

dras the 20th of May, and both the Mauritius on the 15th of June, left St. Helena the 19th of August, and lay to off Ascension, where the Royal Marine Garrison was in good health, on the 25th of the same month. These ships brought specie on account of the Honourable the East-India Company, to the amount of one million sterling, in dollars, rupees, pagodas and moors: which has been since landed, and conveyed to the Bank of England; and both ships have come into the harbour to be paid off, their crews having been in commission more than four years. The Ganges is manned from His Majesty's late ship Liverpool, which was sold out of the service; she was bought at Bombay by a Persian Prince, for the purpose of being fitted out for the protection of the trade against the daring pirates in the Persian Gulf. We learn by these ships that tranquillity prevails throughout our extensive Indian possessions, and that the affairs of the India Company were never more prosperous. So much reduced are the now public expenses, that upwards of two millions of money have been transmitted home from the Treasury within a short time. The Marquis of Hastings was in good health. The Glasgow frigate, Captain Doyle, was refitting at Trincomalee, for the purpose of returning to Calcutta, and to bring the Noble Marquis to England, should he wish to leave his government previous to the arrival of a successor; and, in that case, General Sir Edward Paget was to proceed from Colombo to Calcutta, and assume the Com'd-in-Chief of all the troops in India and its dependencies. The squadron under Sir Henry Blackwood, were thus employed:—Leander, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Captain Charles Richardson, arrived at Trincomalee 15th May from Bombay, with part of the stores from the naval establishment at Bombay, which had been greatly reduced; the ships of the line which had been ordered to be built there by the Persian builders, of teak wood, are to be sent home in frame, that more employment might be given to our artisan at home in preference to the native builders in that country. The Ganges has, in consequence, brought the necessary timber for 1 line-of-battle ship, and part of another. Some of it is of uncommon fine dimensions, being 75 feet in length. The small frigates building at Cochinchina were nearly ready to be launched. The Tees, 28, Capt. Coe, which arrived at Trincomalee from England, on the 16th of May, sailed on the 24th with the dispatches she took out for Bengal, whither also the Curlew, 18, had sailed. The Sophia, 18, Captain French, was at Bombay; the Satellite, 18, Captain Gore, at Mocha; the Glasgow at Trincomalee; the Dauntless, at New S. Wales; Sir H. Blackwood had given orders to the squadron to assemble at Trincomalee by the 16th of July, as he expected Commodore Grant would then have arrived from England to take the command, and it was Sir Henry's intention thereupon to proceed to England. It was expected that the Leander would bring a freight of specie from Bengal.—The naval yard at Trincomalee was proceeding with; an extensive naval building was building there. The place was very unhealthy; Mr. Boyd, Surgeon of the present hospital, (formerly of the Leander,) died there on the 22d of May, of a fever, after 12 days illness, being the third chief medical officer who had died there within a short time. Mr. Dobie, of the Leander, has been appointed to succeed him. There has been no news from China since the Topaze left Macao: it was understood the East India Company's chief civil officers had requested that, to prevent the recurrence of any future disputes, no more ships of war might be sent to that quarter; as the Chinese always showed an amicable disposition towards the subjects of this country, the presence of ships of war there were not necessary. When the Topaze left the Mauritius, (15th of June,) the Menai, 26, Capt. F. Moresby, C. B. was lying there. She had taken three slave-traders from the Isle of Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel. The Island was healthy. The Hyperion frigate Capt. Lillierap, C. B. parted company from the Ganges and Topaze three degrees north of the Line, from Jamaica, she having been relieved at the Cape by Com. Nourse, in the Audromache. The Scaleby Castle (since arrived home) and Vansittart, from China: Florentia, with half a million of specie on account of the East India Company, from Bengal; the George Home and Hannab, free-traders, were lying at St. Helena, homeward bound.

Major-General Sir Pine Coffin, late second in command at St. Helena, had embarked on the Scaleby Castle. The following persons came home passengers in the Topaze:—Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief at Madras; Lieut. Norton, late of the Glasgow; Lieut. Cockell, late of the Leander, Mr. Lush, Deputy Provost Marshal at New South Wales; Mr. Bligh, from Colombo. Mr. Alexander Russel, Master of the Topaze, was unfortunately drowned off the Cape of Good Hope: he went aloft, during a heavy gale of wind, to perform a necessary service, when a sudden lurch of the ship threw him off the main yard into the sea, and he was never seen again. Mr. Smartley, second master of the Topaze, died on the 19th of May. The Topaze brought mails from all parts of India. The Topaze was actively employed four years in the East Indies, during which she lost the lamented Captain Lumley, and many other excellent officers; of all the officers only four Midshipmen have arrived home who went out in her from England. She was the first ship of war engaged with the enemy in our present King's reign. Her services in expelling the horde of daring pirates at Mocha, and Muscat, in the Persian Gulf, were of the most essential importance to the trade of that country, and in which we had to regret the loss of several brave officers and men. Lieut. Moriarty, who commanded the storming party at Mocha, and to whom the country is indebted for the success of the enterprise, was so severely wounded, as to be obliged to return to England; he has since happily recovered from his wounds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The arrivals from China of late have teemed with accounts of the penalties enforced upon ships for smuggling opium on shore contrary to the Edicts issued by the Chinese Government. This dispute, though forgotten during the affairs between the Topaze and the Chinese, has ended in three British and one American vessel, and a confiscation of their cargoes. By the following Edict, it appears, how that this sentence was subsequently repeated.

