

past, at times approaching to a gale. Cultivation is going on in all directions rapidly, and with every prospect of very large crops.

The military road which was made a few years back from Poomalallee to the foot of the pass, is now nearly destroyed, and in many places quite impassable.

The Bangalore road which runs through the Cantonment is now rendered nearly impassable by larger heaps of stones, placed on each side of it for the purpose of being broken, and then laid down.

China.

CANTON PRESS, June 12.

We have been able, through the kindness of friends, to glean some particulars of the military operations of the British force at Canton, which we now lay before the public.

On the 24th Major Pratt, commanding the 26th, or Cameronians took possession of the Factories, whilst the other troops, embarked in Chop-boats and a large salt boat, proceeded up the river to the north west of Canton, to a place called Tsangpoo, where the greater part of the force disembarked that evening, and a party of the 49th furnished the pickets.

Such were the dispositions, when the General resolved the next day to make an attack upon the city, effect a breach near Ong-sang-lo and to advance upon the Kwan yin hill within the fortifications of the city, the possession of which would have placed the whole city at his mercy.

On Friday the 28th in the morning a great many armed Chinese amounting to about 5000 were seen on the heights behind the encampment of the British troops, apparently with the intention of venturing an attack.

Part of the British force was ordered to be in readiness, part of the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. forming the centre, and part of the 49th and Marines the right and left wings. The 49th and Marines were then ordered to fall back, and the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. to attack and pursue the enemy.

On the next morning the Chinese were again seen in great numbers, and it was thought they again intended an attack. Sir Hugh Gough therefore sent a communication to the Kwang chow-foo demanding the meaning of these hostilities, and threatening, if those Chinese did not immediately disperse, to destroy not only them but all the villages in his rear.

some demur. It is supposed that they were villagers who had been incensed by some disorders committed by camp followers during the preceding nights.

A good many of our soldiers have been wounded in this affair, and a sergeant of the 26th is missing, most probably killed. We regret to have to state that Major Beecher, Quarter master general, whilst in pursuit of the enemy, fell down dead, overpowered by heat and fatigue.

Two days after, the troops embarked without further molestation; indeed the Chinese themselves lent their aid in getting rid of such troublesome visitors, by sending coolies to assist in carrying the material to the boats.

Several Camp followers, whilst out luring, have been taken and killed by the Chinese.

On this day, as will be seen from a Public Notice published below, the allotments of ground for the new settlement of Hong Kong are to be disposed of by sale. Many of our neighbours are gone to venture their money, but many likewise have been kept back by business, nor have the latter been able to appear as competitors in the market, no plan of the allotments having been shown here, nor the conditions of Sale been made known.

Below we publish the Official Notice of the convention entered into by Captain Elliot with the authorities of Canton. We last week gave the substance of it, and have now only to state that the six millions have been

paid, five in silver and the sixth in securities, although we have not learned what is the nature of the latter. The force, troops and ships, have all left Canton, and returned to Hongkong, with the exception of the Herald and Calliope still at Whampoa. The Modeste is anchored in the Tyra and our old protector, the Hyein-kin came into the roads yesterday. H. M. S. Nimrod sailed with despatches for Bengal, whence Captain Barlow will proceed overland to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BEFORE MAY THE 21ST TO DESTROY THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE RIVER OF CANTON.

The Mandarins have stationed soldiers in all the temples, shops, and warehouses and numbers of guns. From the Yewian gate to Tsae muh lan and the Chow tow chuy of Honam, there are guns of 10,000, 8,000 and 6,000 weight stationed, all prepared to attack the English men of war. More than 1000 soldiers lie in ambush at Takeo, in the city of Hwry hwa, near Wang tung to intercept the English men of war in their retreat and to kill the crews. Though there were 100 English men of war, they would be difficult to stick on wings and fly away. A wooden city is built, which has two wheels just in the same manner as a steamboat, each of which may be moved by 80 men through the water, so that the whole city may proceed with and against the tide. On both sides there are sand bags raised as high as a city wall, where soldiers are stationed with swords and shields, and there are also wells in this huge machine where the soldiers may hide themselves against the attacks of the English. This city is built at Kin shan, and ready to engage in the struggle, and carries guns, the balls of which will fly up to heaven. (This floating city by some means or other did not appear in the contest.)

