

PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

Letter from the Bishop of Jerusalem.

We extract the following from his Lordship's letter of August 1, 1842:— "Although I feel very unequal to much writing, I am unwilling to let the mail leave without adding a few lines to the full reports which are forwarded by this post from different members of the mission, particularly from Mr. Nicolayson. I feel sure you will all sympathize with us when you hear of the sick house we have had during the last month. Every one of my household, excepting only the native servants, has had an attack of fever, more or less severe. The children and the English servants have quite recovered, but Mrs. Alexander and myself are but very slowly gaining strength, this having been my second attack. This is the trying season. We are obliged to leave our house for change of air; but the only abode we can find during that time is an old convent, about two miles from Jerusalem; we hope to go there to-morrow. We cannot be sufficiently thankful for having all got through it so well; and we may hope that it will better prepare us for standing the climate in future."

Letter from the Rev. J. Nicolayson.

"Ordination of the Rev. J. Mühleisen as Priest.—Yesterday, July 31st (tenth Sunday after Trinity), our reverend Bishop performed for the first time the higher function of his episcopal office, in conferring upon Mr. Mühleisen the sacred office of the priesthood. This solemn service was not only administered by his Lordship in his peculiarly impressive manner, but with a depth of emotion and strength of feeling that almost overcame him, and must, with the Divine blessing, have a lasting effect, not only on the candidate himself, but on all who witnessed it. It brought up before my soul the sacred vows and solemn obligations of the ministry, with a force greater, perhaps, than when first I was permitted to take them upon myself in the midst of a throng of brother candidates. The solemnity and interest of this was enhanced also by the fact, that the Gentile brother thus consecrated to the office of an ambassador for Christ, is to proceed immediately on the same mission as that on which St. Philip (one of the first evangelists) was first especially sent, to the first convert from that very nation to whom this strongly these circumstances unite in recalling the prophetic promise: 'Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands.' (May it be the 'hands' of her invigorated faith towards Christ, and the 'hand' of fellowship with this re-planted branch of his universal Church on Mount Zion!) This was most feelingly dwelt upon and well illustrated by our brother, just ordained to this charge, and in his sermon at the German service in the afternoon, taking the history of St. Philip and the Ethiopian Eunuch for his text. (Acts viii. 26-40.)"

RECOVERY OF THE BISHOP AND HIS FAMILY.

From a Letter written by Dr. Macgoon.

August 1.—It gives me much pleasure to state, that yesterday the Bishop and his whole family were able to attend divine service, and returned thanks to Almighty God for his late mercies vouchsafed to them."

EMIGRATION.—By the report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, it appears that the emigrants from the United Kingdom, during the six months ending July 5, 1842, amount to 104,307, being 24,913 over the corresponding six months of the preceding year. Free emigration to New South Wales has been entirely suspended, through want of funds; it has recommenced to Van Dieman's Land; it has begun to Western Australia, one ship having gone out; it continues to New Zealand: it has increased 20,000 to the United States, and more than 15,000 to the British Colonies in North America. Altogether, the decrease to the Australian colonies is 10,455.

THE TARIFF.—We have in Birmingham American hams, equal in every respect to the best English, at 5d. per lb.; and excellent pork at 4d. The price of fresh meat cannot long stand under such a competition. In the south of Scotland we see the best beef, which not very long ago was 8d., has fallen to 5d.; and mutton and lamb to 4d. and 5d.—Birmingham Journal.

At a meeting of the Spitalfields weavers in the Bethnal-green-road, upon the subject of the late frauds committed by the Custom-house officers on silks and other articles, it was stated that in the article of silk alone, the revenue had been defrauded of nearly £1,000,000.

At the Lambeth-street police-office, London, on the 7th inst., Miss M. Layell, the daughter of a gentleman holding a high situation in the Excise, was held to bail in two sureties of £250 each, to appear again to answer to a charge of being accessory before the fact in uttering a forged bill of exchange for £100.

