



BOMBAY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 44

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed, with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly 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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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

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THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each Rs. 1. Ship's Articles 1. Policies of Insurance 1. Bills of Exchange, per set. Ans. 8. Interest Bonds. 8. Bills of Lading, each. 8. Powers of Attorney. 8.

NOTICE.

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

Mr. A. P. SIQUEERA further solicits that Gentlemen having any articles or baggage for them from Bombay or any other Station to be landed at Vingorla, will be pleased to direct their agent at Bombay, &c. to deliver the same to his care to be forwarded to them at their orders—and his Commission will be found moderate.

VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

THE Loocheeah papers states that there had been a serious inundation at Cashmeer, which occasioned an extensive loss of life and property. Of seven bridges which cross the river in the town of Cashmeer, five were carried away, as well as all the floating gardens, which Baron Hugh describes as composing a large portion of the property of the place.—Agra Ukbar, Aug. 7.

THE intelligence from Cabool is without interest, and in the Punjab matters seems to be in a state of quiet transition to some violent outbreak. We have heard nothing further of the attempt upon Mr. Clark's life.—Ibid.

Letters of the 1st and 2nd instant from Feerozepore mention that, that "stupider of stations" had been aroused into something like activity and animation, by the sudden appearance of an order for the march of the 64th Regiment for Cabool. The announcement was, we understand, as welcome as it was unexpected; some of the Officers being sanguine in the hope of gathering laurels, while others, more matter of fact, thought more of plucking fruits.

It was not expected that the 64th would march before the end of the present month or perhaps even the beginning of the next, so that the trip would be divested of all its usual disagreeing.

We are concerned to understand that a respectable Sergeant at Feerozepore, shot himself, on the night of the 31st ultimo, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

At the recommendation of Captain Parsons, Deputy Commissary General, Gunner John Dawe, of the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Bazar Sergeant, in the room of Bazar Sergeant Wilson deceased,—subject to confirmation. Though whether the decease or the appointment is subject to confirmation, is not particularly stated.

Rain in large quantities had fallen on the 2nd, and so had the class some degree.—Ibid.

AGRA.—The address voted to the Pasha of Egypt, now lies at the Metcalfe Testimonial for signature, and as it is desirable to send it by the next Steamer, parties intending to subscribe, are respectfully requested to do so as early as convenient. The address will be open until the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Thompson, of the 34th, Regt N. I. has resigned; this retirement promotes Ensign Ouseley.

On the 4th and 5th instant, we had fortunately very favourable rains without which half the khureef crops must have been lost. As it is, it is feared, that the season will be a bad one, but much still depends on the rains. Hardly seven inches have as yet fallen, or less than a third of the average quantity.

There appear to have been heavy rains to the south, if we may judge by the irregularity of the Bombay Dawks, three posts coming in together. This speaks but little for the management of our Post-Master, and certainly does not tally with the 'admirable arrangements' mentioned by our Malwa Correspondent in our last, of that functionary.

Brigadier Stubbs has taken his passage in "the Plantagenet" which vessel is expected to arrive early in December.

We are grieved to be obliged to announce to our readers the following dismal—the early death of the young, the promising and the witty. Since we received the announcement we have repeatedly caught ourselves parodying Master Shallow's epitaph on his friend Double, and sighing, say, "and is young Ramble dead!"

DEATH.

"At Cawnpore, on the 24th July, of a decline, Mr. Ramble Crabbe, Uncovenanted Civil Service, aged 23 years. He was a good husband, a kind father, an amiable Member of Society, an expert section writer, and not his least merit, a warm, artless and enthusiastic admirer of the freedom of the Press."—Ibid.

Calcutta.

THE 19TH JULY, 1841.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 19th of July 1841.

Act No. — of 1841. An Act for extending in cases governed by English Law certain provisions of the Statute 3d and 4th William IV, Ch. XLII, entitled "An Act for the further amendment of the Law and the better advancement of Justice."

I. Whereas there is no remedy provided in cases governed by English Law for injuries to the Real Estate of any person deceased, committed in his life time, nor for certain wrongs done by a person deceased, in his life time to another in respect of his property, real or personal; for remedy thereof it is hereby enacted, that an Action of Trespass or Trespass on the case as the case may be maintained by the Executors or Administrators of any person deceased for any injury to the Real Estate of such person, committed in his life time, for which an action might have been maintained by such person, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before the death of such deceased person, and provided such action shall be brought within one year after the death of such person; and the damages when recovered, shall be part of the personal Estate of such person; and further that an Action of Trespass or Trespass on the case, as the case may be, may be maintained against the Executors or Administrators of any person deceased for any wrong committed by him in his life time to another in respect of his property, real or personal, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before such person's death, and so such action shall be brought within six calendar months after such Executors or Administrators shall have taken upon themselves the Administration of the Estate and Effects of such person; and the damages to be recovered in such action shall be payable in like order of Administration as the simple contract debts of such person.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no wager of Law shall be hereafter allowed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that an action of debt on simple contract shall be maintainable in any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts against any Executor or Administrator.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Defendant in all personal actions (except actions for Assault and Battery, False Imprisonment, Libel, Slander, Malicious Arrest or Prosecution, Criminal Conversations or Debauching of the Plaintiff's Daughter or Servant,) by leave of any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts where such action is pending, or a Judge of any of the said Courts, to pay into Court a sum of money by way of Compensation or Amends, in such manner and under such regulations as to the payment of costs and the form of pleading as the said Judges or such Courts respectively shall by any rules or orders by them to be from time to time made, order and direct.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the parties in any action or information after issue joined, by consent and by order of any of the Judges of the said Courts, to state the facts of the case, in the form of a special case of the opinion of the Court, and to agree that a judgment shall be entered for the Plaintiff or Defendant, by confession or of volle prosequi; immediately after the decision of the case, or otherwise as the Court may think fit; and judgment shall be entered accordingly.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the name of every witness objected to as incompetent on the ground that the judgment in the action would be admissible in evidence for or against him shall at the trial be indorsed on the Record or Document on which the trial shall be had, together with the name of the party on whose behalf he was examined by some Officer of the Court, at the request of either party, and shall be afterwards entered on the record of the judgment; and such indorsement or entry shall be sufficient evidence that such witness was examined in any subsequent proceeding in which the judgment shall be offered in evidence.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that every such Court as aforesaid on the trial of any issue, or on any inquiry of damages, may, if they shall think fit, give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods at the time of the conversion or seizure, in all Actions of Trover or Trespass de bonis as portatis, and over and above the money recoverable in all actions on Policies of Assurance made after the passing of this Act.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, in cases which would be governed by English Law, that it shall be lawful for the Executors or Administrators of any Lessor or Landlord to distrain upon the Lands demised for any term, or at will, for arrearages of rent due to such Lessor or Landlord in his life time, in like manner as such Lessor or Landlord might have done in his life time.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that such arrearages may be distrained for after the end or determination of such Term or Lease at will, in the same manner as if such Term or Lease had not been ended or determined; provided that such distress be made within the space of six calendar months after the determination of such Term or Lease, and during the continuance of the possession of the Tenant from whom such arrears become due; provided also, that all and every the powers and provisions of Law relating to distress for rent shall be applicable to the distresses so made as aforesaid.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information. Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 19th day of October next.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt of India.

