chungyung.

out interruption; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people, and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of acting in opposition to the virtue of the emperor's love of his lives—of the people; we also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we—the aforementioned officers, most earnestly supplicated the emperor.

Now we have received the imperial will, permitting them implicitly obeying each article of the former fixed regulations, that, as formerly, all nations, including the English, to trade; and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated.

Now looking up we observe the great emperor's benevolence and strict equity, crimes are remitted and protection extended to all; thus all are able to renovate themselves, their past errors having been forgiven. The kindness he extends to foreigners, arise from and is on account of his love for his people: such ultra-favour may be compared to the universe.

The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes: 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest;— and the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned—or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we publish this perspicuous edict; all ye traders and people, after the time of its issue, you should receive and keep the just laws in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, the whole implicitly obeying the old regulations and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the law.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, all shall enjoy profound peace: this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope, 5 moon 25 day. (July 16.)—BY J. S. ED. C. R.—Canton Register, August 3.

SINGAPORE.

We have received Singapore papers to the 5th August, from which we are happy to learn that the whole of the passengers who embarked in the *Sultana* are safe. The vessel was destroyed by lightning but the passengers were landed in the long boat at Borneo.

Extracts from the Report of the brig *Dido*, Capt. R. Saunders from Singapore.—The transports *John Adam*, *Worcester* and *Norwida* had arrived at Singapore also the *Didon* and *Hoagly* from Calcutta, and the *Benares* from Bombay; the two former ships had left, as also the last named steamer for China. H. M. S. *Jupiter* signalled and passed through Singapore Straits on her way to China on the 16th August. The *Sea Queen*, and *Highlander*, and *Rob Roy* had left for the Straits on the 17th, in Lat 7 32 N Long. 98 32 E exchanged goods with the *Maas* from Calcutta to China, and at the same time the *Bark* *Coquette*, all well.

Autentic account of the destruction of the *Sultana's* crew and passengers had reached Singapore. This long lost ship was destroyed by lightning on the 4th January, on her passage up the China Sea. Captain Page, passengers and crew, landed in the Boats on the Island of Borneo, after much fatigue and great peril.

Copies of Letters received by M. Zachariah from the chief officer Mr. Gill. Loss of the ship *Sultana* of Bombay; landed at Borneo per long boat.—Capt. J. Page, 2nd Officer, A. Young, Second Officer, Gunner, 2 Carpenters, 23 Lascars and Servants, Nacolah and Kennedy passengers. Mrs. Page of a daughter on the 31st March, M. an Miss D. Souza, Mrs. Anderson, and one ayah, in all 42 souls; the remainder reported to have been on the Coast Island of Sarawak off Tanjung Dattoo, supposed to be one of the South Natunas, July 25th 1841.

Dear Sir,—In the event of the non-arrival of the *Prow*, I send this by another which sails in company and trust you will let my friends know, also the authorities at Singapore; so that the above mentioned 42 British subjects may be released from their present uncomfortable condition. I dare not say more.

Your obedient servant, (Signed) G. H. W. GILL, Late Chief Officer, Ship *Sultana*. In the event of my not reaching Singapore, this is to certify that the Ship *Sultana* of Bombay bound to Manilla, was totally destroyed by lightning on the night of the 4th January, 1841, at 4 P. M. 30 miles N E of the Bombay Shoal, Coast of Palawan—part of the crew, 42 in number succeeded in reaching Borneo on the 11th January, in a state of starvation, having only saved a small cask of water and a few biscuits and are now detained there, by the *Sultana*, excepting myself. Mr. and Miss De Souza and 3 servants, whom he has permitted to proceed to Singapore in one of his *Prows* first obliging us to promise large sums of money, on the payment of which the remainder of our companions are to be allowed to leave; should I succeed in procuring a Ship to relieve them from their now most distressing situation, which I fear none but one of H. M. S. ships will be able to effect.

The above mentioned 42 Borneo on the 24th May, but falling in with a bad weather off this place, put back the second time dismasted on the 26th June, and have been detained here by a large fleet of Piratical *Prows* which blockaded the Island for about 20 days, they have now left, but are supposed to be awaiting between this and Pontianak, and have expressed a wish to take us if possible. Our *Prow* is in a very bad condition and we fear will not reach, but be obliged to put back here or perhaps Mocha or Rio Nacolah Abdulnashim, by whose *Prow* I send this, will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings, should we be obliged to put back all the European part of our crew at Borneo were in a sickly state when I left Mr. and Miss De Souza are very unwell also, so that I trust no time will be lost. I cannot say more, still in the hands of the Villains. Island of Sarawak off Tanjung Dattoo, 29th July, 1841.