Two announcements have been published respecting the Bank of Manchester, which may be considered to amount to an explosion. One is a call on the shareholders for £2 per share—the shares are but £10 each,—and the other proclaims the late manager, Mr. Burdekin, to have absconded on the discovery of some irregular transactions with accommodation bills.

The Chinese appear to be improving in their knowledge of the art of war. We may mention, as one proof, among many, of the fact, that when our troops first disembarked in China, the guns of the Chinese were clumsily mounted on logs of wood, in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their either elevating or depressing them. They have since attained the art of manufacturing as good gun-carriages as our own, and have almost wholly abandoned their wooden blocks; they have, moreover, acquired much greater dexterity in the use of their guns.

THE LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—COLONIAL SHIPPING.—There is an immense falling off this year in the shipping employed in the timber trade between Liverpool and the North American colonies. The amount so employed in the year ending on the 1st of February, 1842, was 174,948 tons, whilst the amount which has arrived since that time is only 40,036 tons. Very little more is expected during the winter months, so that the diminution in shipping will be nearer two-thirds than one-half, and that of timber in the same proportion. This great falling off has been partly occasioned by the recent change in the timber duties, but still more by the immense importation of 1842, and the cessation of all descriptions of building, owing to the distress of the country. We are glad, however, to learn, that the decrease in the importations is beginning to produce some improvement in prices. The glut of colonial-built ships still continues, the Brunswick Dock being crowded with large vessels of that description, most of which are unsaleable, at present, at any price; but, as the building of ships had almost ceased in the colonies, they would soon recover some part of their value, if trade should at all revive.

The statement of the quarter's revenue, ending Oct. 10, was published on the 11th instant. It is very unfavorable, and has given rise to much discussion, there being a falling off in the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, of £67,473, notwithstanding the fact of upwards of £300,000 of the quarter's proceeds having been realised from the Income Tax, which is an entirely new source of revenue, and an unusually large sum having been derived from the altered duties on the importation of foreign corn. The decrease on the excise is £434,831; on stamps, £101,224; on taxes, £142,733. In the customs, which include the duties on corn, there is an increase of £206,760; and on the post-office there is an increase of £52,000. On the year ending the 10th of October, 1842, as compared with that ending October 10, 1841, there is an increase of £355,981. The increase on the customs is £171,278; in the post-office, £165,000; and in miscellaneous, £177,803. On the year there is a decrease in the excise of £733,448; on stamps, £189,712; on taxes, £62,233; and on crown lands, £11,000.

The special commission have already passed sentences on many individuals who were the physical agents in the late riots. Imprisonment with hard labour for nine, twelve, or fifteen months, according to the degrees of guilt, in minor cases, and in cases of greater magnitude, where destruction or burning of property, or pillage, had been proved, transportation for fifteen years, and in some instances for life, have been the punishments awarded. The leading chartists, who were in custody on charges of misdemeanour, have traversed and been admitted to bail.

The news from Canada by the Great Western, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin to the Attorney-Generalship of East and West Canada, has taken the people by surprise, and among the politicians has caused the utmost excitement. The leading London Journals have been discussing the subject with much freedom, and some of them have made loud denunciations against Sir Charles Bagot. We have elsewhere given a letter upon this subject,

from our London Correspondent, which leads to the inference that Sir Charles has only obeyed orders in the appointments which have called forth such loud denunciations.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.—At a meeting of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society, held on Tuesday week, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who was associated with Colonel Mudge in the British Commission to survey the disputed North-eastern Boundary, both under the late and the present Administration, entered into a hearty defence of the Ashburton treaty. There were, he said, three courses open to the British government,—to adhere to the extreme right of Great Britain, at the risk of endangering peace; to have another reference, costly, and perhaps delaying the question for eight or ten years, and leaving us, after all, in a position that we had ever occupied; and lastly, a compromise. He had himself suggested the last course to Lord Aberdeen, although believing that the suggestion was quite unnecessary to that experienced statesman. Mr. Featherstonhaugh vindicated the particular provisions of the treaty, as advantageous to both countries.

