

The colonels command ships of the line, and the inferior officers the smaller vessels, the several grades performing the respective duties of lieutenants, masters, warrant and petty officers, as in our service. The whole force, for the five divisions, forms forty-five equipages, or regiments, amounting to 49,500 men, exclusive of an extra equipage of the guard, intended to be embarked in steam-vessels, and a small squadron, which the Emperor keeps on the Neva for the purpose of exercising and instructing the cadets. Three-fifths of this force is in the Baltic, the remainder in the Black Sea. The expense of **maintaining** this enormous establishment in peace, is calculated at 39,000,000 rubles.

The Baltic fleet has been repeatedly visited by British officers of distinction, who experience no difficulty in inspecting the ships, dock-yards, and the various naval establishments, all which are on a very large scale, and kept in the highest state of efficiency by the watchful solicitude of the Emperor, who is proud to receive the visits of strangers during the annual evolutions.

The colleges for the education of cadets are deserving of more special notice, being very complete in the arrangement, and calculated to supply the materials of a navy ten times as great as that of Russia. Indeed, all the buildings, docks, storehouses, &c. are on a stupendous scale, and plainly intimate the ambition of the founder. There is one college at the new admiralty at Petersburg, under the management of Admiral **Kreuzenstern**, a talented officer, who has been educated abroad, having upwards of 600 pupils, instructed theoretically and practically in every thing relating to **naval** science, whether it regards the construction or the navigating of a ship. A steam-engine and model-vessel is constantly under their view ; during the summer months they are sent to sea in an experimental squadron, and the progress of their education is closely watched by the all-seeing eye of the **Emperor**. The college is also plentifully supplied with all sorts of philosophical books and instruments, the cadets being intended to fill the higher grades of the naval profession, and admitted into the service, at the age of seventeen, with the rank of officers, provided they are able to **pass** a rigid examination.

The lower college is at Cronstadt, where 300 youths are educated, and fitted for the duties of masters, and the inferior grades.

Cronstadt itself is strongly defended, and by the Russians considered impregnable, but the English officers who have visited it are of a different opinion ; indeed, few places can be so considered, if **resolutely** attacked by the concentrated fire of ships, provided they can be **approached** sufficiently close.

Although the Russian fleet may not be equal to that of England, France, or America, or equal to contend with any ships manned by experienced seamen, trained to their profession, and capable of those resources, under different circumstances, which none but seamen can apply ; the display of such a force, quite equal to a *coup de main*, must be viewed with apprehension, by those who are jealous of the constantly encroaching disposition of the autocrat. It is not our intention, however, in these articles, to discuss politics, but merely to place facts before our readers ; for nothing can be more important than a knowledge of the *truth* on the part of those who are interested in maintaining our supremacy. We confess we do not ourselves indulge in ill bodings as regards this Russian fleet, imposing as its force appears, because we are very certain that should it ever attempt an attack upon our shores, although it might at first inflict some injury, the Emperor must resolve upon its sacrifice, for it is probable not a ship would return ; and his own cities being left defenceless, would be visited with a fearful retribution. This he, no doubt, perfectly comprehends. Our impression therefore is, that the Russian fleet is now maintained as a hobby for the Emperor's pride and amusement, just as his great ancestor took pleasure in his mimic squadron, before he engaged in more serious matters ; and also that it affords the assurance that his cities shall not be again insulted by hostile visits, nor his subjects alarmed by the thunder of hostile cannon. It is reported of the Empress Catherine, that during the battle between the Russian and Swedish fleets off Cronstadt, her palace windows were broken by the concussion produced by the roar of the guns, and that so fearful was she for the result of the engagement, and the fate of her capital, that her carriage-horses were kept ready harnessed, and every thing prepared for a flight to **Moscow**, in case the Swedes had succeeded in forcing the entrance of the Neva. It is provident in the Emperor **Nicolas** to take care that such a recurrence shall not happen ; for although the Swedish Navy is now reduced to a low state, it is certain that in case of war a British fleet would be stationed in the Gulf of Finland, as was the case in 1808, when the Russian force at Cronstadt was not inferior (in number of ships, although certainly **in point of efficiency**), to what it is at present ; and when a Russian squadron of nine sail of the line fled before the two British ships, *Centur* and *Implacable*, leaving one of their number (the *Sewolod*) in our hands.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, &c.

ART. I.—*Primitiæ et Reliquiæ*. Londini, MD C C C XL.