There are also Katamarans to be constructed in the form of a horse to float on the water and inspire the English with terror. They are only to be used when the tide is favorable. Two hundred fast sailing vessels stowed with Cotton soaked in oil, are to be set fire to, and whenever the tide favours, set afloat to burn the English men of war.

Large wooden shields are to be used to prevent the men of war from fighting. With all these preparations victory is certain, as subsequent events have fully shewn. (Rem. of the extractor.)

Statement of the export of Tea to Great Britain from the outer anchorages of China from 1st July 1840 to the reopening of the trade, and since the reopening of the trade to

Table with columns: Date, Ship's name, Destination, Bohoa, Congo, Capet, Souchong, H. Muey, Pecke, Ounage, Pecke, Anko, Tsenkay, Hyson, Skin, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Silk, Black, Green, Total. Includes sub-totals for 1840-1841 and 1841-1842.

To exports to the United States have been Black teas 1524244 Green teas 6030103 Total 7554347.



CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER No. IV. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—In my first letter I brought to your notice how different has been the policy of other nations in regard to their conquered territories from the one you have adopted to govern India: my present essay will be an attempt to show that your own principle, as regards your administration, is often guided by the degree of regard you have for the comfort and happiness of the different people you are destined to govern.

self that all the raw materials produced in the country should be sent to England for manufacturing them into articles and be brought back again here for sale. Were Cotton Cloth manufactured here, how much cheaper we could get it than we now do, and how much India had been relieved from its present reduced state?—Nay not only this, but you have, in order that your cloth may meet with an extensive sale throughout India, established a very high duty on the country cloth, and made your's free of all charge!

However, we would have borne all the enormous calamities you have heaped upon our heads with courage and fortitude becoming our present situation, had you but undertaken the education of the Natives on your hands and made them wiser and wiser every day, so that they might be freed from their religious prejudices and superstitious fears. Should you only draw money from them and not do the least thing for their good? If the whole immense revenue of India be considered the present little donations which your Govt. have subscribed for educating the Native youth is ridiculously trifling, and that too from no other motive but to keep up appearances; if you wished, you could have spread the blessings of education throughout the whole of India by this time and raised her unhappy children in the scale of knowledge and civilization. Can it be supposed that you could impoverish so extensive an empire in less than a quarter of a century and not make a single individual of the myriads of her people wiser and more enlightened during that time? Oh unhappy India, India has been got hold of by a race of demons who would never be satisfied until they have despoiled her of all her precious things and reduced her sons and daughters to total beggary! I have heard the most pious of

you say, that a bare clothing and a coarse fare is all that we require for our maintenance in this world? if such be your notions of our wants, excuse Mr. Editor, if my modesty gives way to resentment,—could I not say with an equal degree of truth and sincerity that a piece of leather upon your shoulders and a carcass of hog or bullock for your food would be quite sufficient to answer all your necessary calls? The days are past when the Natives were rolling in all the splendour of eastern grandeur which to this day has been proverbial among you, and the days too are past when you could boast of nothing but a skin for your clothing and a few animals for your food. However, you must not add insult to our misfortune—this cannot be borne—no more of this now.

As a most glaring instance of your disregard for the well being and happiness of the Natives I can bring forward the circumstance of so great an Empire as Hindoostan being given in monopoly to a body of voracious Merchants. In history, ancient as well as modern, we could not point out a single fact having taken place which could approximate to this circumstance. You have also reserved to yourselves the monopoly of all the civil and military appointments and trampled under foot our just rights and privileges. In America are all your black-coat and red-coat Gentlemen imported from Great Britain to fill up the situations of both the civil and military departments of your colonial Government? I sincerely confess, that notwithstanding the very limited scale on which education to the Natives is conducted, there are some natives who could vie in point of intellect and general knowledge with the ablest of your politicians, and who are decidedly superior to the generality of your present civil and military functionaries. But you would feign ignorance of this well known fact, and maliciously say that Natives are too illiterate to be entrusted with high situations. It is much better not to say anything than to utter such nonsensical theories.