Amongst the novel imports under the new tariff, there was this week an importation of 137 live geese from Norway. They were quickly disposed of at 3s. 6d. each.

NOVEL SCENE OF COMBAT.—Two of the divers employed in removing the remainder of the wreck of the Royal George having had a struggle for the possession of a portion of the wreck, which each was eager to slung, commenced a regular battle at the bottom of the ocean. In the course of the affray, one of them was hauled up a short distance, when a blow from his shoe broke one of the lenses in the helmet of his antagonist. The latter was immediately drawn up, just in time to save his life. As the affray was occasioned by a spirit of emulation, the offence was overlooked by the officers, and the men are reconciled. Certainly, if any thing could cool a man's courage, one would suppose the bottom of the sea might do so, but even this does not seem to be necessarily the case.

GRACE DARLING.—This heroic girl is now residing with her father in the romantic town of Alnwick, in Northumberland. Though she is at present living, I cannot, I regret, add that she is in possession of good health; indeed, the inhabitants of Alnwick say, that she is "come there to die." Judging from her appearance, I fear the "consummation" predicted by them is, alas! not far from accomplishment. Mr. Darling himself is a man seemingly of much greater respectability than would be supposed from his appearance in the various engravings descriptive of the wreck of the Forfarshire. He himself states, that so hopeless did he consider the attempt to save the sufferers, that, but for the very strenuous solicitations of his daughter, he would have deemed the attempt futile. The circumstance of the late Mr. Yates having offered Grace Darling a considerable sum of money, if she would sit in a mimic boat, and be drawn about the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, is well known in the locality of her present residence; and her refusal thus to render herself a public spectacle has tended to raise her yet higher in the estimation of her friends and neighbours.—Correspondent of the Times.

Michael Brady, a groom in the service of the Rev. A. Healey, of Mountmellick, Ireland, died in dreadful torments last week from glanders, which he caught from a diseased horse.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL DECISION.—PEERS OF THE REALM CANNOT VOTE.—The Duke of Dorset was objected to on Wednesday, in the Marylebone district, on the ground that his grace, on the last day of July, was incapacitated from voting in the election of members to serve in parliament, from being, on or before that time, a peer of the realm. Neither the objector nor any one on the part of the duke offered to argue the point. Mr. Austin, the Revising Barrister, said there did not appear to him any necessity for entering into the examination of this large constitutional question, since it had been already adjudicated. Upon the best consideration which he could give the case, he felt bound to say, the right of peers to vote had been particularly determined by the House of Commons, in the Maldon case, in 1699. At the previous election for that borough, the Earl of Manchester, a peer, voted for the sitting member, and a committee of the house, in its report, declaring the sitting member duly elected, stated that the Earl of Manchester's vote ought not to be allowed. The House of Commons, acting in its judicial capacity, adopted this resolution of the committee. The house also resolved, nemine contradicente, that no peer of this kingdom hath any right to give his vote in the election for any member to serve in parliament. It appeared to him, therefore, that, after the determination of the question of the right of peers to vote for members of parliament by the House of Commons, nearly a century and a half ago, undisturbed by any counter decision, he was bound to adopt that determination as his rule in the present case. He should, therefore, allow the objection against the Duke of Dorset. The like decision was given in the cases of Lord Rastock, an Irish, and of the Earl of Dundonald, a Scotch, peer.

The arrest and imprisonment of the celebrated Vidocq, we announced some time ago. It appears that to the charge of extortion, under which he was first committed, has been made one of complicity of fraudulent bankruptcy. On Wednesday he was removed from the Conciergerie to his house, in order that he might be present at the examination of his papers; and on the same day there was removed, from the peristyle of the Galerie Vivienne, a sort of signboard, on which is inscribed, "Vidocq, breveté by the King, ex-chief of the municipal police, which he created and directed during a period of twenty years with uncontroverted success. Secret information given respecting bankruptcies, &c."—Galignani.