The barque Christopher Rawson, the vessel that has returned leaky from sea, was moored of the Esplanade on Monday evening. Upon the Ebb tide she brought both her anchors ahead, and drove with them athwart hawse a black barque, and carried away her jib boom, figure head, cutwater, &c. and would no doubt have done her most serious injury had not the former vessel grounded, thereby enabling the black bark to veer away clear of her. The Christopher Rawson has lost her rudder, a signal to that effect having been made on board her yesterday, and we much regret to hear that no steamer was available to remove her to a place of security.

The Satellite steamer parted her cable, it is said by the eddy caused by the Christopher Rawson laying on shore.—Englishman, Aug. 4.

We hear there are eight vessels arrived at Kedgee, detained for pilots, and that the 'Pilot' despatch vessel has been ordered down with pilots for them,—we have not heard of the number, but suppose them enough for the emergency. How long things are to continue in this state, is it left for others to determine, but we feel assured the commercial interests of the port must eventually suffer, and life and property be greatly hazarded, as long as it continues. The recent wreck of the brig Agra, solely in consequence of there being no pilot on the station, the repeated complaints of detention at the Sand-heads and the knowledge of its being a work of time for a person to qualify himself for the duties of a pilot, ought to hasten Government in their intentions (if they entertain any) of increasing this branch of their service as speedily as possible. It was rumoured there were only seven available pilots yesterday morning, and not less than ten applications for pilots from outward bound vessels, to leave in a day or two; the seven and one or two besides who have been reported well subsequently must be ordered down, and in consequence there is not one disengaged pilot at this moment in Calcutta. We expect to hear of their detention much beyond the time of their being ready to leave.—Ibid.

We dare say Sir Henry Pottinger will not recover three thousand rupees damages from us for partially confounding him at the moment of writing, on Saturday, with Eldred Pottinger, the defender of Herat; but our observations relative to Sir Henry's services in thwarting the Russo-Persian policy are quite correct.

The Englishman thinks sending an ambassador to China a man distinguished for aiding us successfully in repelling aggression and extending our influence is not likely to hasten the Chinese to a pacific arrangement—a conclusion to which none but our contemporary will arrive—a General White-locke, notorious for cowardice and defeat, would be, according to the Englishman's theory, not less influential in obtaining redress than a Duke of Wellington. —Calcutta Courier, Aug. 4.

**THE NEW LAMPS.**—Many of the streets in Calcutta are now vastly improved, owing to the active measures that have been recently adopted by the Municipal authorities. On last Monday evening, the streets enumerated below, were lighted up for the first time with Mr. Statham's new lamps, and the effects were highly satisfactory, and reflect the greatest credit alike on the manufacturer and those who sanctioned the measure. When the remainder of this metropolis shall be illuminated in a similar manner the circumstance will doubtless be productive of most beneficial results, as relates to diminution of nightly crimes, more particularly burglaries, which at the present time are alarmingly on the increase.

Old Court House Street, and all streets in the vicinity of Government House; Bow Bazar, from Loll Diggy to Baitakhansh; Dhurrantallah, from Government House Gate to Entally; Park Street; Theatre Street; the Central Road; from Hindoo College to Circular Road; Chittabollah Road; and lastly the whole line of road from Bridgetullow to Baux Bazar Bridge.—Star, Aug. 4.

The Sea Horse, P. V., reported a Brig lost on Saugor Point, (particulars not received).—Hurkaru, Aug. 4

We understand that the Salt Company is again in motion, and that there is no prospect of the works being put up for sale at auction. Mr. Turton, and others, (we understand, have paid up all their dues; the Directors have come to the resolution, of taking the steam engine from Mr. Prinsep, for the purpose of manufacturing salt on the graduating system, and there is now, again, a prospect of the shareholders getting some return for their money. Mr. Prinsep, we are told, does not intend to await the result of graduating brine but purposes going to England next cold season.—Ibid.

Our letters from Feerozpoor, of the 21st ultimo, mention, that rain—the first since the storm of the 27th of June—had fallen on the morning on which our correspondent wrote. It was hoped, that the change of the moon, which had brought that welcome dowfall, would prove the precursor of the regular rains; the heat was however still intense, even after the rain had fallen.

“Brigadier Paul,” writes our correspondent, “has received a private letter from Captain Grant, Assistant Adjutant General, and at present an attache of General Lumley, to the effect that Colonel Dennis of the Buffs, who was about to proceed on sick leave to Kurnal, would receive the Command of the Division from Brigadier Paul, as senior officer, and that General Lumley would not recognize Brigadier Paul, albeit he had been appointed by the Supreme Government. On this hint the gallant Brigadier has spoken—in other words he has handed up Capt. Grant's communication for the Government. The result shall be early communicated to your readers. The Englishman's Feerozpoor correspondent has given dire offence. The suspicion has alighted on—but we must break off here, for though our correspondent is entitled to give his quid pro quo, not having been personally alluded to himself, admit any specifications. It is small consequence to the public who writes for us or who writes for our cotemporary? and we think it better for all parties to check what may lead to a personal controversy between two writers, at the same station, who must take nearly a month to reply to each other.—Ibid.

China.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE COMBINED BRITISH FORCES.

CANTON REGISTER, JUNE 1.

We said in our last, that we hoped to inform our readers further of the eventful 24th May in our present number; and first noticing that the 24th of May was the birthday of our gracious queen, it was the day on which the British chief superintendent of trade and the prescribed sixteen British merchants left Canton in 1839, and in 1841 it was the day on which the combined British naval and military forces commenced the attack on the scene of the plunder and disgrace of the British nation, THE CITY OF CANTON! we proceed to inform our readers of the important events that have occurred since the 20th instant, as noted by an eye witness; and for the clearer understanding of these events we give the record of them in the form of a diary.

Thursday, May 20.—The British squadron and transports worked up from Hongkong bay, the Blenheim in tow of the Atalanta, and anchored off Lanket.

Friday, 21st.—The squadron weighed at day light, and the Blenheim anchored at the second bar about noon, while captain Belcher went on and sounded the bar, placing boats with flags to mark the passage, when the Atalanta arrived, having been employed all the morning in assisting the dull sailers; she immediately took the Blenheim in tow, and proceeded direct up the river to within about five miles from Canton, without the slightest check.

On this day the following circular was issued by h. m.'s plenipotentiary in Canton, all the foreign merchants left Canton in consequence, except Mr. Coolidge; the events of Friday night were detailed in our extra of the 25th inst.

“In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the Factories should retire from Canton before sunset.”

CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Canton, 21st May, 1841.

Saturday, 22d.—H. m.'s ships and transports were employed moving up to join the senior officer; some of them grounded for a short time.

Sunday, 23d.—All activity in the fleet this morning, the boats leaving for Canton and Whampoa to impress cargo and other boats to convey the troops; and making preparations for the intended attack on Canton; Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse proceeded to Canton in a gig. The Hyacinth, Modeste, Pylades, Cruiser, Columbine, Algerine and Starling, were anchored off the naval station in the Macao passage, the Hyacinth a little in advance, capt. Warren having the command of this advanced squadron. About sunset, captain Barlow, of h. m.'s ship Nimrod, had been exploring the creeks above, returned with about 30 boats of all descriptions, which proceeded down the river. The Chinese fired a few shot in the evening, but they all fell short of the ships.

