

sult of his caprices, although to any one who will take the trouble of examining the dates, &c., it will soon become evident that the acts most condemned were all undertaken and carried into execution with the privity and sanction of at least some members of the British government, although the directors of the East India Company may have been supposed to have been left in ignorance. Hence also the rumour got up by a certain party in Bombay, though against all probability, that Scinde and the Indus were once again to be placed under the odious yoke of the Ameers.

Prior to his departure Lord Ellenborough was entertained publicly by the officers of the army at Calcutta, and he then declared that his chief regret on quitting India arose from his separation from the military service, which he highly prized. He embarked on the 1st of August, on board the steamer *Tenassrim*, and immediately started for Suez. Every effort was making to stop the subscription got up to have a testimonial erected of him.

The rainy season in the north west provinces prevented all military movements. It was stated at Agra, that Sir Henry Hardinge was about to undertake a journey to Allahabad, whither the Lieutenant Governor of the north western provinces was about to proceed in order to meet him. It appears probable that the new Governor General will not content himself until he shall have visited the principal military stations in those provinces. As he is freed from the minor regulations of the government of any of the presidencies it is highly probable he will carefully examine the details of the army.

The mutiny of the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which had been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, had produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Scinde. The colors were taken from the regiment, and the trial of the 40 ringleaders of the mutiny is going on with the greatest care; it had commenced on the 22d of July, at Sukkur.

A small expedition sent to attack a fort called Burchuree, 36 miles west of Khangaur, had been obliged by the great heat to retreat back to Khangaur. Sheer Mohomed was still at large in the mountainous district, but he was not able to collect forces sufficient to do any injury.

The news from the Punjab represents that country a prey to anarchy and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. Heera Singh does not appear to be fixed in his power, and expectation was afloat of the great commotions agitating the Sikhs in the month of October next, at the time of the great Hindoo festival of the Dussera, when all the states are in the practice of making war against their enemies. The British Indian government is the chief object of the Sikhs' hatred; and if credit will be given to the rumours current on their frontiers, that spirit is fomented by intrigues that take their origin from Persia and Russia. Dost Mahomed, and his infamously notorious son, Abbar Khan, have formed alliances (the latter a matrimonial one) with Yar Mahomet, the usurper of the sovereignty of Herat, while they are also making arrangements with Herat Singh for aiding the Sikhs in case of a conflict with the British, with a large army, in the hope of conquering and plundering the north of India. These intrigues are well known, and cannot fail to influence the future policy of Sir Henry Hardinge: for however pledged he may be to avoid dispute with the Sikhs, circumstances more powerful than his promises are likely to force him into a war. It is therefore highly probable that Sir Henry Hardinge, like all prudent men, will not wait for an invasion of the British territory, in order to make effective preparations for the approaching emergency. The rulers of Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat, are described as acting with more unanimity than ever known before, and Heera Singh, notwithstanding the difficulties of his government, is eager to side with, and be supported by, those chieftains. It is, therefore, an absurdity to suppose that in India the British government can govern by a merely passive system. There is by far more security in the practice of rapid conquests, which awes the natives into submission.

Another report stated that Yar Mahomed had driven away the Persians, who contemplated an attack on his city. It was said also that the Wullee of Khoolum was preparing at the head of a considerable force to invade the dominions of Dost Mahomed. The cause of the dispute is said to be the abduction of a youth of great beauty, who belonged to the Wullee, but whom the Dost detained

since last year, when he came on a visit to Cabul.

In Gwalior there were some intrigues respecting the command of the Jhinsee troops, who had mutinied against their chief Bulevunt Rao, on account of his great oppressions. It was said that an uncle of the young Maharajah would obtain the command.

Hundekund was tranquil, and great praise was bestowed on the police battalions, and especially on the portion of them under the orders of Major Ferris, for their activity and energy in putting down the disturbances, and arresting the numerous Dacoits that used to infest these districts, before the measures introduced by Lord Ellenborough led to those favorable results.

The succession to the throne of Holkar at Indore, has been settled by the elevation to it of a son of Rhow Holkar, who had married a daughter of Hurree Rao Holkar. The young Maharajah has assumed the name of Tookajee Holkar, and promises well. He is described as a manly boy, and has conciliated the good will of the people.

There was considerable satisfaction felt at Bombay in consequence of the mails from London having arrived there in 28 days and 16 hours, and it was expected that the voyage would be performed in much less time by powerful vessels when placed on that station.

London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 28.

We find the following in the *Gazette de France*:—"Certain persons, whom we know to be well informed, have assured us that a treaty has really been signed between England and Russia. No event could be more serious in its consequences."