You not only withhold from us high appointments, but you would not permit us to have a voice in your administration of our country,—which latter circumstance weighs heavily upon us. Your Law commission, composed of a few individuals who know little or nothing of India, have absolute power to construct regulations and laws for our government! Is it in unison with the dictates of sound principle and common humanity that we, the proper persons who should be consulted on such occasions; we who know a thousand times much better how to promote our own interests than others, should be excluded from concerting measures for our own good, while a body of foreigners who care for the welfare of the native no more than they do for a broken reed, much less their having any regard for our comfort and happiness, be invested with full authority to rule the destinies of a population so vast and extensive as that of India? Owing to this, many of the impolitic and treacherous acts of oppression have emanated from them, such as the stamp paper fee, and the newly established heavy duty on salt, &c. &c. These points could be enlarged upon at great length, but I always want to make my communications as brief and plain as possible. I shall now close this letter, assuring you at the same time that if you hold fast your independent spirit I shall not fail to scrawl you letters as time and circumstances permit, and bring to light the minutest acts of tyranny which the whole line of your British Indian policy is so full of.

Believe me, Mr. Editor,
Very sincerely yours,
A HINDOO.

Bombay, 16th August 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
DEAR SIR,—The several letters addressed to your valuable Daily Journal may be turned to the walls of Bombay than attract the attention of the authorities for the suppression of night attacks by our brave Tars, who are chained by day, and let lose by night to molest peace in the native streets near Kullbadave. There is not a spare night but gangs of these heroes are observed, inflamed by the quantity of liquor they gullup, scattered in all directions as if made up intentionally, hallooing and singing, and bad luck to any body coming in their way, but he would assuredly be saluted with a blow or two as a complement for his being out at night. Another piece of negligence; a couple of police are alone seen striding about as guards for the whole of the street, and who I don't doubt would fly like chaff before the wind ere they hear the footsteps of these buccaners, for safety, and leave the poor passer-by to be cruelly attacked, without rendering the least assistance to the miserable sufferer. The mounted guards are seldom seen here, but arrive a day after the fair. A practice long in existence, and one which looks like irremediable—Police Constables, what are they doing? coolly and comfortably snuggled in their quarters, little caring how many heads are being broken here. Is it not their bounden duty to accompany the sepoy guards every half hour along the streets? You will find a quarrel in one spot, and a mob collected with a body of some half a dozen sailors—a sepoy runs in haste to apprise the constable, the distance of quarter or half a mile, and ere this worthy arrives, the mob is dispersed, the sailors have absconded, and the broken headed man remains alone as the victim of their prey—how are you to detect them now—and here lies the poor devil groaning under the infliction of the rod given by the sailors—and the Constable and peons are still coming.

Or where is the utility of such an Establishment as the Sailor's Home—it takes its name in vain—how are the homes in Calcutta and Madras conducted—not so recklessly as is here done—they are forcibly kept within their rooms by night, and should they refuse to undergo such restrictions, they are then compelled to go on board, reported to their Captain and kept under duress vile—the unemployed sailors are at liberty to ramble, and should any shindy be kicked up by day, they are surely detected and punished—but if they become stubborn to steal liberty at night, they are discharged from the home, and notice given, to watch their movements, to every peon, who becomes warned beforehand to guard against any molestation; but public discipline is here sadly overlooked and I would beg the magistrates would find this one at least a sufficient warning, when chance may bring them in contact with these "HEARTS OF OAK" and suffer the consequences of their own neglect.