Monday, 24th.—Soon after day light, a Chinese boat in which were three linguists, was seen approaching from the city with a flag of truce flying; h. m.'s plenipotentiary would not see, but Mr. Morrison had some conversation with them. It was understood that they brought a message from the officers saying they were very sorry for the damage done by the mob to the British, Dutch, and Creek hong; and that the damage done and the property destroyed or stolen should be paid for; with a request, however, that the injured parties would not demand two dollars for one: during their visit a white flag was hoisted at the fore royalmast of the Hyacinth

and the first lieutenant of that vessel waited upon them in full uniform; the flag was hauled down immediately the boat left. Soon after 6 a. m. boats from the ships were seen approaching the shore; and an officer landed and distributed papers among the people, and stuck one up, which appeared to be eagerly read by the Chinese; the contents of these papers informed the populace that it being the queen's birthday a royal salute would be fired by all the ships, but the people were not to be alarmed as the guns would not be shot. At noon the Hyacinth commenced the salute, followed by all the squadron.

The smoke had hardly cleared away, when h. m.'s ship Nimrod hove in sight, and captain Belcher pulled up in his gig, hailing the different vessels as he passed them; and as soon as he reached the Hyacinth the signal was made for all captains to repair on board. It soon became evident that some immediate movement was intended. The Sulphur weighed, and proceeded up the river above Canton, where she was soon lost to sight having entered a creek to the westward of Canton. About 2.30 p. m. the signal having been made to weigh, the Hyacinth, followed by the Modeste and Cruiser, approached the factories, while the Nimrod and Pylades took a position abreast of the shamen, or western battery. The flood tide running strong at the time, and the wind being very light, their progress, after rounding the point, was rather slow, and when abreast of the rouge, fort five immense firjunks were sent down upon them, but by the exertions of the boat's crews they were driven on shore below the factories between Footae's hong and the Dutch folly, where they set fire to several buildings, which at one time threatened destruction to the whole city. The attack was soon after commenced, and the boats of the squadron were very actively employed. About 3 p. m. the steamer Atalanta arrived with the Cameronians under major Pratt on board: they were landed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime the Algerine moved up from her position in the Macao passage, and, having passed the Dutch folly, anchored within about 300 yards of a large sand battery erected between the Dutch and French follies, and immediately opened her fire, which was returned with great spirit by the Chinese several of their shot telling; she had four men killed and 17 wounded. At 3.30 p. m. the Nemesis came up, having in tow about 30 large Chinese boats full of troops; the sight was extraordinary and exciting. Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse were on the paddle boxes: she proceeded in the same direction as the Sulphur and was followed by the Starling, whose decks were crowded with the marines of the squadron.

Mr. Cornelius Fox, the first lieut. of the Nimrod lost his leg, and died soon after; Mr. Kendall, mate of the same ship had his right leg shattered by a shot below the knee; the limb was amputated about a foot from the ship joint; he, is, we are glad to be able to state, doing remarkably well; the Nimrod had also one seaman killed—he shot himself by accident—and four wounded. Mr. Rindel of the engineers, also lost his leg; it is supposed that the total of our loss amounts to about 8 killed and 33 wounded.

Tuesday 25th.—At daylight this morning the troops were landed to the westward of the town, and soon after the firing commenced and continued without intermission the whole day; ships remaining perfectly quiet waiting, as was understood, for a signal from the heights behind the city. The Hyacinth and Modeste endeavoured to pass the rockets and follow the Algerine, but they grounded in the attempt; the Atalanta also got on shore. About 4 p. m. the first news from the troops were brought, by a boat, stating that after a very hard day's work in dragging the guns over broken and difficult ground, four forts had been taken, and the whole of the Tartar encampment destroyed, the Chinese troops had all retreated into the city, and it was supposed that not more than 5000 had been opposed to our force of not quite 3000, including the camp followers. Great difficulty had been experienced in getting the artillery up the heights, and only two guns had been brought to bear on the enemy.

Wednesday, 26th.—Early in the morning Mr. Morrison arrived from the camp, landed at the factory, and immediately returned. About 11 a. m. the Nemesis was seen hoving the cutter Louisa in tow, and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and A. Elmslie, went on board the Hyacinth; when communications or negotiations were forthwith renewed with the linguist Alantsi. It soon became generally known that the Chinese officers had offered certain terms for the ransom of the city, which had been accepted, and that fighting is at an end for the present.—The Atalanta is irrecoverably lost, having broken her back on the rocks.

In addition to the foregoing notes, it is rumoured that an officer of the 26th is killed, one of the 18th and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the artillery, wounded.

Of the manoeuvres of the troops we have heard but little; it appears no opposition was offered to the landing, but a camp-follower having strayed a short distance from the main body was afterwards found with his head cut off; this fact proves that the tartars were in the near neighbourhood.

The troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by Sir Hugh Gough; when they approached the second ridge a large body of tartars were observed crowding it, who appeared inclined for attack; a faint was made, and a dropping fire sent in during the manoeuvre; the tartars, thinking the British were retreating, struck their sounding gongs and rushed down the hill at the bottom of which is a small ravine or valley; when this spot was gained the columns deployed and opened an unremitting fire on the tartar crowd; who were thrown into the utmost confusion and fled with all speed into the city, leaving their factories in a state of confusion. It is supposed that about 1500 of the enemy were killed in this encounter.

We do not know the present position of our troops, but we presume they occupy the high grounds to the N. W. of the city.

Nothing official has transpired on the terms on which the city of Canton has been ransomed; but it is reported that on the 26th h. m.'s plenipotentiary was closeted five hours with the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and the linguist Alantsi; and that 6 millions of dollars were offered as the ransom of the city from being captured by storm, and consequent sack and pillage, and two millions for the property destroyed and plundered, and the damage done to the factories on the 22d.

The first reports that reached Macao were that the money was to be thus paid:—one million on Thursday and the remaining seven on Friday last. Latter accounts, received last night, say that one million was to be paid each day, and that on Saturday 3 millions had been paid.

We know not whether Sir Hugh Gough or Sir Le Fleming Senhouse were parties to this agreement; but we suppose the 6 millions of dollars will be appropriated as prize-money to the naval and military forces employed, and, probably, will be at once shared on the captain and drum heads.

We think the armistice and ransom quite impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like buccaners, and the celebrated words of the duke of Wellington, “that a great nation cannot make a little war,” seem to have been uttered prophetically with reference to the manner war has been waged in China by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

We said last week that the English merchants were surprised into leaving Canton; and subsequent information proves that the saying was true.

It is but a little while ago that h. m.'s plenipotentiary laughed to scorn the expressed apprehensions of the English merchants, declaring their utterance made him sick; and for a few days before the 21st ulto., Mr. Thom fell under his high displeasure for declaring that the Chinese were preparing for the attack.

But appearances had become so alarming that a private meeting of the English merchants was called by h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the 18th, the day, we think, after h. e.'s last arrival in Canton, when they were recommended to prepare for departure, although the public notice was not issued till the 21st ulto; but the most extraordinary and unaccountable proceeding was the withdrawal of the guard; no allusion is made to such an intention in the public notice; and we think it hard to believe that the impression made on the minds of some of the merchants was that the guard would remain; had the guard been trebled or doubled to break into the factories; but the withdrawal seems as though it were intended purposely to abandon the factories to plunder, disgrace and desecration; and what disgrace and desecration? the degraded wretches made the foreign factories what John did of the house of Babel—houses of confusion.