THE CREW OF THE SULTANA.—Sons of Messrs. Zachariah received the note (Mr. Gill's) apprizing them of the fate of the passengers, they addressed the following letter to the Governor, and the P. S. in answer of the promptitude with which the request was attended to:

"Singapore, 7th August, 1841. Governor of P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca.

SIR—At late hour yesterday evening a letter was put into my possession from Mr. G. H. W. Gill, late Chief Officer of the ship *Sultana*, of the Port of Bombay, a true copy of which I enclose for your perusal—from the nature of the said writing you will observe that forty-two British subjects were and are now on a bad where none but a number of savages reside, I therefore beg you will have the goodness to use such means as may be most actually necessary, so as to render to poor unprotected sufferers some personal assistance. The original letter from Mr. Gill is in my possession, the same being written on so small a piece of paper so as to induce me to preserve it very carefully, I shall most pleasurely send it over should you require to have it particularly.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently, (Signed) J. ZACHARIAH. Singapore, 6th August, 1841.

N. B.—The Government immediately sent out a Gun Boat to look after M. Gill's boat of the late ship *Sultana*—if she should not succeed in finding the boat, she is to return back, and the Government will then send out a Frigate to bring them back here.

Yours faithfully, J. Z.

We are glad to find that assistance has been so promptly sent to the *Sultana's* passengers, and from a private letter as follows, we are inclined to believe that Mr. Brooke, with praise-worthy promptitude and true English feeling, has dispatched his yacht on the same errand:

"Singapore, 9th August, 1841.—Our late arrivals from your port are the *Dido*, *Poppy*, *Sylph*, *Sea Queen* and *Rob Roy*—y these our market has been completely overstocked with Opium and prices are low, sav Sp. Drs. 323 to 330 for Benares and Sp. Drs. 350 Patna. From China we have nothing since the *Moulmein*, but the *Water Witch* is daily expected.

The mercantile intelligence brought from London by this mail has made purchasers of produce very cautious, and there is but little doing in that way, even the reduced prices now going, which are ten per cent. cheaper than they were two months ago, Coffee is quite neglected and is 50 per cent cheaper than last season. Our tea holders are firm and refuse to take any thing under Sp. Drs. 9 per box for quality Junk teas. Tonnage is plentiful at £4. Exchange on London 48d at 6 months, sight. A letter was received three days ago from the Mate of the late ship *Sultana* of Bombay, written from the coast of Borneo. Her Commander, his wife, two or three passengers, and 40 lascars, are on Borneo, and under restraint, the Rajah demanding ransom. Mr. Brooke, the proprietor of the Yacht *Royalist*, has sent that vessel to their aid if she does not succeed in rescuing them, our Government will send them help.—*Calcutta Courier*, August 30.

Singapore, 9th August 1841.—Since our report of the 22d ult. per *Maulmain*, the *Dido*, *Poppy*, *Hero*, *Sylph*, *Sea Queen*, *Highlander*, and *Rob Roy* have arrived from Calcutta, bringing in all about 1,500 chests of Opium for this market. Immediately after the arrival of the *Did* sales of Benares were made at Drs. 330 cash and Drs. 335, 2 mos. and Patna at Drs. 340 a 315, cash, and Drs. 350, two months, but after the arrival of the *Sylph* on the 5th prices declined a little. Considerable purchases for shipment to China having been made, however, holders are more firm and an improvement has since taken place; to-day's rates are about 330, cash for Benares and Drs. 345 a 350 for Patna, and not much demand. The Jews, who are the principal holders, sold yesterday (Sunday) at Drs. 1,000 for 3 chests, 2 months. *Malwa* is without enquiry, and we believe sales could not be made at Drs. 350. Fifty-three chests partly deficient, being all that has reached this by the *Break*, are to be sold to-day by Public Auction, and we shall give the result in a Postscript.

Cotton—considerable arrivals of Madras, the *Resolution* and *Clarina*, and of Bombay by the *Fatal Barry* and no demand whatever. Sales could not be made we believe even at Drs. 18 per bale.

Piece Goods.—Market well supplied, and almost no demand. *Red Kurwais*, *Chintzes* and small and large *Gurrahs* will be wanted in October.

Gunny Bags.—Market still fully supplied—and sales can only be made of a few bales at a time at Drs. 7 a 8 per 100.