I am sir, yours truly,
SANCHO.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
Brevet Captain Hibbert, Gr. M. 2d Eur. Lt. Infy. from Poona.
DEPARTURES.
None.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 19th. Barque Cope and, W. Syms, master, from London 20th April—Passengers—E. Sabben, Esq. and J. Besnard.
Do. do. Ship Herculeanum, G. Creighton, master, from Hull 24th and Downs 29th April. Passenger—Henry Preest.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16th. Barque Royal Adelaide, E. Harbour, master, to Greenock.
Do. 17th. Barque Caledonia, L. Howick, master, to Liverpool.
Do. do. Barque Argyll, D. Beaton, master, to Greenock.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Lady Fevershan, Bonanjee Hornusjee, Wellington, Lucoma (Amer), Malton, Westonsreland, Ospray, Berkshire, British King, Asiatic, Candahar, Barfour, Catherine, Sophia, Osceola, Bolivar, Ardaseer, Hindoostan, Morley, Sir H. Compton, Circassian, James & Thomas, Glenelg, Quentin Leitch, Bangalore, Margate, Adele, Sufnutolla, Herculean, Agnes, Portland, Formosa, Cornwallis, Island Queen, Copeland, Herculeanum.

H. M. Ship Endymion.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palmyra; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambor Savoy, Fanny, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Carree, Dowhit Pursand, Fattel Currim, Brancour.
Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists ships like *Isabella, *Cathian, *Repulse, *Tanjore, Malabar, *John McLellan, *Reliance, Child Harold, *Benjif, *Sarah, *Tasso, *Ceylon, Devonport, *H. McCormick, *Thalia, *Calcutta, *Athol, *Royal Saxon, *Eleanor, *Majestic, *Madonna, *Ann, *Higginson, Mertoun, *Margaret, *Ulverstone, *Fannah Kay, William Pirie, Helen Stewart, Caledonia, Princess Charlotte, Queen Victoria, Montague, Clansman, Christiana, Alex. Grant, Woodman, Agnes Gilmore, *Duchess of Argyll, *Ann Martin, *Brilliant, *Strabane, Mavis, Charles Forbes, *Sterling.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

At Little Colaba, on the 17th instant, Mary Nasseeba the beloved wife of Mr. Nasseeba, aged 81 years, leaving a husband and 4 children to bemoan her irreparable loss, and also regretted by her friends and relatives.
At Ahmednuggur, on the morning of the 9th August, assistant surgeon William Calvert of the Bombay establishment, and attached to H. H. the Nizam's army, aged 31 years and 6 months, sincerely and deeply regretted.
At Ootacamund, on the 4th August, captain T. D. Rippon, 8th regt. m. n. c. deeply regretted.

At sea on the 18th January 1841, off the Cape of Good Hope on board the Ida on her passage to England—Maria, the lady of captain James Boath, 14th light dragoons.

At Kuttack on the 31st July, James Kerr Ewart, esq. b. c. s., aged 31 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At Serampore, on the 29th July, by the reverend Mr. Wimberly, lieutenant William James Parker, 1st European light infantry, eldest son of Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. B. N., Ham House, Surrey, to Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of William Greaves, esp.
At Chandernagore, on the 28th July, by the reverend Mr. More, captain Francis Burot, of the French ship Coromandel, to miss Claire Nathalie Christian, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Christian.
At Dacca, on the 19th July, by the reverend H. R. Shepherd, William Pitt, esq., assistant surgeon, Burisaul, to miss Susan Lamb.
At Calcutta, on the 29th July, at the catholic cathedral, by the reverend Mr. Vincent, Mr. Robert Andrew, to miss Mary Ann Gomez.
At Calcutta, on the 31st July, at the catholic cathedral, by the reverend Mr. R. Sumner, Mr. T. M. Henriques, to miss C. Hypolite.
At Calcutta, on the 31st July, at the catholic cathedral, by the reverend Mr. R. Sumner, Mr. J. Delmas, to miss L. Marcellin.

BIRTHS.