Although the city is ransomed, we presume the tartar troops will be made to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war, lay down their arms, be passed under the yoke and humiliated by the infliction of every possible act of degradation; and then what will be done with them? it is even now reported that they are fast leaving the city in great numbers; will they be allowed to retire to Fushan, where, it is said, several hundred pieces of ordnance are mounted, instead of having their tails docked and sent to labour on the public works in our penal colonies, or New Zealand, or even Hongkong?

It is reported that the week before last the Kwangchowfoo refused to see h. m.'s plenipotentiary; this same inconceivable official endeavoured under false promises and the basest designs to detain the English in Canton on the 21st ulto. in which he only succeeded in detaining the only linguist who was joined and assisted by the hong merchants—it may now be said with much greater truth than it was by the historian in the time of Han, on the occasion of giving princesses of the imperial family in marriage to the tartar kings:

“The disgrace brought upon China, was never greater; from this time she lost honour and her respectability.”—Yet at the first invitation h. m.'s plenipotentiary sees the Kwangchowfoo, Howqua, and Alantsi, instead of insisting on the giving up as hostages for the performance of any agreement, the three imperial commissioners, Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yang Sang!

These functionaries issued a proclamation on the 23d, fraught with all bitterness and malice, offering rewards for the heads or capture of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, messrs. Matheson, Morrison, Gutzlaff, and Thom; we possess this document, but are doubtful whether we shall be able to translate it for publication in this number.

Our present success, with not 3000 troops opposed to at least ten times their number in the city, is the fullest proof of what should have been our policy a year ago, when we had double our present force and the Chinese were comparatively, in a defenceless state; and we suspect the want of the three steamers, the Melville and the Sumarang, so unaccountably sent away, is now keenly felt in the proper quarter.

The missing boat and crew of the U. S.'s ship Morrison, which we alluded to in our extra of the 25th inst. have been accounted for. Mr. Miller, of the house of Messrs. Glynn and Co., accompanied by messrs Taylor and the Chinese fired on the boat, with a crew of four men, to Whampoa. Mr. Miller to seek for safety near a chop boat, he thinking the hong coolies, to whom he was known, would assist and protect him; but the soldiers advanced upon the party and assaulted them with their long bamboo spears, and bills, but were afraid to come to close quarters with even so small a number. The soldiers, amounting to about two hundred, persisted in the attack, although Mr. Miller held out to them a written declaration in the Chinese language that he was an American merchant, and was peaceably proceeding to Whampoa; the small party was, of course, after all having been severely wounded, soon overpowered, seized, and conveyed into the city: one of the boat's crew is missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned. Mr. Delane, the U. S.'s vice consul, returned to Canton to procure the release of the prisoners, and they were eventually turned adrift in the square before the factories, and, to escape insults and injuries from the mob, they were obliged to take refuge in the consou house, where they remained imprisned until the 24th, when h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by a strong body of troops, rushed up China street, waving a white pocket handkerchief on the point of his sword, as a flag of truce, and delivered them from their captivity; they afterwards proceeded to Whampoa, and Mr. Miller is now on board the Morrison, but his wounds are so severe that he is not expected to live.

Mr. Coolidge, who had sought the protection of the Chinese government, was also released.

They described the Chinese officers as being in utter consternation at the failure of their attack by fire rafts on the night of the 21st; they had counted themselves sure of success, and their failure had driven them to their wit's end; the tartar troops were rushing into the city from their camp in the utmost trepidation.

Some of the guns taken in the forts had elevating screws and double sights, and certainly were not of Chinese manufacture, being very superior to any ever before seen. This recalls to mind a singular anecdote told by Mr. Coolidge; that gentleman narrated that about a year ago, the linguist Alantsi, to him with a commission to import a number of guns on account of the Chinese government; and he added that he had told the authorities the guns would cost \$, drs 1200 each; but he proposed to Mr. Coolidge to import guns whose cost would be only \$, drs 800, and they would share the difference between them; Mr. Coolidge, of course, scornfully rejected the vile proposition.

We have little doubt that the Chinese attack was precipitated by the road-making, &c. on Hongkong; the retention of this island by right of conquest is a source of extreme irritation to the high commissioners and local government; and under such circumstances, with so commanding a naval force off Canton, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary should allow the Chinese to line the shores of the river with sand batteries, and to crowd their city with tartar troops, is to our humble comprehension utterly inexplicable: both the Chinese and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, in his little war, appear to piously follow the advice of the apostle—“Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he thirst, give him drink; for, in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.”—for, strange and ridiculous as it may appear, it is not, we have been assured, more strange and ridiculous than true, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary applied to Howqua of two hundred hong coolies to assist in dragging the guns up the heights; and, what is still more strange and ridiculous, the application was complied with; and since the last armistice, orders have been sent to supply h. m.'s ships with provisions so thus far, only the ultima ratio has been resorted to, not so—the principles of purest reason.

The City of Palaces, from the ‘City of Palaces’—Calcutta, has arrived this morning.

The Aden, is to be despatched to Liverpool to day at 5 p. m.

Just as we were about to send the supplement to press we received the originals of the following translations of proclamations from the Kwangchowfoo and the three imperial commissioners; the tone of the first is remarkable; we are not styled barbarians; but the ‘English nation; but as to the harmonious arrangements under consideration—we place but little confidence in them: the commissioners still call us barbarians.

PROCLAMATION.

From the Kwangchowfoo.

By Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs. It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden; but now, military operations having ceased, and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, all kinds of provisions are permitted to be sold to them; it is therefore proper that I issue a proclamation on this account, as follows, for the full information of all compradors; if any Englishmen require provisions you are permitted, as formerly, to sell to them. You are also permitted to furnish the English sailors with provisions, and to buy and sell with them as formerly. Oppose not. A special proclamation, 4th moon, 7th day (May 27).

Proclamation from the three imperial commissioners.

By Leang, magistrate of Nanhai. I have received from the imperial commissioners Yih, Yang, and Lung, orders to promulgate the following proclamation.

Military operations having now ceased, yet, as the state of affairs may be generally known to the village and water braves, it is proper again to issue a perspicuous proclamation, as follows for the full information of all the military in the towns and encampments, the militia of the villages, and the sailors; ye are all to remain on guard in your cantonments, in quiet and tranquillity, and not disorderly cause disturbances. If, in seizing native traitors, you chance to meet with any nation's barbarian merchants coming on shore, for the purposes of trade, you must not disorderly attempt to seize them; if you dare to oppose these temporary orders, and seeking to obtain merit, disorderly seize them, or oppose difficulties to their buying of provisions, and refuse to receive their money, your conduct shall be examined into, and your crime be punished according to law. All must implicitly obey; oppose not. A special proclamation. 4th moon, 8th day (May 28).

REGULATION.

Macao, 15th May, 1841.

The leaving of seamen or other persons on shore at Hongkong, without the written permission of the government, being attended with expense, and danger to the public peace, it is hereby declared and ordered, that masters of ships or vessels convicted of that irregularity before the chief magistracy, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Seamen belonging to merchant ships found on shore after sunset, with out a ticket of leave, will be taken up, and sent off at the charge of the ship.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent, Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazette.—The imperial will has been received.

I order that two long and two short upper silk robes be conferred on Yihshan; and on Lungwan and Yangfang one of each; if the presents for Yangfang, I order Yihshan to be the bearer to Canton.