We offer no apology for bringing the volume which bears the above title under the notice of our readers. It consists of a collection of poems, chiefly Latin, by the Marquess Wellesley, and whatever is done by Lord Wellesley must be an object of interest to an Englishman, whether resident in his native land or in the most remote of her colonies. Born at the family seat in the county of Meath, in the year 1760, Lord Wellesley was sent at an early age to a school of some eminence at Portarlington, from which he was subsequently removed to Harrow, and thence to Eton ; and the first part of the volume before us consists of exercises composed by his Lordship at the last-mentioned school in the years 1776-7-8. It has been with feelings of deep interest that we have perused these early efforts of that genius which was destined to shine forth so brightly in more mature life, and that we have traced the gradual unfolding of that great mind, to the sagacity and vigour of which, in a later stage of its development, England became indebted to an amount which has not yet been duly estimated, and which assuredly has not yet been duly recompensed. There is not one of these early effusions which is not marked by the most elegant scholarship and the most exquisite taste, and ever and anon we meet with touches of a very masterly kind—some noble sentiments, clothed in the most classical phraseology, in which the author commemorates the praises of his country, or expresses his love of it. One of the most elegant of these early poems appears to us to be an epistle, supposed to have been written by Octavia, the sister of Augustus, to her husband, Mark Antony, who had deserted her for one, before whose charms the conquerors of the world in arms seem to have been powerless. This little poem displays much knowledge of human nature, a deep insight into the workings of the female heart, and great delicacy and tenderness of feeling. In proof, however, that it was not only in the pathetic that the writer could excel, we soon after meet with an exercise in a very different strain from that which prevails in the one we have just noticed. We allude to a supposed dialogue in Latin Hexameters between the shade of Quin, “ the renowned glutton and actor,” and that of M. Apicius, “ the celebrated Roman epicure.” We have read these verses again and again, and grieve that our limits prevent us from placing it in the power of our readers to enjoy the same pleasure. They appear to us to display extraordinary talent, and we can call to mind nothing in the happiest efforts of Lucian, which is more humorous or more rich in dramatic effect. The meeting between the two great men who have been mentioned is supposed to take place in the shadowy realms of Pluto. Apicius is represented as delighted by the arrival of the shade of the Englishman, of whose fame tidings had already reached him, and a very animated dialogue immediately commences, in which each dwells, with great felicity of language and with much patriotic feeling, on the dishes peculiar to his own country. Apicius expatiates with much gusto on the virtues of Roman mullet and lamprey ; Quin extols with equal spirit the English fishes of the same species ; but the most humorous passage in this happy effusion is that in which Quin describes a delicacy “ beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman

fame," of which Apicius had never heard or dreamed—a West Indian turtle. The form of this felicitous production of nature, the never-to-be-forgotten green *fat*, the rejoicings of lord-mayors and aldermen on its appearance at table, and the extent to which they are sometimes led to carry their attachment to it, are all most happily and humorously portrayed. This exercise is followed by some noble hexameters on a noble theme—"Εἰς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης." At a subsequent page, we meet with a fine fragment on Advent Sunday, which is followed by some very spirited lyrics on the same subject; and the first portion of the volume closes with a farewell exercise, written on Lord Wellesley's leaving Eton, in December, 1778. We are confident that no one of our readers will peruse these verses but with feelings of deep interest. The spot which he was now about to quit had been Lord Wellesley's residence during three tranquil and happy years, and was endeared to him by the recollection of the progress he had made in the path of learning, and of the triumphs he had won in it; of the friendships he had formed, and of the flattering kindness with which he had been uniformly treated by those who had presided over his studies and fostered his rising genius; and it is scarcely possible to avoid being affected by the touching manner in which Lord Wellesley pours forth his regret at leaving a spot so dear to him, and in which he dwells on the perils of that more public career on which he was soon to enter. We are sure we shall be gratifying our readers by introducing a few verses from an exercise so interesting, not only from its own intrinsic excellence, but from the circumstances under which it was composed. Its opening reminded us of Sir William Blackstone's "Farewell to the Muse," beginning—

"As by some tyrant's stern command,
A wretch forsakes his native land,
In foreign climes condemn'd to roam,
An endless exile from his home;

&c. &c. &c.

The poem of Lord Wellesley commences as follows,—

"Qualis ubi indoctus spectat de littore nauta,
Undique nimborum marmora versa notis;

&c. &c. &c.