We receive by the London Gazette of Friday night that Captain Smith, of the 27th Regiment, has been promoted to a brevet majority for his gallant and successful resistance and ultimate defeat of the rebel Boors at Port Natal. This appropriate and well-timed reward is said to be the Duke of Wellington's spontaneous and unsolicited act. Captain Smith commenced his professional career in the Navy, from which he transferred his services into the 27th Regiment in June, 1813.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—From the Overland Mail, it seems to be certain that Lady Sale and her fellow-prisoners are not merely well, but kindly treated. They are placed in a fortress of considerable extent, at a distance of four or five miles from Cabul, and in addition to the full liberty of the whole circuit of this fortress, they are permitted to make excursions at pleasure in the neighbourhood, and to the city, while all their comforts are amply provided for. What adds infinitely to the gratification which these facts afford, is the knowledge that the kind treatment of the prisoners is no effect of a tyrant's caprice, or policy, but the result of a necessity on his part. The people and the chiefs, upon whom he is dependent for every hour of life, feel the true nature of their position—feel that they are utterly incapable of offering any resistance to the approaching British army; they thus regard the prisoners as hostages, and as indeed the only security for their safety, and therefore it is that they compel Akbar Khan to do violence to his savage nature, and treat his captives with humanity. Already it appears that the prisoners are treated by the mass of the people as mediators, and expected protectors. Akbar Khan himself appears to be placed in circumstances of the greatest difficulty. Lately he was left without a single supporter among all the associated chiefs, and compelled to stoop to become the viceroy of a descendant of Shah Soojah, (the rival of his father,) whom he has proclaimed King, in order to retain either the substance or semblance of power. Generals Sale and Pollock will know how to avail themselves of such a state of affairs, and it is not improbable that the march to Cabool, the recovery of the prisoners, and an honourable peace, may be effected without another shot fired. It does not diminish this probability, on the other hand it greatly augments it, that the military operations against Cabool are proceeding upon a scale and with a firmness to ensure success against any possible amount of resistance. General Nott's force in Candahar, (the western army) are evacuating that province, (probably finally,) but by an advance, and not by a retrograde movement; this force is marching upon Cabool from the south and west, while, on the other side, Generals Sale and Pollock are making active preparations to meet their gallant countrymen and fellow-soldiers at that city. We have already spoken of the moral effect produced upon the inhabitants and the neigh-

bouring chiefs by a knowledge of these movements.—STANDARD.

TURKEY.—The eyes of Europe are again turned to the Ottoman empire; and the expulsion of the Servian dynasty excites a considerable interest among the Continental politicians. The family of Prince Milosch, who, after all, was only a lucky peasant, has been cast out by a powerful party, who had placed the son of the memorable Czerui George on their very tottering throne. The daring enterprise of Czerui George, raising the Servians in insurrection against the Sultan, and his possession of the Servian throne, were all topics of great celebrity about forty years ago. After various exploits and singular vicissitudes of fortune, he was veigled and captured by Milosch, and beheaded by the Turks. Since that period his family remained in European obscurity, though regarded with much deference by the Servians, who have now taken the first opportunity of placing his son in power. This revolution is attributed to Russia, according to the custom of those foreign discoverers of all political mysteries, who find a solution for every movement of mankind in St. Petersburg. But we need not go so far, to find the reason for dethroning a despot, ruling in defiance of a rude and half-barbarian people. It is probable, too, that, if the son of Czerui George shall substantiate his title, Turkish influence in that quarter will receive a blow; a blow the more formidable from its falling on that portion of the Ottoman empire which supplies it with its best soldiers—European Turkey. Nothing can be clearer than that the dominions of the Porte are at once narrowing, and compressed by neighbouring powers, continually growing more dangerous.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The star of Mehemet Ali is again in the ascendant. He is now in high favor with the Sultan, who had given him "another proof of his imperial satisfaction by raising him to the dignity of Honorary Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire, in consideration of the sentiments of obedience and devotedness to the imperial throne with which the governor was animated, and of his long and faithful services." The imperial rescript, together with a decoration, similar to that worn by the Grand Vizier, was delivered in the presence of the Sultan, to Sami Pacha, who was to sail in a few days for Alexandria. Advice from Alexandria say, that the vessel was eagerly expected by the Pacha, who had been greatly flattered by this mark of distinction on the part of his sovereign. He declared that, if he were invited to repair to Constantinople, he would not hesitate an instant to go and throw himself at the feet of the Sultan; and that, if he received no such invitation, he would solicit leave to proceed to that capital in the course of the next year.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—A private letter dated Bagdad, August 25, 1842, says—"You will regret to hear of the total failure of the Euphrates expedition, from the successful termination of which much good to these countries was anticipated. Its projectors, it is to be hoped, after so great an expenditure of public money to little or no advantage, have at length seen that the impediments existing as to the navigation of the Euphrates and Tigris, to any extent, are too numerous to be overcome. Three of the steamers engaged in this unsuccessful adventure have already left for Bombay, and preparations are being made for the speedy removal of the fourth."

THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—During the last campaign against Tipoo Saib, the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord Mornington, and Governor-General of India, received a visit one morning from one of his secretaries, a man of considerable talent for business, but not remarkable for genius, or the confidence which belongs to it. This gentleman began to expatiate on the expedition against Tipoo, then in operation under General Harris, taking a most lugubrious view of the subject, hinting, as well as he decently could, that the whole affair had been rashly and imprudently undertaken; and, in fact, predicting its entire discomfiture. In the midst of his discourse arrived one of the native couriers; he presented a small walking-stick to the governor, who broke it in two, when a small roll of paper dropped out, which was found to contain these words—"My Lord, I have taken Seringapatam. We are now burying Tipoo Saib. I have the honour to be, &c. T. HARRIS."—Other despatches, of course, soon followed; but such was the first announcement of this brilliant exploit. "Now, sir," said his lordship to his astonished secretary, "go immediately and order all the guns in the fort to be fired. I hope you are cured of your apprehensions, and convinced that the enterprise was not determined on without due consideration." The Duke of Wellington, as is well known, served in this expedition as Colonel Wellesley, and headed his regiment at the storming of Seringapatam.

SECRET.—In the debate in the United States Senate, on the new British Treaty, great care was taken to have the doors closed, and to keep everything secret. The weather being very hot, the windows were up, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio, who has a very shrill voice, talked so loud that any one could hear in the public walks outside the Capitol; and as he went over the whole ground, the details of the Treaty were common talk in Washington before it passed the Senate. So much for secret sessions.

COST OF STRIKES.—There has been expended in strikes, of late years, among the Glasgow cotton-spinners, 47,000l.; the Manchester cotton-spinners, 370,000l.; and the wool-combers, 400,000l.; Leeds mechanics, 187,000l. The last strike in and about Manchester has, probably, cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—This painful and distressing disease, which is now exhibiting itself in various parts of the kingdom, has been successfully combated and effectually cured by the following medicine, which cannot be too widely known by the public.—Take equal quantities of spirit of salvolatle, essence of peppermint, and liquid laudanum (say a quarter of an ounce each, which pour together into one bottle). Of this mixture, take a small teaspoonful in half a glass of brandy, to which add a little hot water, which swallow, and repeat the dose in two hours, if necessary. This has seldom failed to afford almost immediate relief; and a second dose mostly effects a cure. The above dose is for a grown person, and should be increased or diminished according to the strength and habit of the patient. The writer has felt immediate benefit from the use of it, and he has also given it to persons with the same success.—Noltingham Review.