On Choo Likhing, of the first, Sa Sunggh and Yo Sunggh (at the Keensing gate of the imperial palace), & Tih Urkhik, of the 3rd company of the imperial body guards, confer eighty taels of silver each.

On Chungtae, of the second company of the fir st division of the white banner imperial body guards, Pa Yangho of the 3rd company of the first division of the yellow banner, on Poo Sheah, Fooming, and Na Mashen, I confer forty taels of silver each.

On Tseuen Choowan, Ying Tih Kwei, Muh Lungho, Woolhtsing, Ho Hae, say, Hoiing, Hofoo, Haetung, Yuhhing, Chang Nuykin, Poo Hing Kwei, Sui Eiatung, Hoking, Shoochee (described as a kind of master general of the ordnance), Muhshie, Poo Haetung, Ying Likhan, Tse Woony, I confer 30 taels of silver each. On Muh Tseung, He Seungshun, of the 2nd company, Se Lamuh, (of the Lefanyuen—a board that superintends the affairs of the dependent countries of the China), and Fuh Kwei, waiting for a chief's appointment, I confer 40 taels of silver each. On Tseuenhing, a secretary of the hofoo board, Kingfuh, a secretary of the military board, I confer 30 taels of silver each. All of the above rewards are to be disbursed from the treasury of Canton. Respect this.

The imperial will has been received.

Chingtae of the white banner, Pa Yangho, Poo Sheah, of the first and Na Mashen of the 2nd division of the yellow banner, are to accompany Yihshan to Canton, to be employed there. Respect this.

The emperor has also conferred rewards of tens of taels of silver on many other officers; and has made some regulations, founded on the report of the cabinet, on the allowance of rice to the families of the soldiers of the white, yellow, and blue banners; the cabinet recommend that the allowance be henceforth fixed at 60,000 ship (of about 90lbs each); but the emperors say, if this quantity is found to be superabundant, it is to be reduced one half. The manner of its distribution is to be reported. Respect this.

By J. S. Ed. C. R.

Extract of letter from captain Johnstone of the Scaley Castle, to Herjebbhy Rustomjee, esq. dated 25th May. About 3 o'clock this morning two rafts came close upon us; with the assistance of 6 invalids in our two boats we succeeded in towing them clear of us. About 4 o'clock another attempt was made; sent our boat to the raft, giving instructions to the officer in charge to see what she was & afterwards to go to the two rafts for our grapple chain and grapple, but for fear the other raft should drift foul of us on the next tide, I told Mr. Wilson to get the grapple chain and grapple to set fire to the raft; he very foolishly took a large quantity of powder & combustible matter out of her & then set her on fire; but thinking the fire did not burn, he incautiously went alongside; at that moment the two rafts blew up, this set fire to the powder in our boat, which blew up with all hands, 15 of whom are nearly burnt to death. I have sent them down in the launch to Macao in charge of Mr. Beake; the cries of the people are dreadful. Mr. Wilson is very much burnt; but the men the worst; I believe many will hardly recover; two large rafts passed us, but I could not do more than fire in to them while boats were away; I think they were meant for the Futty Salam, which is high on shore.

## Military Arrivals and Departures.

## ARRIVALS.

None.

## DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surgeon S. M. Pelly, 2d Regt. to Poonah.

## Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

## ARRIVAL.

15th August.—Schooner Island Queen, G. Balls, master, from Macao 20th June and Anjir 20th July.—Passengers—G. Woodhouse Stevens Esq.; Mr. Kay.

## DEPARTURES.

14th August.—Ship Fazel Currim, L. J. Ballantine, master, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.  
15th Do.—Barque Wm. Shand, L. Potter, master, to Liverpool.  
Do. do.—Barque Wm. Lushington, R. Atkins, master, to Liverpool.  
Do. do.—Ship Futay Rahimon, Shaboo bin Tyeb, nacodah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—Passengers—30 natives.

"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 18, 1841.

We have received a letter from Quettah, dated 16th July, from which we regret to learn the death of Captain Jones of the 20th N. I. which took place on the 14th, and also of the death of Lieut. H. Valiant of H. M. 40th Regt. who died on the 15th July. Our correspondent states that much sickness prevails in Camp.

In consequence of the wreck of the Steam vessel of war "Atalanta" in the China Seas, Government have determined to make up the loss to the Naval Force there by the immediate despatch of another Steamer. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has accordingly issued instructions to have the powerful *Zenobia* put into full War-trim with the least possible delay, and for this purpose the Workmen otherwise employed in the Dock-yard, have, we understand, been set to work forthwith on this vessel. She will of course be dismantled of her Packet Cabins, and rendered in equipment, &c. equally as efficient as the "Atalanta" was or the "Sesostris."

Now that a good Command of Rs. 800 per mensem will become vacant, we trust Captain Oliver will not fail to bear in memory Commander Nott's claims to consideration, after having undergone the ordeal of a Court Martial and being removed in consequence, from the Command of the "Sesostris" to the receipt of unemployed Pay Rs. 300 per month.

We learn from Belgaum that General Marinho, late Governor of Mosambique, and his Secretary, left Belgaum for Bombay via Poonah on Monday the 9th instant. The General we believe intends to proceed to Europe in the next Steamer.

Mr. Shaw the Political Agent, left Belgaum on the 7th inst. for Darwar for the purpose it was expected, of trying the prisoners taken at Badamee.

A new road is, we are happy to learn, about to be made on the Ramghaut, which, when completed, will be upwards of a mile shorter than the old one, and less abrupt. The road from Belgaum to the Ghaut is to be repaired.

The transit duties of the Belgaum Talook are abolished, at which the natives are stated to be in high raptures.—This boon has been obtained through the exertions of the Civil Officer at that Station.

In consequence of the favorable rains, the price of grain had fallen considerably.

We regret to learn that Cholera continues to prevail at the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 4th Regt.—A letter received at Belgaum states that this disease had carried of several persons

at Bellary, and among these are mentioned the Band Master and two Colour Sergeants.

On the 9th a Havildar of the 26th Regt. N. I. while bargaining for a piece of cloth in the Bazar, fell down and immediately expired—he had previously been in the enjoyment of good health.

EDUCATION is a subject of such infinite importance, to all classes of the Community, that little need now be advanced to maintain the justness of the conclusion, that it is the greatest boon man can bestow upon his fellow man.

If we look at the position and circumstances of different nations, and of various individuals and classes of the same people, we must admit they have not absolutely needed an equal degree of knowledge owing to the dissimilar circumstances in which nations at present stand as regards their political and commercial connections, and the civil and social relations of each section of the community. But in proportion as communication with nations or with individuals increases, the less accomplished acquire new associations of ideas, which impress them with the moral want of similar aids to their more advanced neighbours to enable them to maintain an equally honorable, advantageous, and independent position in the moral, political, and commercial world. This is exactly the position of the natives of India generally, and of the Parsees more particularly. From their free intercourse with Europeans they have acquired fresh associations and increased their moral and civil wants.