At Bhowanra, on the 26th July, at the residence of Mr. J. Bell, the lady of sub-conductor M. Hendry, superintendent Burdwan Military roads, of a son.
At Saugor, on the 20th July, the lady of captain J. Butler, deputy assistant adjutant general, of a daughter.
At Futty Gurb, on the 21st July, Mrs. Edmund Jennings, of a daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 1st August, the lady of the revd. C. Wimberly, of a son.
At Allahabad, on the 28th July, the lady of captain Robert McNair, 73d Regiment native infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Fort William, on Thursday, the 29th July, Annie Chapman, the beloved and youngest daughter of captain and Mrs. R. J. Chapman, her majesty's 49th Regiment, aged 10 months and 29 days.
At Segowlee, on the 23d July, Moira Owen, second son of captain W. B. Holmes, 12th Regiment native infantry, aged 16 months and 22 days.
At Rampore, Bauleah, on the 25th July, George Reid, esq., of Barrormassia Factory.
At Futty Gurb, on the evening of the 20th July, Henrietta Emma Julia, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, aged 9 months and 20 days.
On the night of Monday, the 19th July, Mr. Henry Richardson, deputy assistant commissary general, deeply and sincerely lamented, aged 47 years and 8 months.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

On the 12th of May, on his voyage to China, Lieut. Standish Haly, of the 18th Royal Irish, youngest son of Aylmer Haly, Esq. of Waltham Castle, Sussex.
At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Eleanor, the beloved child of Mr. John J. Platel, aged 1 year and 9 months.
At Madras, on the 4th August, Mrs. Maria Panch, wife of Mr. M. A. Panch, Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co's Office.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 20, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 6th inst: and Madras to the 10th instant.

FROM Madras we learn that the East India Advocate has breathed his last. He has been suffering from indisposition for some time past, and from the symptoms we conclude the complaint was a dropsy in the pocket—it is not said whether recourse was had to tapping.

NEWS we can get none—we may therefore as well "lay to" for to-day and live in the hope of "returning to our duty" to-morrow.

SOME time past it was rumoured and pretty generally believed that the statue of the Marquis Wellesly was to be removed from its present ill-chosen site to the Town Hall, and placed in juxtaposition with the other two statues which now decorate that place: and for this purpose, Masons and others, of the Engineer's Department, were frequently observed making measurements, and chalking out the spot, &c. for the pedestal on the circular floor facing the Council Chamber—under the sky-light. As yet, however, like all or most of the jobbings of the authorities, the desirable change has not been effected;—neither is it in the least probable,—judging from the sudden cessation of the preparations, that it ever will be. It certainly must occur to every passer-by, that the statue in question is far too superb a structure to be permitted to remain in its present disreputable situation, and to form the rendezvous of all the rattling and contemptible vehicles of our Island.—The space around its railings also may properly be said to be one field of filth—a complete receptacle for the dung and other putrid substances which accumulate from the daily occupation of the place by Bullock Carts, Water-Carts, Baggage Carts, and goodness knows what Carts!—Added to this are the no trifling circumstances of the statue's being heedlessly exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather in the shape of scorching heat, impenetrable clouds of dust, heavy dew, wind, rain, &c. notwithstanding the temporary pandal during the monsoon, together with the mischievous visits of nocturnal Toms and Jerrys.—From the great quantity of dust that has already been caked into the cavities of the sculpture, and otherwise soiled and disfigured the objects represented, it is a matter of no small difficulty to distinguish the Marquis from the musket in the hand of the Hindoo, or the Lion from the Tiger's Tail! 'Tis true a temporary shed is constructed over it during the monsoons; but might not the expense—invariably a matter of great consideration with Government—of so doing, be avoided; and the statue rendered more safe, more admired and more durable, by transplanting it to the Town Hall? We think so; but the little-big Nobs wont think so!

We have native the first number of the "Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society" lately struck off at the Times Press. It is compiled on the same plan as those published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Madras Branch of the R. A. Society, and is edited by the Secretary, Professor Orlebar. The contents of it are "An Essay on the Vernacular Literature of the Marathas" by

Rev. Dr. Stevenson; "Dr. Nicholson on the Perim Island;" "Note on the Discovery of Fossil remains in Kattywar," by Capt. Full-james; "A communication, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, on the Island of Salsette, and its wonderful Pagoda—Canari; and another, by the same gentleman, on the caves of Elephan-ta"; Meteorological Observations, &c. The Journal is to be published quarterly; and issued gratis to the resident and non-resident members of the Society.