The *Semaphore de Marsilles* of the 23d instant brings news from Algiers of the 20th. The grand banquet given by the city to Marshal Bugeaud took place on the 16th. Upwards of 500 persons sat down at a table in the form of a horse-shoe, which was laid in the grand square. It is superfluous to remark that the trophies captured at Isly figured among the decorations displayed at the patriotic feast. After the cloth had been removed, toasts were proposed to the King! to the conqueror of Isly! to the army and the navy!

The *Semaphore* states, that Marshal Bugeaud had demanded that Abd-el-Kader should be sent to a seaport of Morocco, so that a French consul might constantly watch his movements.

The *Algerie* publishes the following letter, addressed by the King to the Prince de Joinville, and which was posted up on board the vessels of the squadron under his orders:—

"September 11.
The King, on hearing of the success obtained under the walls of Tangier and Mogador, has been pleased to instruct the Rear-Admiral in command of the squadron to transmit to it a mark of his satisfaction.

"The Rear-Admiral is happy to have it in his power to fulfil that duty, and hastens to place in order of the day the following letter written by his Majesty:—

"The King to the Prince de Joinville.
Leully, Thursday, Aug. 29.

"My dear and most beloved Son,—I thank God for having preserved you amidst the dangers you so nobly braved, and for permitting that I address through you to the squadron under your command my personal congratulations and the expression of the national gratitude for the new laurels which it has added to our flag.

"In congratulating our brave seamen for having displayed that French valour which never fails to respond to the appeal of the country, I take pride to myself that you restrained their ardour until the moment when the justice of our cause imposed upon us the duty to have recourse to arms.

"I saw with delight the simultaneous efforts of our army and navy crowned with such brilliant success, and it is particularly grateful to me that my son should have led our seamen to victory.

"I embrace you my dear son, with all the effusion of my heart.

Louis Philippe,
F. D'Orleans.

The Rear Admiral Commanding.

October 3.

GREECE.
Opening of the Session of the Greek Chambers.

On the 19th of September the Greek Chambers opened their session, when King Otho proceeded to state to the Chamber of Representatives, and read the subjoined speech:—

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives and Senate,

"Through the joint exertions of the Crown and nation the foundations of the Constitution have been laid. Through the same exertions the institutions of the country will be lawfully developed and improved. May Providence protect and defend our joint labors.

"The relations between foreign powers and me are most amicable, and it is a great satisfaction to me to be enabled to inform you of it; but we are particularly indebted to the powers that have zealously seconded us in our struggles, that have afforded us real support, and effected and protected our independence. My ministers will lay before you a report upon the state of the administration and finances; and, whilst observing the utmost economy, they will demand of you the means of carrying on the public service, and of securing our future welfare.

"We shall not neglect the claims of our glorious past. We shall likewise duly provide for the splendour of our holy religion. We shall uphold it, and develop it as well as public instruction by a complete organization. We shall also bestow due attention on the completing and improving the army in such way as may best ensure the safety of the State, and the execution of the laws.

"It will be your province, Gentlemen, to assist my Government by affording it those lawful means so that the administration of the affairs of the State may not encounter difficulties detrimental both to public and private interests.

"Laws will be submitted to your consideration, the object of which will be to render individual liberty inviolate, and to confer on our flag the respect due to us. My ministers will also submit to your attentive consideration laws calculated to improve agriculture, commerce, and our shipping.

"The development of the code of laws, and the adaptation of them to the state of the nation, will be the first object you have to attend to in the present station.

"Believe me, gentlemen, I feel the deepest and most patriotic emotion on this solemn day, when I consider the great importance of the questions that are about to engage your attention, and the immense influence your decisions will exercise over the welfare of Greece.

"Let us, therefore, by acting together with sincerity and prudence, strive to maintain and improve that which you have won by your heroic deeds and immense sacrifices.

"Let us endeavor to obliterate all recollections of past melancholy events; let only emulation, a laudable and patriotic emulation, to promote the prosperity of our country, survive them, and with a persevering will, let us pursue the right and regular course, which can alone lead our beloved country unto felicity and glory.

"Such is the ardent wish of my heart; my whole life shall be devoted to the defence of our liberties, and the advancement of the welfare of the nation; in the accomplishment of which exalted task I claim your co-operation. Let us all implore the Almighty to vouchsafe his support to our common efforts.

"I now declare the session of the chambers for the present year opened."

INDIA.