This stage of moral advancement Europe has already passed. One great auxiliary, however, to the present advantageous position of Europeans was not merely a spirit of emulation and enterprize,—for these they have been characterized nearly two thousand years,—but because the information they collected from other and more distant countries, and its application in the improvement of the arts and manufactures, and the promotion of friendly and commercial interchange mainly contributed to it. It may, however, be remarked that, the religious tenets of the Hindoos are somewhat inimical to foreign communication, or of intercommunication with foreigners, and, consequently, their information respecting other nations of the earth, must be derived from reading rather than from observation,—necessarily a slow, and not a very successful method of arriving at the knowledge of things as they really exist. With the Parsees, however, it is otherwise—their religious faith is not opposed to their perambulating or settling in other parts of the world than those in which they immediately reside; and, therefore, as they naturally are imbued with a spirit of emulation and industry, their advancement in the moral scale of nations, and in political, civil and social relations has of late been as rapid as it has been laudable. In the knowledge of the arts, manufactures, and literature (European and Oriental,) the sciences and commerce, many of them at the present time occupy an honorable position with their European neighbours. Not to select the names of many members of the Parsee community distinguished for their learning, altho' this would be no difficult or unpleasant task to perform, we may enumerate two, who, from their long and free intercourse with Europeans have established for themselves, in common with others of their number, a reputation which would do honour to the Council Board of an Indian Presidency—a reputation for just and enlightened views of matters generally, and the justice of their decisions as Magistrates.—We allude to Framjee Cowasjee and Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy. To these and other distinguished Native gentlemen we appeal, and respectfully ask,—have you received any fresh sources of intellectual enjoyment since your association with Europeans, or the perusal of their literary productions?—have you received any pecuniary benefit (commercially speaking) since your acquaintance with Europe and Europeans has been promoted?—have you been enabled to compete more advantageously with other Merchants, and to reason more acutely on general subjects since your intercourse with Europeans has increased, since your study of European literature has been more sedulous? We know the pleasure you feel that you can answer in the affirmative. To you, Gentlemen, we appeal for the extension of these benefits, these aids, these pleasures, to a far greater portion of the Parsee community than those already in possession of them, and earnestly solicit that you will strenuously support any plan for the diffusion of knowledge and the intellectual advancement of your community.

It may not be amiss to observe that, since the recent visit of several Parsees to Europe, the attention of Europeans has been more particularly drawn towards the Parsee community.—The eye of all Europe is upon them; observing their movements, watching their progress, praising their zeal for the acquirement of knowledge, admiring their enterprize, lauding their industry;—it therefore becomes them to manifest that moral stimulus, for the promotion of

every branch of education among their body, that the praise of Europe may be manifestly more deserved, and its hope for their onward progress cherished.

When we reflect upon the genius and wealth of the Parsees, their emulation, their industry, their influence, and their number, the mind naturally recurs to the enquiry—why subscribe so munificently to existing educational seminaries when this benevolence might be so laudably extended in supplying what has long been regarded as a desideratum—a seminary of your own? One circumstance, however, is palpable and praiseworthy in this profuse liberality, namely, the self-denying admission of the importance and value of mental culture. We have no wish to discourage donations to other institutions; but let the leading and influential members of the Parsees feel the importance of, and take the lead in establishing a seminary which they can appropriate as their own, ensure its continuance and prosperity by endowment, and then extend a helping hand to others.

It is proposed to establish a seminary capable of educating upon a liberal scale 100 respectable Parsee youths, whose admission will be regulated by the managing Directors of the Institution. For this institution it is proposed to have eligible European and Parsee conductors of the studies; the European master to give lectures on history, moral, natural, and experimental Philosophy, Geography, the arts and manufactures; but on no account to discuss the religious tenets of the Parsees or others. The religious instruction being left to the Parsee masters, and the entire management of the institution to be under a Committee elected annually from amongst the members of the Parsee community.

To carry this plan into execution it will be necessary to raise a sufficient sum, the interest of which would be applied to fulfil the object of the Institution.

To effect so interesting and useful a project, as that abovementioned, we appeal to the wise, influential and leading members of the Parsee body to set the example, by displaying that liberality of sentiment and pecuniary support for which they have long and justly been distinguished, that many of the same community, equally anxious, but less influential to support so desirable an object, and, who, waiting to follow with their donations, may imitate the example of those who have felt and daily experience the blessings which are the result of adding European sources of intellectual acquirements to their native stock. Surely the sum that was subscribed to the Tower of Silence, in itself a suitable donation to the object in view, could not be devoted to a better, more benevolent, or more noble purpose than the education of the pride and glory of Parsee families—their sons. Let then one unanimous and strenuous effort be made to establish that which will diffuse its blessings among the rising generation, and be a standing memorial to successive generations to perpetuate the genius and beneficence of the age in which we now live.

Politically speaking, the affairs of India are rapidly drawing to a crisis, when, in the assumption of the Government by the crown, many changes will take place on the administration of its executive functions; when European manners and customs will be more widely spread, and when the Natives of India should fervently and unanimously appeal for taking that share in the Government of the country, the collection of its revenue, the deliberation of its councils, which are prominent privileges among the rights and immunities of other colonies belonging to Great Britain. For such changes and events the natives of India should be prepared. The first stage has been already passed: we allude to the appointment of natives as civil Magistrates; their past conduct in the exercise of such responsible power has been most satisfactory; such indeed as to encourage the hope that, if their addresses and petitions were laid at the feet of Her Majesty, they would receive an extension of privileges, and be promoted to offices of trust and dignity.

In this moral struggle for rights and immunities in common with other subjects of Great Britain, let the Parsees emulate to be foremost. Let them remember "knowledge is power," and each adopt a similar weapon to what has been wielded by others in defence of their rights, viz. KNOWLEDGE. This is a power before which no destructive missiles of war can stand. Parsees! awake from your lethargy, and immediately subscribe for the erection of a seminary which will qualify your sons for the Council Board, the Secretariate, or the Collectorate of British India. If you have zeal for the good of your children, make it manifest. If you are sincere in your desires for elevating yourselves among the nations of the earth, let your sincerity be displayed. If you claim the proud distinction of British subjects, show that a British spirit actuates you in the education, happiness, and prosperity of your children.

To the members of the Panchaut we say, do not vacillate: be united in your deliberations upon this important topic. You have but to make yourselves, and recommend to others, a simultaneous effort,—your fears will then be dispelled and your hopes be consummated.

We have done our duty in pointing out a necessary and desirable object, and the manner in which it may be realized: what remains to be done is obvious; it is now for the PARSEE COMMUNITY to do THEIRS—to come forward with the zeal worthy of their cause; to display, in heart and hand, a spirit of philanthropy suitable to the object; to show to other natives of India what ought and what can be done; to prove to the world that sincerity and liberality is theirs,—and success will be theirs too.

## Contemporary Selections.

In our extracts under the head of China will be found much interesting information. The official report of the Chief Imperial Commissioner, to the Emperor detailing an account of the defeat sustained by the Chinese Troops, will be found well worthy of perusal. It is most artfully couched and can scarcely fail to mislead His Celestial Majesty as to the real state of affairs at Canton, and will certainly induce him to undervalue the power and prowess of the British force. The Commissioner admits that the Troops under his command were unable to withstand the English, but attributes their defeat to the unprepared state of the province, and though he admits that he is not guilty of blame, yet endeavours to throw the principal odium on the shoulders of his predecessor Keshen. He also states to the Emperor that he ransomed the city for one million taels, a sum far less than that actually paid. How he will account for the difference remains to be seen. The money put on board the Hyacinth was the land tax of the province. It had just been collected, was packed in boxes and directed to the Imperial Treasury at Peking, where it would have been transmitted in a few days, had not the preservation of the city overcome all other considerations in the mind of the Imperial Commissioner.

