

Edward Wix preached in a very impressive manner on the subject of Confirmation, from the 9th chap. Acts, 6th verse; after which about Seventy persons received the holy rite of Confirmation from His Lordship.

Yesterday his Lordship visited the Madrass School in Chatham, and expressed himself highly gratified with the progress which the scholars were making in the respective branches of their education.

His Lordship will sail again to day, and the shortness of his stay will be regretted by all who have had an opportunity of witnessing his affability and suavity of manners.

#### DEATH OF LORD GIFFORD.—

On Monday last about 6 o'clock in the morning, Lord Gifford the Master of the Rolls, died at his house, on the Marine Parade, Dover. His Lordship had returned to Dover about ten days previous, and was much indisposed on his journey. An inflammation in the bowels took place on Saturday, which continued in spite of every exertion to stop its progress, until Monday morning, when death put a stop to his Lordship's severe sufferings.

#### EAST INDIES.

##### BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY

MONDAY, APRIL 24.—We publish from the Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary, the following intelligence relative to the peace with the Government of Ava, and the latest proceedings in the Burmese territories:—

##### PEACE WITH AVA.

At a late hour last night the Enterprise reached Calcutta, having on board His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mangles, the return of whom to Calcutta is the consequence of a conclusion of the peace with the Burmese. The public dispatches announcing the ratification of the treaty were forwarded by Colonel Tidy and Capt. Snodgrass, on board the Alligator, which left Rangoon a week before the Enterprise arrived, and may be therefore hourly expected. The Arachne sailed at the same time for Madras. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this important and satisfactory event. After leaving Pagahmchew, Sir Archibald Campbell was met by repeated messengers of the King, offering terms short of those demanded, which were

were of course rejected. At last however, when the army was within four day's march of the capital, Mr. Price again made his appearance, bringing with him the treaty ratified by the King, and paid down the stipulated sum of 25 lacs; the remainder to be paid in the manner previously determined on. The Prisoners were given up, and amongst them was Mr. Gouger. In addition to the southern provinces of Tavai and Mergui, we are to retain Martaban, to the east of the Sanloon, or Martaban river. The ratification of the treaty took place in the end of Feb.

The troops commenced their return on the 4th of March, by water and had all arrived at Rangoon. Six European regiments had been embarked, besides the Bengal artillery, when the Enterprise left. Some of the transports, with His Majesty's 13th, 38th, and 41st, had sailed, and was expected that they would be withdrawn by the middle of May.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following additional particulars:—

The treaty was confirmed on the 24th of February. The treasure, consisting of rupees and gold and silvers bars, is on board the Alligator.

A party from the camp paid a visit to the capital, and were received by the king with every honour. Mr. Crawford had gone to Martaban in the Diana steam vessel.

A battalion with all the elephants, and attended by two Burmese Chiefs, have proceeded from Jembewghewn to Aracan, via Aen; the road is now acknowledged to be a very good one. Another detachment had proceeded from Prome to Saddoway.

*India Gazette Extraordinary, April 5.*

An express which left Calcutta on the 9th inst. reached Bombay early yesterday morning. The following general order was consequently published, announcing the conclusion of peace with Ava:—

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT, NO. 129, OF 1826.

*Bombay Castle, 23d April 1826.*

This order announced the conclusion of the peace, and ordered a Royal salute and three volleys to be fired at all the military stations.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA  
*Extract from the Bombay Courier of the 22d of April 1826.*

Our readers throughout India will receive with satisfaction

sentiment of grief, the intelligence that the earthly career of our beloved and revered Bishop terminated at Trichinopoly, on the morning of Monday the 3d instant (April.) His Lordship had reached that place on Saturday morning, and on the following day had preached, and held a confirmation in the evening; after which, he delivered another discourse, concluding with a solemn and affecting farewell to the congregation.

On Monday at an early hour his Lordship visited a congregation of native Christians, and on his return went into a bath, as he had done on the two preceding days. He was there seized with an apoplectic fit; and when his servant alarmed at the length of his stay, entered the bathing room, he found that life was extinct. Medical aid was immediately procured, but was wholly unavailing.

#### Horrid Murder—Sanguinary proceedings of the Dutch in Bencoolen.

On the 4th of January last, a native of the name of Joe, in a fit of insanity, wounded with a spear his wife and another woman, a relative, and likewise attempted to stab several persons; but happily, they succeeded in escaping from the unfortunate wretch. The news soon got wind, when the Magistrate proceeded to the spot, accompanied by his police peons, all of whom were armed, although he himself was defenceless. Mr. Williams the magistrate spoke to the maniac, and asked him for his weapon, when he replied in English, "Go away, or I shall kill you." He still persisted in his demand, when the wretch said do you want it? repeating the question three times, and immediately jumping from a viranda about five feet high stabbed Mr. Williams in the belly, and the arm, threatening destruction every where. The dastardly police peons fled in the moment of danger. Mr. Williams lingered until the following morning, when he died. The Governor on hearing of the affair, sent a party to shoot the assassin. He had however been previously shot by some of the natives in that place; when he fell he was secured and brought to the green fronting the Governor's house, where without any trial or inquiry he was immediately hanged by his neck, and shortly afterwards buried in this place.

When he was cut down and removed to the usual place of execution, where he remained for two days. The native's two sons who were living in the interior were ordered to be confined in gaol. A few days afterwards as one of the Dutch servants was proceeding on duty to Cellebar, he was shot at in the middle of the day, but received no injury. This place is in a state of ferment, and God only knows what will be the result. Within the last ten days no less than four persons have been murdered.

The Bengal Government authorised the Company's Agent here, to send to Singapore such caffrees as were desirous of leaving the place. These people were formerly slaves of the East India Company, but had been liberated—indeed they called themselves by the way of pre-eminence Company's servants, and were to receive a moderate pension at Singapore although none would be granted to them here. These poor devils, ever since the arrival of the Dutch, have been almost starving for want of employment, and nothing but British charity has saved many from an untimely death. The whole of the Caffrees accepted with joy the offer made to them; but when the Dutch governor heard of it, he said that no one should take them away at the Company's expense, although they might transport themselves if they pleased at their own. Thus these poor people are actually left to starve here, although it is expressly declared in the 14th Art. of the late Treaty with the Dutch, that for the space of six years from the date of it, viz. until March, 1830, the inhabitant of this and other places may remove without any questions being made. This however is not the only infraction of the Treaty for they are forming new settlements every where. They have laid heavy duties on English goods, while they themselves pay little on their own, notwithstanding it was agreed otherwise by the Treaty.

Discontent pretails every where in Sumatra, and so arbitrary are the proceedings of the Dutch, that I fear there will be a revolt. Not a single Court for trial of offences has been held since this place was given over to the Dutch, now ten months, altho' it was usual to hold one once a week during the time the English were here. All trade is at a stand although the place is in want of every thing.