The intelligence by the India mail is not of much political interest; all that is deserving of notice, we were enabled to publish yesterday. The accounts from Scinde, continue satisfactory, as regards the health of the troops and the general condition of the inhabitants. The Indus had risen to a very great height this season, but no bad effects are apprehended. Severe thunder storms had occurred at Hyderabad, and other parts of the country which, though doing considerable damage to property, have had the beneficial effect of clearing the atmosphere, and, being accompanied with heavy falls of rain—fears having been entertained of a drought—much good is likely to result from them. The accounts from the Punjab are much the same in nature to those formerly sent. Heerah Singh continues his warlike preparations, and, on the whole, seems quite at home during the absence of the more turbulent spirits among the soldiery, whose excesses in the country districts he is wholly incapable of suppressing. The return of the troops to Lahore he has but too good reason to fear, and then doubtless may commence that scene of anarchy and confusion which has been so long dreaded. A quarrel has likewise occurred between the two powerful governors of Eman-ooddeen and Dewan Sewan Mull, and the troops under their respective commands were extremely eager to commence hostilities. It is generally believed that a

demonstration will be made by us by October at latest, but nothing official has yet transpired. The accounts from Affghanistan possess no interest. In Gwalior affairs are getting smoothly on, and the intelligence from other parts of the country is every way pleasing.

The English funds are firm to day at advanced prices, purchases being freely made both by speculators and investors.

Blair Athol, Monday.—Great preparations are going on for the departure of the Court, which will take place at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Several baggage waggons, guarded by Athol Highlanders, with bright clarmores and targets, left Blair Athol this morning for Dundee.

Her Majesty will stop at Dunkeld, and go over the beautiful grounds around the unfinished mansion, which was commenced by the Duke of Athol. The detachments of Scots Greys have already arrived at their respective quarters along the road to Dundee.

The *Timber Trade*.—Liverpool, Sept. 30.—The imports this month, although exceeding that of the same one last year, exhibits, on the aggregate, a very great deficiency, the whole imports since the 1st of February being 128 vessels, 59, 290 tons, against 205 vessels, 96,416 tons, in 1843, or 37,126 tons less, the arrivals from Quebec being 25, 154 tons short, and from St. John and the lower ports 11, 172, tons. The demand continues very good.

Ireland.—Dublin, October 1.—It was rumoured this morning that her Excellency's (Lady Hetsbury's) illness, had terminated fatally, but on enquiry at the castle, it was ascertained that the report was unfounded. The disease under which her ladyship suffers is gastric fever, and I regret to add there is little, if any hope of her recovery.

The Paris Constitutional says: "M. Guizot has been indisposed for the last six days with an attack of the larynx, which has caused some uneasiness. He was better yesterday, and it is hoped that he will be able to undertake the journey to England."

Upon this paragraph a Paris letter observes: "M. Guizot has been rather seriously indisposed, but his health has within the last two or three days materially improved. He will certainly accompany the King to England, for which purpose he will leave Paris for Eu on Sunday next. Louis Philippe takes his departure, not to-morrow, as most of the papers affirm, but on Thursday. Neither the Queen nor any of the Princesses will accompany him to England. It is believed that of his family his youngest son will alone be of the party."

The *State of Italy*.—Trieste, Sept. 13.

The reports from Naples continue to be unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the most diligent unremitting pursuit, the military forces have not yet succeeded in destroying the armed bands which infest the northern parts of the country. Many soldiers have already lost their lives by the balls of these freebooters, and only very lately a small detachment of the King's troops was cut down in an ambuscade. It would be impossible for those bands to maintain themselves so long if they did not find sufficient support in the country itself. Arrests have of late again become more numerous, and some even among the military, where traces have been discovered of participation in criminal associations. No better is the aspect of affairs in the dominions of the Pope. There also small armed bands continue to carry on a guerilla warfare with the troops of the government, and the malcontents in the Romanga, and in the March of Ancona, keep the Papal authorities in a perpetual state of alarm. The visit of the Imperial family has brought to our town delegates from nearly all the Italian states, whose presence as generally supposed, is taken advantage of by Prince Metternich to hold confidential consultations upon the position of Italian affairs, and the means of combating the revolution.—*Cologne Gazette*.

Alderman Gibbs has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Active measures are being taken in Birmingham for compelling the manufacturers there to consume the smoke arising from the working of their engines.

The *Courier Francais* states that there are now building in the different French ports 23 ships of the line, 19 frigates, two brigs, three schooners, and 10 transports and store-ships, besides six steam-frigates of 450 550 horse-power, 11 steam corvettes of 220 to 320 horse power, and seven smaller steam ships of 80 to 160 horse power.