Altho' interesting and instructive in its objects, we question whether the state of the Society's finances can promise a continuance of its publication: more especially as the establishing of a museum in its rooms must necessarily give rise to additional expense and swell their disbursements to a degree that will, in course of time, render a regular appearance of the Periodical a subject of difficulty.—Why issue them to the members gratis? Would not a half a rupee per copy from each of them contribute to the Society's Funds? Or would this sum be too great an exaction from them?

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1841.

No. 480 of 1841.—The services of Lieutenant E. P. Lynch of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 481 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, Paras. 1 to 3 of a letter No. 35, dated 2nd July, from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

1. We have permitted Captain E. H. Hart, to return to his duty Overland.
2. We have granted additional leave for three months to Captain R. L. Shaw.
3. We have permitted Lieutenant Henry Creed, to remain on furlough for three years, under the Regulations of the service.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1841.

No. 482 of 1841.—Lieutenant G. S. Ravenscroft, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Cadet of the season of 1824, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 25th July 1841.

No. 483 of 1841.—Mr William Francis Holbrow is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 29th ultimo. His rank having already been settled by Government General Order of the 29th December last.

No. 484 of 1841.—The leave to Egypt granted to Lieutenant C. Mellersh of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Order No. 578, dated 15th September last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of one year, on the same account.

No. 482 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—
4th Regiment Native Infantry or Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. W. Honner to be Captain, and Ensign A. Morris to be Lieutenant, in succession to Robinson deceased.—Date of Rank, 19th April 1841.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain H. N. Corsellis to be Major, Lieutenant F. Westbrooke to be Captain, and Ensign R. L. Taylor to be Lieutenant, in succession to Willeughby deceased.—Date of Rank, 29th May 1841.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments as follows:
C. H. Bayne to Rank as Ensign, in Regiment 25th June 1841. Army, 10th Jan'y, 1841, appointed to 4th Regiment N. I.
Francis Harvey do. do. do. 12th do. do. 18th Regiment N. I.

No. 486 of 1841.—Captain J. C. Heath, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Pay-master to the Poona Division of the Army, vacant by the promotion of Captain Corsellis, to a majority.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1841.

No. 487 of 1841.—Captain Hartley, Deputy Assistant Commissary General is allowed a further extension to the 31st instant, of the leave granted to him in General Order No. 371 dated 15th June last, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle 18th August 1841.

No. 102 of 1841.—Lieutenant B. Hamilton is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 103 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow pursers and Clerks in charge of the Purser's duties of the Hon'ble Company's Steamers, Eighths on Beer issued to the Engineers in lieu of Spirits.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1841.

No. 104 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Baxter is appointed to officiate as Port Surgeon, from the 28th ultimo, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon Purnel, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

European Intelligence.

CLOSE OF THE SITTINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Edinburgh, May 31, 1841.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, while the Assembly was busied with some overtures on the subject of the Eldership, a note was handed into the hand of the Moderator, intimating that Alexander Peterkin, S. S. C., the agent for the seven suspended clergymen of Strathgogie, was at the door with a Queen's messenger, and requesting to be admitted to serve certain documents on the Court, at the instance of his clients. This announcement had the effect of throwing the House into a most indescribable state of consternation. The Commissioner being absent, a deputation was appointed to wait upon him, and on his return, and after being made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, he intimated his readiness to protect the interests both of the Church and the Crown, but pronounced no opinion on the question. A fearful scene followed—the one side of the House contending that the documents should not be admitted; the other, that they should be laid on the table. At length it was agreed that Mr. Peterkin be admitted, but the moment he made his appearance at the table, the left side of the House again broke out into a violent expression of disapprobation, and continued in the most excited state till half-past eleven o'clock, when, in consequence of the near approach of the Sabbath, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned till Monday. The papers in the mean time were laid on the table.

The Court accordingly met again this day, and it soon became evident that the services of the intervening Sabbath had not tended to produce those calmful

and deliberative feelings which were so essential to the occasion. Ere the minutes had been well read Mr. Candlish, without any speech, moved certain resolutions in which the service of the interdict was declared to be "a violation of the prerogative of the Crown," but this was struck out. The resolutions were met by a counter motion by Dr. Cook, to the effect that the Assembly open the papers in question. On a division, the vote stood thus—

For the resolutions 189
Dr. Cook's motion 90

Majority for resolutions 99

The House then proceeded with the business on the roll, and continued with matters of little general interest till the expiry of the time allowed for them to meet by law, and then, as an illustration of the independence of the Church, the Commissioner, in her Majesty's name and by her Majesty's authority, dissolved the Court.