Wheat.—Market quite glutted—and the *Highlander* brings 1,000 bags more for which Drs. 2 per bag will likely not be obtained.

Gram is wanted. A small lot per *Sylph* is retained at Drs. 3 per bag. An arrival of 200 bags however would reduce the price to Drs. 2 a 2½. *Bengal Rice* unsaleable.

Saltpetre. Well supplied—and shipments not recommended.

Caster Oil. Stock large. A few cases have been sold at Drs. 3½ per box. 3 months.

EXPORTS.

Gold Dust still continues scarce and in great demand *Pahang*, uncleaned, have been bought at Drs. 20½ a 30, cleaned at Drs. 30½ a 30½ and Borneo at Drs. 26 a 28, uncleaned for shipment to Calcutta. *Tin* is also scarce and has been bought at Drs. 16½ for shipment to Calcutta. *Black Pepper*, *Singapore* and *Rio* have been bought at Drs. 5½ a 5½, *Langhat* at Drs. 5½ a 5, 30 and *Soosoo* at Drs. 6 40 a 5, 50 per prl. for shipment per *Dido* and *Sylph*. *Long Pepper*. None—but a small supply would bring Drs. 5½ a 6½ according to quality.

Macé and Nutmegs have been bought at Drs. 8 a 100 per prl. for shipment to Calcutta and Bombay.

Gambier is in fair request at Drs. 2 35 a 2 40 per prl. for the English market.

Cutch is quite unsaleable—even at Drs. 2 a 2½ per prl.

Pearl Sago. Rather scarce and in demand at Drs. 2 a 2, 10 per prl.

Cassia Lignote. None. Last sales Drs. 12 per prl.

Camphor (China). Only a few chests in the market held at Drs. 42 per prl. while Drs. 38 is the highest offer.

Alum. About 500 pcls. held at Drs. 2½.

Junk Teas. Good chops are in demand for England at Drs. 8 and one or two favorite chops at Drs. 10 per 20 catties, for Java. Now little left.

Exchanges. On London. Bills scarce and wanted—last transactions 4s. 8d. 6 months sight. On Calcutta Some small amounts of Private Bills have been sold at 219, 30 days sight. The *Union Bank* is drawing at 216½.

Singapore 14th August 1841.—Since our Report of 9th per *Dido*, we have little alteration in our market to notice. Considerable sales of Opium have been made for shipment to China, Patna at Drs. 348 a 350, and Benares at Drs. 328 a 330, cash, and about Drs. 5 per chest more, 2 months, which are about our present rates but there is not now much demand and stock still considerable. The *Rob Roy* sailed last night and the *Sea Queen* this morning for China. Other articles of Indian Import continue without alteration.

In Exports—we have to notice a decline in *Black Pepper*, *Rio* having been sold at Drs. 4. 95 a 5, *Delhi* Drs. 5½, and West Coast Drs. 5½ per prl. *Tin* and *Gold Dust* continue in demand at our last quotations, *Gambier* can be had at Drs. 2 25 a 2 30.

The *Highlander* is loading for Calcutta. The *Georgetown* from Liverpool and Batavia, is the only arrival from Europe since the 9th.

The Government Treasury is open for Bills on Calcutta at 217. The *Mor* is the last arrival from Cal-

cutta. The *Black Swan* has not yet made her appearance. No further accounts of the Chief-officer or Crew of the *Sultana*.

One letter dated Singapore, August 9th; give the following notice of proceedings relative to the passengers of the *Sultana*—

"Letters were received on the 5th and immediately laid before the authorities here who have not yet dispatched any vessel for their relief, except a small Gun-boat in search of the *Prow* with the Chief Officer and Mr. and Miss D Souza who have not yet arrived. The Steamer *Diana* started for Malacca and Penang a few hours before the receipt of the intelligence, or it is probable she would have been sent to Borneo. We learn from the *Nak-dah* of the *Prow* which brought the Chief Officer's letters, that Captain Page, Passengers and Crew are living in the house of one of the Chiefs and that every care is taken of them. The Steamer *Diana* will likely be sent over for them on her return from Penang."