After which, we come to the following singularly elegant verses:—

"O sacræ turres! O noti fluminis undæ!
O sylvæ Aoniis semper amica choris!
Quam vellem tantâ vacuum formidine rursus
Me daret in vestros vita relapsa sinus!
Ut dolet hos saltus jucundaque Imquere rura
Et lusu et studiis concelebrata meis!
Sed me cunctantem ninium matura juvenus,
Jam monet assuetas deseruisse domos.
Nunc etiam extremum indulgens mihi Musa laborem,
Carmina per mæstos dat modulanda pedes:
Nunc etiam a dulci secessu abitura, supremum
Voce refert lachrymans deficiente vale,

— We have lingered so long over the first division of the volume, that we must touch but briefly on the two succeeding ones. The second part consists of poems written during the author's residence at the University of Oxford, to which he removed on leaving Eton. The last of these poems is a copy of Latin hexameters

on the death of Captain Cook, which was rewarded with the University prize in the year 1780.

The third division of the work consists of poems written between the years 1782 and 1840. Amongst them are some Latin elegiacs of singular elegance, written in the year 1817, which reminded us strongly of some beautiful verses “*In Adventum Veris*,” by Milton. There are also some elegiacs of great beauty on a *Silex Babylonica*, or Weeping willow, followed by a spirited English version from the author’s own hand; and the volume closes with a Latin inscription for the tomb of the lamented daughter of Lord Brougham, which is also accompanied by an English version by the author. The inscription, both in the original and the translation, is so touching and elegant, that we hesitate not to transcribe it in each form :—

“*Blanda Anima e cunis heu ! longo exercita morbo
Inter Maternas heu ! lachrymasque Patris,
Quas risu lenire tuo jucunda solebas,
Et levis, et proprii vix memor Ipsa mali ;
I pete cœlestes, ubi nulla est cura, recessus !
Et Tibi sit nullo mista dolore Quies !*”

“Doomed to long-suffering from your earliest years,
Amidst your parents’ grief and pain alone,
Cheerful and gay, you smiled to soothe their tears,
And in their agonies forgot your own ;
Go, Gentle Spirit ! and among The Blest,
From Grief and Pain eternal be thy Rest !”

Gladly would we still linger over the beauties of this little volume, but we must turn from the consideration of Lord Wellesley’s poetry, that we may say a few words upon his life. His lordship entered the British Parliament in the year 1784 as Member for one of the Duke of Northumberland’s boroughs, in *Cornwall*,—*Beralston*, we believe; became a zealous supporter of the administration of Mr. Pitt, and ere long was appointed a Lord of the Treasury. One of the first to perceive the true character of the French revolution, Lord Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, in one of the noblest speeches ever heard within the walls of Parliament, advocated the most strenuous opposition to the designs of those, who, under pretence of regenerating the world, sought but to enslave it. The speech to which we allude, was addressed to the House of Commons in the year 1794, and the effect which it produced upon the House, was long remembered by those who witnessed it. The schemes of those who were desiring “to pledge the societies of Paris in the cup of their abominations,” were laid bare ; the vain dreams of the enthusiast were scattered to the winds ; the fainting courage of the desponding was revived ; and every true lover of his country -was encouraged to prosecute with renewed vigour, a contest, which had been begun in sober self-defence, and on the issue of which depended the existence of our laws and liberty, and religion.*

Three years later, Lord Wellesley was appointed Governor-General of India ; and fully justified, on that vast theatre, the hopes which his previous career had

* The speech to which we have here called the attention of our readers, has been recently prefixed to the volume of Lord Wellesley’s Despatches, which refers to his Lordship’s embassy to Spain in 1809.