Some doubt appears to exist as to the manner in which the five millions of dollars are to be appropriated. The Naval and Military Commanders are said to have claimed it as prize money. But the general opinion is that Captain Elliot will apply it to the liquidation of the claims on account of the surrendered opium. Indeed we have been informed that Messrs. Dent and Co. have already received silver to the value of sixty thousand pounds sterling on account of opium scrip held by them. This if true, and we see no reason to doubt it, settles the question. As war has not yet been formally declared, no claim for prize money can be maintained. When the whole of the Danish fleet and Naval stores to the amount of several millions sterling were taken by the English fleet in the attack on Copenhagen; the property was confiscated for the benefit of the Crown, the captors receiving only Boiny, and Head money, as an acknowledgement of their services. The same course might with great propriety be followed in the present instance.

Since writing the above we have received information which places the matter beyond a doubt. Bills, to the amount of sixty three thousand pounds, drawn by Captain Elliot in favour of Dent and Co., which had been dishonoured at the British Treasury, have been paid from funds received as the ransom of the city of Canton. The claims of Messrs. Dent and Co. must have been defrayed by money raised on the Tea bonds given by the Imperial Commissioners as security for the six million of dollars which they undertook to pay to the British Crown, for the five million dollars paid in specie were put on board Her Majesty's ship Nimrod and are now in safety at Calcutta. It is possible that the money may not be immediately rendered available for the payment of opium scrip, but there can be no doubt that as soon as replies from London can be received to the dispatches which will be forwarded by the mail of the 1st September, the immediate liquidation of the opium claims will take place.—*Courier*, Aug. 17.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Karrack dated 1st July. Persia is still the scene of misrule and distraction. If Kamran Shah has been foolish enough to submit himself, and all his dominions, to the feudal dominion of Persia, he is not likely to enjoy his new position long; and if Persia dreams of duping the British Government, by her artfulness in first giving up Ghorian, and then rendering its possessor her vassal, she will find she has only been deluding herself.

We have lots of people going down to Bombay, and the Commodore has engaged the Beamar, Bengal ship, to call on her way from Bussora to take them. She was to have been here to-day, but a boat has come from Bussora that saw the ship in the river the day before yesterday, and she had not then reached Bussora. We are most anxious to hear the news about Herat. It seems rather a deep move of the Persians having complied with the demand to give up Ghorian to the Heratees, which they did, at the moment they were receiving the submission of Kamran Shah, who places himself and all his territory under the King of Persia. How it will be taken up by the English, it will be difficult to conjecture; but I suspect it will prolong our stay here. The weather as yet is very pleasant. The sun is powerful, but there is no duty to take any one out in it. Our neighbours at Bushire have been amusing themselves in throwing up entrenchments to keep us off, and sent to Shiraz, praying for some soldiers, which the Governor of Shiraz, after great demur, complied with, and sent 150 Surbazes. They have committed such atrocities, that Sheik Nazir has now called in a neighbour Chief, who is always ready for fight and they have turned the Surbazes out of the town, after wounding some of them. Persia is all in a sad state, and I cannot think what we shall gain by an alliance. Our present footing is the cheapest, and best, with less likelihood of quarrelling. Sir John McNeil is expected there, when it is supposed they will settle something. Our last packet from England brings but bad accounts of Syria, all more discontented than ever. The messengers with the packets were attacked and wounded, and one camel shot near Damascus, the bags opened, but none of the letters taken. Commodore Napier is again ordered out, we hear, to the Syrian coast. We have heard nothing of Captain Edmunds since he announced his being at Cairo in March I think, to come here by way of the Nadjid desert. I suspect he could not accomplish it, and turned back.—*U. S. Gaz.* Aug. 17.

## European Intelligence.

## MR. BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI.

A document has been put forth at Shrewsbury containing a statement of the various judgment debts standing against the above person in the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and making it appear that he is in debt upon such instruments upwards of twenty two thousand pounds. Now this, if true, and we cannot for a moment think that such a statement could be fabricated, places Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli in a light of extreme suspicion as regards his position as a candidate for the suffrages of a class of voters boasting of the privileges of free-men. But this is not all; if Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli is an

involved man, and of that there can, we think, be very little doubt, he is not the representative to be chosen by any constituency, and is certainly not qualified for a seat in Parliament, where we have a right to presume men are rendered ineligible by reason of pecuniary embarrassment, and where no man has a right constitution, who cannot show a qualification clear of all entanglements of mortgages and judgment debts—clear, in fact, of any thing bordering on subterfuge or evasion.

Now, if Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli has actually registered against him judgments amounting in the aggregate to the sum stated, we are naturally asked what kind of "qualification" he can put forth as one on which he will be privileged to take his seat in the House, should he be returned? One, we presume, in right of his wife, so that the honourable gentleman proclaims on the very outset that he is what he is, the pensioner of a woman—a kind of hireling husband, paid as every class of mountebanks, whether Jew or Gentile, should be paid, in proportion to the sum of amusement afforded, and the frequency of its repetition! If Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli does owe on judgment twenty-two thousand pounds, we may reasonably conclude that he has against him claims on which judgments have not been signed, for an equal amount, and speaking from our own knowledge, we can mention one debt of some four or five thousand pounds which he owes, and which he has obtained time upon time without there being any registered admission of its being due and owing. To send a man, then, to Parliament to represent honestly and independently the sentiments of a free constituency, who may be in debt some forty or fifty thousand pounds, is like sending an honest man to Botany Bay, or a rogue to mix in the society of virtuous men!

It may be agreed, however, that Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, in the House, represents the poor and raffish section of the Tories, as Mr. Robert Stewart does that of the Whigs, and Mr. "Diddle" Browne that of the Radicals—two men as worthy of seats in "the first assembly of gentlemen in the world," as two swindlers would be of places on the bench of bishops. If Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli is the representative of the vagabonds of his party, it shows wisdom in the selection of such a man for such a trust; and although he may disgrace the constituency of Shrewsbury, he certainly cannot disgrace or degrade his sectional supporters, who are most certainly as worthy of the man as the man is of them.

But the gravest stain on the non-political character of Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli is his having undermined the virtue of his friend's wife, and when that wife became disgusted with him, as what woman would not (for there can be no enduring attachment where there is little respect, and less of congenial sentiment), he, to gratify his revenge, which is the innate characteristic of "all his tribe," consorted with a low minded knave to affix guilt on his victim, and like another Iago, plotted to bring the husband—

"Jump when he might Cassio find  
Soliciting his wife."

This, we say, puts all other offendings of Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli completely in the shade, and stamps him as a scoundrel of the blackest dye. His trafficking with the patronage of a Tory lord when in office; his contracting debts without the means of paying them; his appropriation of the moneys of others to his own use; his putting off his own acceptance as the acceptance of his brother; his visits to the gaming-table, or any other unrighteous act involving the character of the man, are but as dust in the scale against the dishonest adaptation of Iago's rascality to the position in which he was placed in reference to a lady far "more sinned against than sinning." After an act of such cold-blooded and rankling hypocrisy, no man who values the affection of woman, ought to disgrace himself by communion with such a knave. He should be "sunned as a basking viper in the sun," and despised and spit upon by every human being, and yet he has the effrontery to offer himself to a constituency of husbands, fathers, and brothers, to solicit of them a high and responsible trust—to appeal to their moral as well as political feelings—to be placed, in short, in a position to do as much mischief as a black-hearted Jew never shrinks to do when he has to wreak vengeance on the heads of any portion of the Christian community.