EDICT.

Papers issued by the Viceroy of Peking, Yuen Taquan, which passed through the Treasurer's Office, and the two local Magistrates of Pague and Hagan, to the Hong Merchants. "We, the Pague and Hagan Magistrates, on the 7th of the 11th Moon, of the 1st year of Tader Kwang, received an official document from the Pouchong Lye, saying, on the 6th of the 11th Moon I received from the Governor General of the two Provinces, Kwang Tang and Kwang See, the following document: The Hong Merchants have presented a Petition from several Foreign Merchants, craving a remission of the cruelty inflicted, &c. I, the Governor, therefore issued an order that Hagg's and other vessels, four in number, should each have half the value of their cargo confiscated to Government, agreeably to the usage of the interior. I designed to give them a loss to punish the loose scheming hearts of avaricious foreigners; and to insist on a penalty for their trading in a contraband commodity to the injury of our people, and I design to cause all foreign nations to hear it, and to know that not only foreign opium could not be sold, but that on account of it, correct commodities would be implicated in a loss, so that next year those who come to Canton to trade would not dare to smuggle it. I, the Governor, intend hereby to arouse a hundred by the punishment of one. By no means was it the cause that the noble, magnificent, and palace-like Celestial Empire needed this petty, trifling confiscation; I find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed in an extreme degree; that the Merchants *our* out, as under the agonies of a head-ache, their supplications, and I find that Hagg and the others brought goods to the amount of 200,000 taels, that the confiscation required 100,000; and further it is said these foreigners have partners, and that their whole capital is but a trifling sum, and also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them. Therefore as the Celestial Empire keeps its bounds on men from remote parts, and unite equally gracious acts and stern majesty, I, the Governor, in humble imitation of the great Em-

peror towards foreigners, now exercise clemency to those persons on their first offence, and allow that to confiscate half of their cargoes be remitted; but let the whole cargoes be rejected. Now Hagg's ship, and the other ships have been long in the port, and have sold half of their cargoes; and the Imperial order, to reject the whole cannot be carried into effect. But if the profits of the already sold half of the cargo be given them, it will be a violation of the Imperial order, and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient. Therefore let the former order given by me, concerning the unsold part of the cargo be carried into force, and the whole of it be rejected; and respecting that which has been delivered, let it devolve on the Hong merchants to calculate justly how much the cost is, and how much his profit: let them give back the cost to purchase goods with, but not to allow them to buy tea, or rhubarb, nor let them (as before decided) take away the goods, but have them sent in some other ship three months after they leave Port. The profits of the said half shall be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer and be applied for the use of Government. Thus the case will lie to foreigners the same, whether their goods have been sold or unsold, and the Imperial order to reject the whole will be complied with. I, the Governor, have obeyed the Imperial order, and have still exercised clemency on account of this being the first offence of these several ships; hereafter, if the foreign ships of any nation again offend, they cannot claim clemency, nor an exemption from confiscation. I pass this to the Treasurer, that he may unite with the criminal Judge, and order the two local magistrates to command the Hong merchants to obey, speedily and strictly, the tenor of this, and furthermore, let a strict watch be kept up to prevent any of the least possible quantity of tea or rhubarb being smuggled out of the port. As to one of the four ships, viz. Cowpland's ship Emily, of Baltimore, she contained 1000 catties of foreign gin, worth scarcely any thing, and it paid for the port charges upwards of 1,400 taels; from which it appears, that the said ship came for no other purpose but to sell opium. Infinitely detestable! Rightly did Heaven send down punishment, and cause Francis Terranorea to commit a crime, for which he was strangled. This ship should be punished most severely; only as the three ships, Hagg's and the others, have had clemency extended to them, I shall remit the sentence on all equally, and shall with her, as with the others, inflict a little punishment. In a word (as before said) the Celestial Empire permits tea, rhubarb, &c. to be sold, to keep alive the people of the said nations. Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than ten thousand times ten thousand. How substantial a favor is this! Yet these foreigners feel no gratitude, nor wish to render a recompense, but smuggle in opium, which poisons the Empire. When this conduct is referred to the heart, it must be disquieted; when referred to reason it is contrary to it. In broad day on earth there is the Royal Law—in the shades after death are Gods and Demons. These foreign ships pass on immense oceans, go through gales of winds, boisterous seas, and unknown dangers, entirely preserved by the condescending protection of the central Gods; and therefore they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection, to bitter repentance, and to reformation, and alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct. Then will the winds be fair, and waves stilled, and they will for ever receive the gracious bounty of the Celestial Empire. Let the Hong merchants, in obedience to this Edict, carefully and minutely inculcate its contents to all foreign ships going away to their own country, and to all supercargoes, requiring them to know and understand it. I, the Pouchong Lye, having received from the Governor the above quoted Document, transfer it to the local Magistrate to carry it into effect. Disobedience will involve great and heavy consequences. Haste on! haste on!