awakened in the minds of his countrymen. At the period of Lord Wellesley's entering upon the government of India, our authority in that remote region was fast tottering to its fall. By the intrigues of the French, a spirit most hostile to British interests had been excited in the minds of many of the native princes, and difficulties of the most serious character, aggravated by embarrassed finances, and the war then raging in Europe, were immediately to be encountered by the new Governor-General. Fortunate for England-and fortunate too, we may also add, for India, was it, that a Governor-General had been appointed equal to the discharge of the arduous duties which at once devolved upon him. Sagacious to perceive, and prompt to repel the dangers which threatened the continued existence of our power in the East, Lord Wellesley gradually prevailed over all the difficulties which surrounded him,-subdued our enemies, or conciliated them, and in the course of seven eventful years recruited our finances, extended our commerce, added 30,000,000 subjects to those who had previously acknowledged our sway, and, by a rare combination of sagacity, prudence, and firmness, raised our Eastern Empire to a degree of stability, splendour, and renown, which far surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine politician. In reading the accounts which we possess of Lord Wellesley's Indian government, it is impossible not to be impressed with the highest admiration of that almost unequalled grasp of mind which embraced, apparently without effort, schemes, extending in their operation over an almost boundless range of territory, and involving in their issues the fate of myriads of our fellow-creatures; and which was combined with a fertility of invention in devising means for the accomplishment of his military designs, and a degree of carefulness in providing for the wants of those whom he employed in the execution of them, in which he has not been surpassed by his illustrious brother himself; and in estimating the benefits conferred upon his country by Lord Wellesley in the course of his administration of the government of India, it ought never to be forgotten that it was under his auspices that the Duke of Wellington- commenced his career of glory; and who shall say how much the native sagacity of the Duke of Wellington may have been quickened, how much the capacity of his great mind may have been enlarged, by his early intercourse with Lord Wellesley ?

But not only did Lord Wellesley overcome all the difficulties with which he had to contend on his entrance upon the government of India;-not only did he subdue or conciliate every enemy, and add new subjects to our Eastern Empire, but he fostered the arts of peace amongst those whom he had overcome in war, and, by **measures** of consummate wisdom, provided at once for the advancement of our Eastern fellow-subjects in knowledge, virtue, and happiness, and for the security of our empire in that distant hemisphere. Gladly would we have dwelt at some length upon Lord Wellesley's career since his return from India, but our limits warn us that we can do no more than glance at this portion of his **Lordship's** public life. 'Lord Wellesley resigned the government of India in 1805; in 1809 he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain : from 1810 to 1812 he was **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs** ; and he has been twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ; - i n all which high offices he evinced the same transcendent ability-the same enlightened **views**—the same unfailing energy-and the same invincible moral courage which had characterized his government of India,

It appears to us that no statesman of ancient or of modern times could ever look back on his own public life with feelings of more justly allowable satisfaction

than may Lord Wellesley. His great talents have been uniformly devoted to the service of his country, and his course, from his entrance upon public life to his retirement from it, was unsullied by one selfish or dishonourable action ; it was a course rich in noble deeds—and (a rare merit !) it was a consistent course. That which Lord Wellesley was in the early days of his public career, he continued to be to its close—always the firm opponent alike of licentiousness in the people, and of tyranny in their rulers—always the enlightened, the courageous, and the zealous advocate of all that was calculated to promote the intelligence, the virtue, the just liberty, and the true happiness of his countrymen.

Would that we could have spoken of Lord Wellesley's great powers as an orator —of the rare union of force and elegance, which is manifested in his parliamentary speeches, in his despatches, and not least in some of the exquisitely beautiful addresses to public bodies, which are given in the volumes of his despatches now lying before us ; but our limits warn us that we must bring our remarks to a close. It must be for the future historian and biographer to tell how he, who was so great as a statesman, was scarcely less great as an orator ; and it must be for some of those who have had the high privilege of enjoying Lord Wellesley's friendship, to speak of his virtues in private life ; and to tell how rich a charm he has often thrown around the hours they have passed with him at his table and his hearth. We have heard it said that Mr. Pitt, himself, one of the most delightful of companions, regarded Lord Wellesley's powers of conversation as **unrivalled** ; and we believe that there are those now living, and amongst them Lord Brougham, (*amicus ille dilectissimus, nostræ ætatis decus ac lumen,*) who are wont to listen with admiration and delight to the outpourings of that capacious mind, so rich in experience, so amply stored with the treasures of ancient and modern literature, and of which the **vigour** has been increased, whilst the playfulness and vivacity have been left unimpaired, by age.

In common with many other illustrious benefactors of their species, it has been the lot of Lord Wellesley to have his motives misrepresented, and the wisdom of his policy called in question ; but it has been also his lot to see the clouds, which for a moment dimmed the lustre of his fame, disappear, and to know that there is 'not an' individual of any party, who entertains a doubt of the purity of the motives by which he was actuated, or of the profound wisdom of his measures in every stage of his public life.