Thus ended the "General Assembly of Scottish Divines" for 1841; confessedly the most remarkable in its character, and which doubtless will be the most important in its results, of any Assembly that has met since 1690.

KEEPING A BISHOP OUT OF HIS SEE.

Considerable stir was created among the bishops last week, by the circumstance of one of the episcopal order being excluded from his "palace," on proceeding to take possession of his see. Dr. Pepsy, the new Bishop of Worcester, is the prelate referred to, and the reason, assigned for shutting out the new bishop is an alleged claim on the estate of the old or late one. The alarm of the Spiritual Bench was but natural, seeing that it could not but flash on the minds of the most sagacious of the order that it might, if not looked to, be made a preciously bad precedent in the matter of episcopal succession. If one bishop could be excluded from, or kept out of his see, why not more? nay, why not all? And if this were to happen, what, in God's name, would become of all our bishops? The spiritual ornaments of the country might, if the principle of exclusion were once admitted, be swept away altogether. In a shorter time than could be easily imagined we should have no bishops at all—and then, Lord help us, what would become of us! It would be only necessary, as fast as one bishop died off, to take care that another did not get into his see. Without depriving a single prelate of his "vested rights," the work of annihilation might be effected; it would be enough to check the growth of the order. Preventing an increase would, in time, be equivalent to a violent rooting out. Dr. Pepsy, it seems, got into his see at last, either by paying his deceased spiritual brother's debts, or by some "pious device" with which we are not acquainted; so that the danger for the present has passed away. Still, as so awful an occurrence as keeping a bishop from his see does not happen every day, and is, moreover, apt to suggest curious thoughts as to the possibility of extending both the principle and the practice, it is not in the least surprising that our Church dignitaries should take the alarm, and ask themselves, now that the thing has had a beginning, where it may end? They may comfort themselves with the reflection that the season is not yet ripe for giving a decisive answer to that very curious question.—*Satirist, June 27.*

THE PANAMA ROUTE TO NEW ZEALAND, THE VISION OF COLUMBUS REALIZED.

[From the New Zealand Journal.]

The prospect of diminishing the length of time occupied by the New Zealand voyage has lately assumed a very definite character; and we apprehend we can scarcely gratify our readers more than by adding some details to the general statement contained in the Directors' Report.

Many of our readers are aware that the West India Steam Navigation Company have a contract with Government to carry the mails to the West Indies, by steam, for certain number of years. The steamships for this important service, now building at Northfleet, near Gravesend, are in a state of forwardness; and we believe the month of September will not pass away without witnessing the departure of one of them.

The Jamaica voyage is often performed by sailing-vessels in twenty-eight days; and it is not too much to expect that the time will be reduced by steam to twenty days, varying, perhaps, from eighteen to twenty-two.

This arrangement, combined with others now in actual progress, at once points out the practicability of establishing a line of communication with New Zealand by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific; and the Report announces that the Directors are fully alive to the subject, in the way of which there are now but few obstacles.

The distance from Jamaica to Puerto Bello, on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, is only 550 miles, or three days journey by steam. The West India Steam Navigation Company have expressed their willingness to complete this part of the line, (we adopt the American words,) so that the passage across the Isthmus and the Pacific voyage alone remain to be accounted for.

Across the Isthmus there are now several routes. The shortest distance is only thirty miles; but from Puerto Bello to Panama, on the Pacific coast, the distance is forty-two miles. There are several roads, but they are bad. Bad as they are, however, they are even in their unimproved states, quite practicable; and even if no change were to take place, a rough journey of forty miles would not be shrunk from to save nearly half the distance from New Zealand.