MARSHALL'S FLAX MILL AT LEEDS.—The following particulars respecting this stupendous building have been furnished by an eye-witness, who was permitted to inspect it a few weeks ago:—"The building is 132 yards long, and 72 yards wide (inside measure)—one story, or 20 feet high. The roof consists of 72 brick arches, supported on 72 iron pillars of the Corinthian order, and secured together by strong iron work. The brick roof has a thick coating of composition, to prevent the water from coming through, and is covered with earth, on which has sprung up a beautiful close grass. There are 66 glass domes, 48 feet round, 11 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 tons of glass, all iron window frames. Total weight of roof 4,000 tons. Cost, with the machinery, upwards of £200,000. There are four steam-engines, 100 horse-power each, and two 80 or 85 horse-power each, and one engine 7 horse power, which does nothing but blow either hot or cold air into the room. The building covers more than two acres of ground. It is supposed that 80,000 persons might stand in the room, 60,000 upon the roof, and 50,000 in the cellar."

A CHARACTERISTIC RELIC OF THE GRAND ARMY.—There is still in existence an extraordinary woman, whose maiden name was Therse Figueur, but who afterwards married, and is now the widow of a man named Sutter. At an early age she was induced by circumstances to enter as a soldier in the Allobroge Legion. This was in 1783; and she took part at the siege of Toulon. The next year she was removed to the 15th Dragoons, and made the campaign of Catalonia with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. When the Convention interdicted women from serving, the Generals of this army obtained a special exception in her favour. She was in Bonaparte's campaigns in Italy. After the battle of Novi, she entered the 8th Dragoons, in which regiment she followed the war in Piedmont. The First Consul granted her a pension of 200l. for her distinguished conduct as a dragoon during eight years. In 1802 she was again enrolled in the

9th Dragoons, was at the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, and continued her career until the capture of Berlin. In 1810 she went into Spain as one of the Imperial Guard, and in 1812 was made prisoner near Burgos by one of the Cerao Merino's guerilla parties, and sent into England. She returned into France in 1814, and on the eve of the Emperor's departure for Waterloo, was presented to him in her uniform as a Chasseur of the Imperial Guard. Certificates signed by several Marshalls and Generals, attest that she received a gun-shot wound at Toulon, four sabre-wounds in Piedmont, had four horses killed under her, and saved the lives of General Noguez and several other officers. She is now 69 years of age, and continues to enjoy her pension. M. St. Germain Leduc, a friend of this female warrior, has from her dictation, written a history of her strange eventful life, which forms one of the most interesting books that has been published for many years.—Galignani's Messenger.

PICKLED AND PRESERVED.—On opening a vase lately discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, the learned Abbate Faccioli found an orange in vinegar. It appeared the Romans pickled oranges as we do gherkins. This pickle has been preserved for 1780 years!

"THE GOWN" AMONGST THE METHODISTS.—The Wesleyan Conference, whose sittings have just terminated, has decided upon allowing their ministers stationed in Scotland to wear "the gown" in their public services. There is a growing desire among the congregations in England that a similar resolution may be adopted for this country.—Standard Times.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, the Steamer St. George, due on Thursday, did not arrive until Saturday evening last, about half-past 8 o'clock. She brought the second October Mail, thus putting us in possession of London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ut. We take the following summary of the news from the Halifax Morning Post of the 1st inst:—

HALIFAX, Nov. 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.—With the regularity of the Cunard Steamers, the CALEDONIA passed up Halifax Harbour precisely at 5 o'clock last evening, and came to Messrs. Cunard's Wharf about a quarter of an hour after.

The Caledonia left England at 40 minutes past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th of October, and has consequently, been exactly 124 days in crossing the Atlantic. Our dates by the Caledonia are from London to the 18th, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue in good health. The Prince of Capua and his family have arrived at Paris. A Treaty of Peace has been concluded between Peru and Bolivia.

The French revenue returns, so favourable as compared with the English returns for the last year, afford subject of congratulation in all the Paris Journals.