Another letter is as follows:—

"Singapore, 14th August, 1841.—Since our reports of the 9th the *Mor* has arrived from Calcutta, and H. M. S. *Caliope* from Madras, bringing intelligence from that port down to the 9th July. She goes on to Calcutta in three days with 2½ millions dollars, being part of Captain Elliot's spoil at Canton. The *Conway* has gone to England with 1½ millions, another is retained by Elliot to keep him and the force in cash. For particulars of intelligence from China, we refer you to the accompanying Free press of this morning's date. H. M. forces were at Hong Kong on the 9th, the seamen very sickly and the Ships unable to move, in consequence nothing would be done till they got better and the fresh troops arrived from your city, by which time Elliot would hear of his recall and probably let things remain quiet till the arrival of his successor. Exchange is down in China to 4s. 8d. and very little business of any kind doing. Best quality Long Clth Sp. Drs. 3, Woolens unsaleable. The *Water Witch* was to some days after the *Caliope*, and may now be daily looked for. The *Harlequin* packet had sailed some days previous. Since the arrival of the *Mor*, Opium has risen Sp. Drs. 5 here, and the accounts from China have induced some considerable holders to ship to that market. Exchange in London here is now 4s. 7d., at which rate some sales of good bills took place yesterday.—*Courier*, September 8.

ADEN.

The following is an extract of a letter from Aden, dated 29th August:—

"I gave you a last sketch of matters yesterday—they are almost entirely unimportant. Capt. Haines has got a ridiculous idea into his head, that Aden will be taken by 30 men. We have had reinforcements down at the Turkish wall in consequence for the last month, harassing the Troops to no purpose, and which they are perfectly aware of—and express in no measured terms; this arises from some idle report, that the Foothold Sultan has expressed some silly bravado of coming to the wall and killing all the officers—by a coup de main, as in the case of Ahmed the Interpreter: but it is stuff and nonsense.

The two *Sultans* are like all petty chieftains wavering in their resolves, altering their minds and plans daily; but their great object is to weary us out and thereby try to establish a friendly intercourse on the terms first agreed upon after the taking of Aden, which they repeat daily, to be their only wish, provided Mulla Jaffer and Captain Haines would leave Aden. Being the stronger nation, and having sufficiently injured them without provocation, surely we are strong enough to be generous without the suspicion of being afraid, being attached to our conduct. Without an entire reconciliation and a friendly intercourse, Aden can never be a thriving place or one of commerce—as it must chiefly look to the interior for this.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

IRON STEAMERS FOR CHINA.—Orders have just been received at Fort George for two Serjants with ten Artillery men under each, to hold themselves in readiness for instant despatch to China on board the *Medusa* and *Ariadne* Iron Steamers. The *Ariadne* is presently in dock, but her repairs will in a few days be completed, and the vessel ready for sea. The *Medusa* will also be put in dock to undergo the necessary repairs, and a thorough inspection before her departure. These steamers are about 400 tons burthen each and 60 horse power, and draw no more than 3½ feet water. We have reason to believe that in the course of the week they will be on their way to figure on the Celestial Waters. The order for their despatch has just been received from Admiral Parker. It seems by no means certain that they will be able to get beyond Singapore before the commencement of the stormy season in the China seas.—*Times*, September 15.

We learn that the Revd. Mr. Mainwaring, Chaplain of Poona, is about resigning the Honorable Company's Service.

We have also been informed, that the Reverend Gentleman has succeeded to a large landed property in his native land; We wish him, and who will not? years of happiness in the enjoyment of his patrimony.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 17.

RETIREMENTS.

We understand that Major McMahon of the 25th Regiment N. I. is about to retire from the Service; this casualty will promote Captain Teasdale to Major; Lieut. P. Hett, (Adjutant) to Captain; and Ensign Bourdillon to Lieutenant, leaving the Adjutantcy of the Regiment vacant.

We have also heard that Lieut. P. Moore, 6th N. I. now attached to H. M. Shah Shooja's Force, has tendered his resignation of the H. C. Service, which if accepted, Ensign Nixon gets his Lieutenantcy.—*Times*, Sept. 18.

AN ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn from a letter dated Poona 16th instant, that Captain Crozier, 26th N. I. Acting Assistant Adjutant General at Poona, had a severe fall from his Horse the previous day; it is said little hopes were entertained of his recovery having fallen upon his head.—*Ibid*.

BARQUE MARY GORDON.

We are informed the barque *Mary Gordon* formerly belonging to this port has been purchased by Sir James Bremer for the use of Her Majesty's Naval Service.—*Courier*, Sept. 21.

ESCAPE OF A STATE PRISONER.