A few words more, and we have done. Great as are the benefits which Lord **Wellesley** has conferred **upon** his country, there yet remains one which we would fain **hope he may** be induced to add to those for which England is already so largely his debtor. **Having** lived on terms of friendship with **many** of the **master-spirits** of **his** age—having been so intimately acquainted with the **origin** and **progress** of **those** great events, which in these latter days held Europe in suspense, and changed the fate of empires—and having himself borne so distinguished a part in many of them, how invaluable a legacy might Lord Wellesley **bequeathe** to his **country**, **could** he be prevailed on to commit to **writing** his reflections on the **past**,—on the events which he has witnessed, or in which he has borne a part,—on the policy which has guided other countries, or his own, and on the characters of 'those illustrious men with whom he has lived and acted, **Earnestly** do we **entreat** Lord Wellesley to listen to the petition we now prefer to him ; and if he were aware how gratefully his country would receive this boon at his hands—how carefully it would treasure up his parting counsels—how attentively it would

ponder them, we confidently believe that this petition would not be offered in vain. We plead, then, with Lord Wellesley in this instance, not without hope that he may be prevailed on to serve his country in the manner we have ventured to suggest to him. We know not how he could more gracefully, or how more beneficially employ that "calm and pleasing solitariness" in which he is spending the closing years of his eventful life—or how he could better show forth his gratitude to that gracious Providence which originally endowed him with such great talents, which has prospered him in the exercise of them, and has enabled him, in every station in which he has been placed, to justify the confidence reposed in him by his country, and to win for himself its lasting admiration, esteem, and gratitude.

ART. II.—Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the Shores of the Mediterranean, &c. By W. R. Wilde, M. R.I. A., &c. &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. Dublin, W. Curry, Jun. & Company; London, Longman & Co. 1840.

These are two very interesting volumes. Mr. Wilde, the author of them, informs us in his preface that he accompanied a friend, who had been recommended to try a sea voyage, for the benefit of his health, as his medical attendant, and that at the request of Sir H. Marsh and Professor Graves of Dublin, he undertook "to collect information relative to the climate of the places he might visit, and to keep a register of their temperature." He, however, did much more than **this**—he took notes of the objects of most interest in the places he visited, and has published two volumes, which are calculated not only to be of great service to the invalid, in search of information with respect to climate and temperature, but which **will** be perused with much pleasure and interest by the general reader. The author, in the course of his voyage, visited many places on which much had been written by preceding travellers, and with respect to which it was scarcely possible to collect much information of which we were not already in possession; but if the remarks of Mr. Wilde are not always novel, we can safely assert that they are never tedious. He describes what he saw and felt in language which is always vigorous, and sometimes elegant; the reflections which he makes on the state of the countries--he visited, on their productions and antiquities, are those of a man of strong sense, lively fancy, and enlarged views; and the spirit which pervades these volumes is throughout that of a gentleman and a Christian. We would gladly have brought before our readers some of the very sensible observations of our author, on the career of that extraordinary person who now occupies the throne of the Pharaohs--on his right to independence--on the effect which his independence would be likely to produce on the general state of affairs in Europe and Asia, and on many other topics discussed in the second volume--but our limits render this impossible. We can merely assure our readers, that we say no more than the truth, in declaring that these volumes contain much very interesting information, communicated in an unaffected and interesting manner; and if in his future productions Mr. Wilde should succeed in making his language as perspicuous and correct as it is forcible, he may occupy a distinguished place amongst the writers of the day.

China and its Resources, &c. By Robert Mudie. Small 8vo. p. 198. Grattan & Gilbert.

A great deal of information conveyed in a popular manner, and calculated to induce many readers to examine the peculiarities of the celestial empire. Two excellent maps coloured, one of China, and the other of Assam, add to the value of Mr. Mudie's pleasingly written work.

Eleven Years in Ceylon. By Major Forbes. Two vols, 8vo. Bentley, Publisher to Her Majesty.

We have stated in a preceding number, the importance of "Ceylon's Isle," that land redolent of spices and perfumes, and abounding in beauty and riches, a land whose magnificent scenery time can never efface from the page of memory, and which every succeeding year will prove of more and more utility to England. We hail, therefore, every thing which can awaken the people of England to an appreciation of the importance of Ceylon; and Major Forbes has stated sufficient to create a thirst for extended knowledge.

The early history of Ceylon, as gathered by Mr. Turnour from the native writings, is epitomized, and many interesting details superadded. The gallant officer's personal adventures are well narrated; and to the frankness of the soldier is added the sagacity of the politician. The varied scenery of Ceylon has afforded scope for our author's pictorial talents.

We shall return to these volumes.

The English in China. By W. C. Young. Smith, Elder, & Co.