But the improvement of the Isthmus route is a perfectly practicable matter. In 1827, a gentleman of the name of Lloyd, who had served in Bolivar's personal staff, was employed to survey and report upon the probability of communication across the Isthmus by road or canal. This gentleman shows that a much more practicable route for a road exists than the direct line between Puerto Bello and Panama; and that the rivers Chagres, Trinidad, and Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and the Cnepo Chorrero and Grande on the Pacific side, afford ample means of constructing a canal route.*

On the Pacific coast of America steam is already established. From Panama to Lima, and thence to Valparaiso, steam boats run regularly; so that all that will remain to be done after the West India steam packets shall have commenced running, is to establish some regular mode of communication between Valparaiso or some other Chilian port and New Zealand. This is intended to be accomplished, not by means of two steam-boats, as hath been somewhat hastily stated, but by means of four compactly built fast-sailing brigs of about two hundred and forty tons burden, to keep up a monthly communication in connexion with the Valparaiso and Panama steamers, and thence across the Isthmus with the West India and English steamers.

There are two reasons for preferring sailing-vessels to steam. First in the infancy of communication between two countries, the trade and intercourse is seldom sufficiently extensive to bear the expense; and secondly, in this case there always prevails what sailors call a soldier's wind, or in other words, a northerly or southerly wind, either of which is a fair wind to the eastward as well as to the westward.

The course which we believe the New Zealand Company intends to adopt is, to offer a remunerating charter for a limited number of years to any enterprising house who will build four vessels for the purpose; in this way the Company will know the extent of their liability. It is calculated that, with the large number of passengers who now annually embark for one or other of the Australian ports, the Company will be enabled ultimately to remunerate themselves; but at all events, should their receipts fall short of their outlay, they will at least have had the satisfaction of contributing to a great revolution in navigation, and they will assuredly deserve the gratitude of every one of the Australian colonies.

The time occupied may be calculated as follows—

To Jamaica	20 days
To Puerto Bello	3
Across the Isthmus, and delays .	3
To Valparaiso	12
To New Zealand	35
	—
	73

The Jamaica voyage might sometimes be shorter or longer, and the others might also be similarly shortened or protracted by three or four days; but the probability is, that all would not be protracted during the same voyage, but that one would compensate the other. It is believed that the voyage would be seldom more than eighty days, and might occasionally be reduced to sixty-five.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRACTITIONERS.

The medical men of France have justly acquired a reputation for their skill in diagnosis and in morbid anatomy, which they have had abundant opportunities of cultivating, from the great facilities afforded in the examination of bodies after death, though of late years the English have been able to compute with them in this respect. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, and their assiduity and application in which I have already referred, their treatment of disease I conceive to be on the whole inferior to that of British practitioners who more especially excel in the management of acute disease. A great proportion of the French adopt a certain preconceived method of treatment, prescribing for the disease, without sufficiently considering the various modifications it may assume in different individuals, according to the age, sex, constitution, and other peculiarities; whereas the British practitioner takes the circumstances in individual case more into consideration, and varies the treatment accordingly. The French practitioner will often be better able to tell than the Englishman the particular organ affected, and the extent of the disease: but the nature of his treatment is unfortunately not frequently such as to enable him to verify, by post mortem examination, the accuracy of his diagnosis; whereas the British practitioner, though he may not be able so accurately to define the extent of the mischief, will more frequently cure his patient.—*Ibid.*

A LAWYER AWAKE.—Mr. Stone of Taunton, solicitor, retired to rest a few nights ago, but could not sleep through indisposition. He therefore occupied himself in reading a newspaper until two in the morning, when he extinguished his light, and soon afterwards heard a cough in his room. This alarmed him, and he continued to be awake for some time. At length, however, he fell asleep, but was roused in about ten minutes after, by hearing the newspaper rustle. He sprang up, and perceived a man creeping from under the bed, who eluded his grasp, and succeeded in getting clear off.—(Examiner.)

* Mr. Lloyd's notes will be found in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society; and his report on the levels of the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans respectively, and of the elevations of the Isthmus, will be found in the Philosophical Transactions for 1830, page 59.
+ Panama contains 11,000 inhabitants. We mention this to obviate the common impression that the country is entirely desert.