A letter from Ahmedabad of the 13th instant, informs that the State prisoner *Champraz Fackera*, and his companion *Jetha Sunkla*, who succeeded in effecting their escape from the Gaol at that place a few weeks ago, a brief account of which we gave in a late issue, have been found guilty. *Champraz*, who is already under sentence of imprisonment for life, has been further sentenced to six months solitary confinement. *Jetha Sunkla* who was also under sentence of 12 years imprisonment, has been further awarded two years imprisonment, which will commence on the expiration of the first 12. The Gatekeeper and two of the Koli Police Corps, by whom these fellows were captured on their recent flight, have been rewarded by the Judge with Rs. 200. Two of the *Adawlut* Peons who were on guard, and are supposed to have connived in the matter, were tried, and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment each. The Gaoler is under suspension for the present, but nothing appears to have transpired which can go to criminate him. As he is a man of excellent character and principles, and particularly strict and precise in the performance of his responsible duties, the general belief is that he will be acquitted.—*U. S. Gaz.* Sept. 21.

We have been informed that the Rajah of Sawmut Waree has intimated to the Bombay Government that if it will not release him from the intolerable yoke of the Dewan, which it has imposed upon him, he is willing to resign his Sovereignty, and retire, without pension or allowance, to some other part of India, leaving the Bombay Government to do with his possessions whatever it may please. Viewed in reference to the Rajah, the proposal is magnanimous; and in reference to our Government it is greatly humbling and afflicting. The Rajah wearied and harassed by a vexatious thralldom, is anxious to obtain quietness and peace at the expence of his crown, and all belong to it.—*U. S. Gaz.* Sept. 24.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1841. No. 514 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry. Ensign G. R. Grimes to be Lieutenant, vice Oliphant deceased date of rank. 9th August 1841. The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, vice Grimes promoted.

Table with columns: Rank in the Regiment, Army, Name, Date of Appointment, and Remarks. Includes entries for Turenne Jernyn, No. 515 of 1841, and No. 520 of 1841.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1841. No. 524 of 1841. First Hospital Assistant J. L. De Souza, as a temporary measure, placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Hospital Steward G. Villeneuve of the medical charge of the Guard Vessel at Surat, and to enable the latter person to join, as early as practicable, Her Majesty's 2nd or 3rd Royal Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1841. No. 525 of 1841.—A Garrison Order by Lieutenant Colonel Farrell, dated Kelat the 20th June 1841, appointing Captain A. Woodburn, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Garrison Staff Officer at that Station, from that date, is confirmed.

No. 526 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, Surgeon J. A. Sinclair has been appointed Civil Surgeon at 'Poonah' in succession to Surgeon C. Ducat, who has resigned the appointment.

No. 527 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date 6th instant, Lieutenant Malcolm, Adjutant of the Scinde Irregular Horse was appointed to act as 2nd in command of the corps from the date of Lieutenant Clarke's death, to that on which Lieutenant Harvey joined that corps.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1841. No. 528 of 1841.—Colonel J. G. Baumgardt, C. B. of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, is appointed to the Command of the Brigade at Poona.

The Command of the Garrison of Bombay will be exercised by the Senior Officer present, from the date of Colonel Baumgardt's departure, until the return of Brigadier Vallant, R. H. from Scinde.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1841. No. 532 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—Commissioner's Department. Date of rank. Acting Conductor Patrick Shaughnessy to be Conductor, vice Sloper retired. 18th October 1840.

No. 534 of 1841.—The following temporary appointment is made:—Captain G. J. Munt of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. Commanding Southern Division of the Army, from the 1st instant, vice Captain Parsons resigned.

No. 538 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—24th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of appointment. Lieutenant G. Stack to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Malabar, vice 2nd Sept. 1841. Shephard promoted.

14th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of Rank. Ensign W. S. Harwood to be Lieutenant, vice Williams deceased 25th Aug. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Harwood promoted.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1841. No. 539 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—

116 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Raneland, Port Surgeon, is allowed to proceed to the Nellore Hills, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for a period of two years.

No. 117 of 1841.—Midshipman John Roberts of the Indian Navy, is appointed an Acting Lieutenant.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1841. No. 120 of 1841.—Commander T. E. Rogers is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

The Honorable the Governor in Council regrets the necessity which has compelled Commander Rogers's departure from China at a juncture of such importance, and desires to take the occasion of recording his sense of the distinguished Services of this Officer, while in Command of the Honorable Company's Steam Sloop of War *Attalanta*, during the recent operations in China. These services which have been reported in terms of marked approbation by Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, the Honorable the Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors.

CIVIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1841. The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 per annum to Young esquire, of the Civil Service, for the period of three years, to commence about the beginning of March next.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1841. Mr. J. McLean, Unconvenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to China, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1841. Mr. E. Williamson, Unconvenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.