By returning to parliament such a man as Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli a constituency could not fail to disgrace itself, nor can we bring ourselves to believe that the "good men and true" of Shrewsbury, are so lost to all self-respect as to contemplate placing him even in a respectable position on the poll; if they will for ever dishonour themselves, and no reputable man will hereafter be found to wipe away the stain by asking for the suffrages of such electors. But the thing sounds as improbable as that Mr. Gaming-table Stewart or Mr. "Diddle" Browne will be re-seated again for the Haddington burghs or Mayo county. It is but due to Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli to state that since writing the above we have ascertained that some of the "judgments" have been satisfied.—*Satirist* June 27.

## GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JUNE 30.

The Sentinelle of Toulon says, that soundings have been already taken at the spot where the Pollux sunk off Elba, but as there are more than 80 fathoms water there, little hope is entertained of getting the vessel up. The *Havre Journal*, on the contrary, mentions a report that the Pollux lies in only 12 fathoms water, and that there is every expectation of raising her.

The annual meeting of the Societe de patronage de jeunes liberes took place at the Hotel de Ville two days ago. From the report read by M. Berenger, the President of the society, it appears that its efforts in favour of young offenders discharged from prison, with a view to their employment, so as to take away the inducement and the almost necessity for the commission of crime, have been attended with great success. The most interesting portion of the report was that

which relates to the recidives. Of 93 young boys, some of whom had been subjected to the ordinary rules of the prison system and others to solitary confinement, the number who committed violations of the law after their discharge from prison was only 4.13 per cent., and of 36 dismissed from prison, who had been subjected to solitary confinement, the recidives were only 2.7.10 per cent. The total amount of offenders after liberation, upon 150 discharged prisoners who had undergone the different regimes of the penitentiary, was 9.6.10 per cent.; but on 249 liberated offenders, we find the recidives to amount to 7.6.10 per cent. The President announced that the Minister of the interior had consented to allow to the society 60 centimes per day for each discharged prisoner, for three years, which is the time during which the society take the prisoners under their charge, whether they have been discharged from prison permanently or provisionally. This is the same allowance as is granted to the colony of Metray for young offenders sent thither from prison, and who are there employed in active work, both agricultural and mechanical, with a view to their being made useful members of society.

Marguerite Boudet, a single woman, 76 years of age, living in the Rue Contrescarpe, was taken ill about a fortnight ago, and was sedulously attended by two of her nieces. The morning before last, she perceived death approaching, and desired that a notary should be sent for to make her will. As she had always lived as if she were in a state of poverty, her two attendants, believing that she was delirious, hesitated, and reminded her that this would create an expense, which they had no means of paying. The dying woman replied, that she knew what she was about, and insisted on the man of the law being brought. A notary, and a sufficient number of witnesses being collected, she commenced by dictating legacies of 100,000fr. to each of her nieces, then present, who, on hearing these bequests, were only the more confirmed in their notion of the weakness of their aunt's intellect; nor were their convictions lessened when she went on making further dispositions of property to an amount in the whole of 500,000fr. Their scepticism, however, was somewhat removed when she added the following account of herself and her property: "At the early age of 13 I began to earn money. I never have had any useless expenses, and during the 63 years since elapsed, have never passed a day without laying by something. Here are my titles and documents,"—taking from under her bolster an old portfolio filled with papers, which she placed in the hands of the notary.—"You will find that I have 23,000fr. a year in the public funds, two houses in the Rue St. Jacques, one on the Boulevard du Temple, and one on the Quai St. Paul. I recommend my tenants to your care, for they are all honest people, and pay their rents regularly." These were her last words, for she expired almost immediately after. Yesterday her body was lying in a coffin covered with a rich pall, and surrounded by 150 lighted tapers, in the narrow alley leading to the house in which she lodged, and thence was borne away for interment, by a splendid hearse, followed by ten mourning-coaches.

Some disturbances at Stockholm, on the 16th inst., are mentioned by the *Hamburgh Gazette*. The populace had been irritated with the conduct of the Count de Horn, for protesting against some acts of the liberal portion of the States, and proceeded to his residence with the intention of breaking his windows. The authorities, however, interfered, and prevented them. Several persons were arrested, and order was ultimately restored.

The Constitutionnel has a long article on the Slavery question, in which it expresses its doubt of some portion of the statement of Mr. Gurney, as to the favourable workings of the abolition bill in the English Colonies, and adds:—

"The example of England is powerful, it is true, in engaging us to emancipate; but the incomplete results which have been obtained should make us careful in our mode of proceeding, without, however, delaying the task. Not to abolish slavery would be to compromise the safety of our possessions. To retard abolition would be to incur possible danger and unfavourable chances. Violent abolition is that which the doubtful philanthropy of the English recommends, and to adopt this course would be to run the risk of failure in a difficult undertaking, to the prejudice of our Colonies, and even of liberty itself."

If the Constitutionnel means that the advocates for the abolition of slavery who have been urging the French to follow the example of England, recommend hasty measures for the purpose of involving the French Government in difficulties, and making it risk the loss of the colonies, an unfair view is taken of the motives by which the English abolitionists who recently visited Paris were actuated. They may in their zeal exhibit less patience than the Constitutionnel may consider necessary, but their philanthropy is pure.

THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST.—At a meeting, on Monday, of the Common Council, a report was brought up, stating that since the corporation library was open in the evening, by order of the court, no more than six members had made their appearance in the rooms. (Laughter.) It recommended that £55 6s. 6d., the amount incurred by the experiment, should be defrayed. Mr. Wells asked whether it was meant that there were six members at a time, or that there were only six members during the whole time? The Chairman replied that no more than six members had made their appearance in the library in all the time that had elapsed since it was opened. (Laughter.) Mr. R. L. Jones—"I thought it would be so—about £10 a man."—Can these Common councillors, who do not read, be much surprised if the councils of the commoner mechanics prove wiser than theirs?—(Atlas.)

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under the head of Circassia and Bessarabia, 9th inst., has the following:—

"The war against the mountaineers of the Caucasus, recently recommenced, has not as yet produced any decisive results, and is likely to be continued for years to come. Some isolated tribes have, it is true, been brought into subjection, but this is only for a time, and they will resume the offensive as soon as they find a favourable opportunity. The 12th division of Russian infantry, composed of four regiments, has been sent to Bessarabia, under the orders of General Busschin, and is concentrated near Belz, Bender, Kischeneff, and Clotym. The Governor General Count Woronzoff, and General Kaiseroff, of the infantry, commandant of the corps, are expected at Belz. General Grabb's corps, stationed beyond the Kuban, still has its headquarters at Stauropol. The headquarters of Commander-in-Chief Golourn are at Tiliis, beyond the Caucasian line. We are informed that some advantages have been gained, and that the Mountaineer or Minsk regiment of infantry have distinguished themselves."

According to the same journal, the Russian government has been negotiating for transporting 1,000 Montenegrin families to the Circassian frontier, where it intends to make them serve as a bulwark against some of the Circassian tribes.

*Economy in Shaving*.—It was stated lately at the Court of Gaol Sessions held at York, that the barbers of the prison shaves at the rate of nine beards for a farthing.