The new Bishop of Meath is cousin-german of the Duke of Buccleuch. This appointment is supposed to be chiefly owing to the influence of the Primate of Ireland, under whom he acted in the capacity of chaplain.

A Liverpool correspondent, says the Dublin Evening Post, informs us that a contract has been entered into there, for the supply of 5000 barrels of American flour, to be delivered in November, at 18s. per barrel of 196lb. This is little more than one penny per pound.

Since the new tariff came into operation nearly three thousand five hundred loads of Colonial Timber have been taken out of bond at Bristol.

TIMBER DUTIES.—The reduced scale of duties came into operation on Monday last, the 10th inst., and will for some time produce considerable activity in the timber trade. Some vessels have remained for weeks undischarged, waiting the alteration of duty.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The formation of three battalions speaks of more extended operations than a march on Cabul, or of a campaign in Afghanistan. It has long been of opinion that the treacherous conduct of the Amers of Scinde would require the presence of a large force in that country, to secure the safety of our communications and communication with those countries through which the Indus flows. Sir Charles Napier, lately commanding the Poon Division of the Bombay army, has been nominated to the command of the troops about to be assembled, according to the last accounts, in Lower Scinde. Our private letters inform us that the 2nd Bombay Regiment, her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, her Majesty's 22d, 25th, 76th, and 88th Regiments, would compose the European force, together with a proportionate body of Horse and Foot Artillery. This army was to be brigaded near Kurrahee by the first week in November. Already we have seen the details of the large Army of Observation to be assembled at Scinde, under the Commander-in-Chief; and we have since learned that General Nott is to proceed to Der Ismail Khan, with 8,000 of his force, and will probably be united to the army now under Pollock and Sale. To us it appears quite evident that Hyderabad, in Scinde,—Lahore, in the Punjab, and Cabul, in Afghanistan, will before long be in the possession of the British.—Naval and Military Gazette.

INDIA AND CHINA.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail brings dates from Bombay to the 29th of August, and from China to the 29th of June.

The troops of Candahar and Jellalabad have been ordered to move forward on Cabul. The Afghans appear to have treated the ladies, who are now prisoners in their hands, with great respect.

Probably the next mail may bring advices of the occupation of the Afghan capital; for the Afghans could not possibly offer any effective resistance. It is clear, however, that owing to the indecision which Lord Ellenborough displayed upon this subject, much valuable time has been lost, and the winter will be at hand before the operations will be brought to a close.

The transports sent from England with the reinforcements have arrived. The 78th Highlanders and 88th Regiments, having made rapid passages, reached Bombay the beginning of August. Some of the men had died of cholera. The 28th Regiment, from New South Wales, had also arrived there. The resolution and activity displayed by the British government on this occasion has infused new vigour into the whole of the Honourable Company's service.

A letter from Jellalabad states that peaceful negotiations had been entered into, and that the Afghan War would soon terminate.

The examination into the causes of the Cabul disaster was continuing, under the superintendence of Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner.

CHINA.

The news from China is not, and, indeed, could not reasonably be expected to be very important, as the last of our reinforcements from India and England had only just been sent out when the advices came away. The city of Canton, the seaport from which the Chinese trade to Japan is carried on, and which was defended by 10,000 men, has been taken by the forces under Sir Hugh Gough, after some loss sustained in subduing a body of 300 Tartars, who had shut themselves up in a building, and, fearing that no quarter would be given by the English, made a very desperate resistance.

With respect to the plan for future operations, nothing can be at all relied upon appears to have transpired at Marsing. Sir Hugh Gough would be able to muster about 20,000 bayonets for an attack upon Pekin.

If the expedition should move upon Pekin, we can hardly expect to hear any news of consequence from it before the middle of January.

The Chinese have made great preparations for defence, and the troops are almost innumerable.

At Chusan the Chinese have again resorted to the plan of sending down fire-ships amongst the shipping.

The monsoon had set in rather late, but the heavy rains would, it was expected, speedily lessen them.