"TOU KWANG.
Second Year, First Month,
Eighth Day."
NOVEMBER 5.
A near connection of the Duke of Wellington, has, it is said, received a letter from his Grace, which states, that he is perfectly recovered from the pains in his head, and that he was never in his life in the enjoyment of better health than at present.
The following is an extract of a letter

from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated the 7th ult.:"The Swedes have settled their differences with the Emperor of Morocco, by correspondence from hence; but the Emperor will not receive back the Consul."

FRANKFORT, OCT. 21.

Our readers remember the vain efforts made by Lord Strangford just before he set out for Vienna, to induce the Porte to renew the diplomatic negotiations with Russia, and that the Ottoman government formally refused. It is now said that after an extraordinary Divan, to which 53 persons were summoned, the Reis Effendi addressed a very important Note to the Ministers of Austria, France, and Prussia, in which the reasons are explained that induced the Sultan to reject every proposal leading to a renewal of the Porte of the ancient relations with Russia.

IRELAND.

The accounts from the South of Ireland are not of a nature to create much alarm. With the exception of a few outrages in Westmeath, Kilkenny, where a murder has been committed, and Tipperary, the system does not appear to wear that formidable character which people were disposed to apprehend. In Tipperary there has been a meeting of the magistrates at Cashel, at which the Earl of Glengall moved a series of resolutions, the object of which was to place a part of the country under the Insurrection Act. The resolutions gave rise to some debate, but were ultimately agreed to. The Irish government have forbidden the dressing of the Statue of King William on the 4th of November, this day, and every attempt to violate the prohibition will, on the part of the Executive Government, be resisted by force, and punished as an infraction of the laws.

Strange reports are circulated with respect to Congress. The return of the Emperor of Russia to his own empire is spoken of three days before the intended period. A Journal gives a letter from Vienna of the 21st, which says—The Emperor of Austria, it is said, will return sooner to his capital than was intended, and the affairs which were to become the objects of deliberation at Congress, will be terminated at Vienna by the Ministers who are actually assembled in Italy. We do not know the reason of these sudden changes.

Several remarkable arrests are reported to have taken place at Verona, Padua, and Venice.

The greatest vigilance has been recommended with respect to travellers, and several places are mentioned which they are not permitted to enter.

PARIS, OCT. 31.

Intelligence from Saumur of the 27th instant, gives the details of an attempt to assassinate Lieutenant Wolfel, who arrested General Bertron. M. Wolfel was on the visiting service, (visiting the town gates, &c.) he was followed by several individuals, and as he was turning a corner, the assassin stabbed him in the left breast with a poniard. He staggered and fell against the wall, but immediately recovering his strength, he endeavoured to pursue the murderer, who soon got out of his sight. The buckle of his sword belt saved his life.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 23d, contains the following news:—An extraordinary courier from Madrid, passed through our town the day before yesterday, is, they say the bearer of information that 8000 Portuguese have entered Spain by the Algarves. It is said they are going to occupy the province of Andalusia, to facilitate the march of the Spanish forces to the frontiers of the Pyrenees.

A letter from the frontiers of Spain, of Oct. 22d, in the Bordeaux Indicator, announces that the French troops are approaching the frontiers—that the Marechal de Camp St. Hilaire, will immediately transfer his head quarters to St. Jean de Leoz, where the 9th regiment of light infantry will take up its station.

LONDON, NOV. 2.

The King of Portugal has at length unequivocally expressed his disapprobation, real or assumed, of the conduct of his son. He has forbidden by a decree, dated Oct. 8th, the customary rejoicings on the birth day of the Prince Royal.

HAMBURG, Oct. 29.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the