"The title of this little work is a misnomer; the details, collected with great care, and after extensive reading, refer to European intercourse with the Chinese: the object is to induce the English to go *out of*, not to remain *in* China; and to endeavour to carry on commercial intercourse by means of entrepôts established at different points along the coast of China. The author will find that this project (especially the occupation of Formosa) was urged by the editor of this journal three years since.

Mr. Young has read a great deal respecting China, and condensed his information in a clear and succinct manner.

We are gratified to hear that there is in the press a "Personal Narrative of a Visit to **Ghuzni**, Kabul, and Afghanistan, with Anecdotes of Runjeet Singh, and Notices having reference to the Russian invasion of **Khiva**." By G. T. Vigne, Esq. F.G. S., with Illustrations, from portraits and coloured drawings, made by the author on the spot." Such a work, from an experienced traveller, cannot fail to be particularly interesting at the present time.

South Australian Colonist.

Another weekly journal devoted to the welfare of South Australia. These periodicals will be of great use to our several colonies.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

The overland mail which left Bombay on the 29th of February, arrived in London on the 6th March. An **attack** had been made on the morning of the 18th Jan. on the fortress of Peshoot by a detachment of troops belonging to the army in Afghanistan, which proved unsuccessful. The force, which was commanded by **Lieut.- Col . Orchard**, consisted of three nine-pounders, one troop of second cavalry, one wing 39th **N. I.**, 18th European Regiment, twenty sappers, one regiment Shah's Infantry, one regiment Shah's Cavalry, 700 strong, under C. N. Christie. **The** exhaustion of the ammunition, and the unfavourable **state** of the weather, were the principal causes of the failure, which was, however, compensated for by **the** garrison's evacuating this fort, as well as that of **Khatke**, a short time after the troops were drawn off; both of these places are now in our possession. The loss of the British was 65 killed and wounded, including Lieutenants Collinson and Hicks.

Lord Keane had arrived at Bombay, and was to sail for England in **the** Palmirus steamer on the 31st March. The magnificent sword of Hyder Khan, which formed part of the general **prize-money**, and had been sold by public auction, had been bought by the officers of the Bombay column, and through the agency of **Major-General Willshire**, its commander, presented to Lord Keane.

Active preparations were making for **the** expedition against China. Lord Auckland had arrived at Calcutta, and a selection was to be immediately made of the troops **destined** for the expedition. **The** native troops were all eager for enrolment. It is now said that the expedition will consist of 10,000 men, and is to be commanded by Sir R. Arbuthnot, having under his orders **Generals** Oglanda and Walker.

The Wellesley, Captain Maitland, having on board Admiral Sir J. Gordon **Bremmer**, was expected at Calcutta, where the Admiral was to hold a conference with. . the Governor-General respecting the **conduct** of the expedition. The time named for the arrival

of the armament on the coast of China was the beginning of **May**.

The death of Ameer Khan, the **Nawah** of Tonk, was announced. This well-known chieftain was taken under the British protection during the Pindbaree war in 1817, on condition of reducing his army to a specified number, and surrendering his artillery at a valuation, in return for which his jahagire was guaranteed to him in **sovereignty**. His territory yields about eight or nine **lacs** of rupees, and his military establishment amounts to 500 or 600 horse, besides the men employed in the collection of revenue and police. Ameer Khan has left many sons, the eldest of whom, it is supposed, will inherit his jahagire, as it is said that it cannot revert to Holkar, or to the British government.

CALCUTTA. - Considerable excitement prevailed here respecting the establishment of the bank, the charter of which was finally to be sanctioned by the Legislative Council on the 26th April. The capital is now fixed at 26 **lacs** of rupees.

A line of packets was about to be established to run between Calcutta and Singapore, taking departure every twenty days. The vessels provided for this purpose were three schooners. They are in every way calculated for the object, and should the undertaking prosper, it is proposed to add an additional one, so that **the** periods of sailing may take place at intervals of fifteen days only. The cholera was raging fearfully among the natives in Calcutta, most of the cases having thwarted every remedy **and** proved fatal.

CHINA.

The state of affairs between the British and Chinese remained in the same unsatisfactory state. Commissioner Lin, who it appears, so far from **having** incurred the displeasure of the **Celestial** Emperor by his vigorous proceedings, bad received additional marks of approbation, continued to pursue his measures for the total exclusion of the British trade, and had published an edict, prohibiting the transshipment