

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

THE COOLERS.—According to the Cork Examiner of Wednesday, there is no longer the slightest doubt of the fearful pestilence having visited that city.—Dublin, so far, continues wholly free from the disease.

A recent balloting for recruits at Berlin disclosed the fact that the male population is physically degenerating in height, and conformation.

It is asserted in the London Advertiser and the Morning Herald, that the Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston, has refused the usual Queen's letter, ordering collections to be made for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, owing to complaints he had heard of the working of that Society; and when remonstrated with on the subject, by a leading Right Rev. Prelate, and some influential members of the Cabinet, excluded in his determination—the matter belonging solely to his department—and is said to have added, that this was not the only Church Society which would in future be excluded from the privilege of a Queen's letter.

At the recent Hitchen poultry show a game cock and hen (from a Rajah in India) were valued at £1,000, and a hen of a new species called Parmigian, or grouse-footed Poland, consisting of a cocked and three pullets, perfectly white, was valued at £200.

SPIRIT RAFFINGS.—The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette writes: "Such is the terrible effect that it has created, that it has altogether weaned some persons from their ordinary avocations, has bewildered foolish women, and has actually sent an eminent Paris banker, a departmental prefect, and two or three high functionaries, stark staring mad."

The screw steam-ship Marshall, 300 tons, has been lost, and all on board. She left the Elbe on Sunday, having on board a valuable cargo, and 150 emigrants. On Wednesday one of her boats were picked up in the North Sea, and has been brought up to Hull.

The annual consumption of ivory in Sheffield is about £30,000 in value, and about five hundred persons are employed in working it up for trade. It may be fairly estimated that 18,000 Elephants are killed every year for the purpose.

The Rev. G. Fletcher, who has just completed his 106th year, preached last Sunday in Hope Chapel, St. Luke's, London.

One of the large perfume manufacturers of Grasse, South of France, uses annually 80,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 54,000 pounds of rose-leaves, and immense quantities of other sweet-scented flowers.

At the Privy Council, held on the 25th, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 29th ult. until the 3d of January, 1854, when, if the Eastern question be not settled, the Legislative session will probably commence.

We learn that Mr. S. Wilkes, a miner, subscribed a guinea a day towards the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1852; for the year 1853 Mr. Wilkes is subscribing seven guineas a day; and another astounding promise of 49 guineas a day has been made for the year 1854.

A LITERARY CAUSUS.—It is estimated that Charles Dickens realized £15,000 by the advertisements in which the numbers of Bleak-house were enshrined; as the lowest price for each advertisement was £1, while many were paid for at the rate of £5 or £6. Household Words produces, it is said, an income of about £1000, though it is entirely in the hands of an assistant editor, Dickens himself contributing but one article weekly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence had reached there of the intense excitement created in Sonora by the report of the sailing of the filibuster expedition. Troops were sent to Sonora from Guaymas; and it was reported that General Tacón was on the march there with 2000 men.

Governor Guaymas had authorized the settlement of a Colony of German at Sonora.

A Company of U. S. Dragoons had an engagement on the 1st near Rogue River with a party of Indians. Ten Indians were killed and two Americans, besides a number of wounded on both sides.

The squatters have had a large meeting at Sacramento, and passed exciting resolutions. Among other things, they declared Captain Sutter's claims to be invalid, and that the lands upon which Sacramento is built belongs to the United States, as overflowed lands. Large numbers of emigrants were arriving by the Gila route. In one case a party of twelve had been attacked by the Apaches, and all but one killed.

The mining news is generally favorable. The miners on the River beds were preparing to leave on account of the near approach of the rainy season.

The Magnetic Telegraph line between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, and Maryville, is in operation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Santa Anna proclaimed Dictator.—A private letter, dated Vera Cruz, 8th, states that Gen. Santa Anna was proclaimed Dictator for ten years, with the consent of all the principal States and cities, excepting Oaxaca, which wanted him perpetual dictator.

It was reported that the American minister, Mr. Gadsden, had demanded of Mexico the immediate confirmation of the Garay grant, or the United States would take possession of the Mesilla Valley.

THE HARPER.—Yesterday, Professor Charles Arthur, of Columbia College, was arrested on a warrant issued from the press of the Harper, forwarded to that gentleman \$50, to be appropriated for the benefit of the news boys, female operatives who were thrown out of employment by the late fire.

We understand that offers of assistance in the amount of at least one hundred and forty thousand dollars have been tendered the Messrs. Harpers from individuals with whom they have had no previous connection. Another gratifying evidence of the sympathy accorded to them by the business community, is the offer of the various insurance companies to waive their sixty days of grace, and settle at once for their several liabilities. A larger quantity of books have been ordered from the confederates than was expected, and it is expected that they will be able to furnish a portion of the January number of the magazine on the usual day of publication.—N. Y. Exc. Post, 13th.

CIVIL WAR IN PERU.—By way of Panama we are informed that Don Domingo Elias has raised an insurrection in the north of Peru, and seems determined to open the present government. His first attempt was at Yumbura, but he failed miserably; the few men he had with him were all taken prisoners, and he narrowly escaped the same fate himself. He is now at Chiloago, near Lambayeque, among many of his friends and partisans.

The government consider his movements as dangerous, that Gen. Turcio, the minister of War, has gone with three hundred troops to the north to put down the insurrection at once, and news of his success in so doing is daily expected with much anxiety. Elias seems to possess indomitable energy and perseverance, but lacks judgment; and the more reflecting part of the community seems to think he has played his part out in Peru, and that he cannot succeed in his designs.

The Bolivian army in the south has passed the frontiers of Peru, headed by General Belzu himself. This movement seems to have astonished the Peruvians, and at once aroused them into activity. The President, General Koberger, is preparing to leave immediately, and the command of the troops himself; meantime Belzu has every chance in his favour, there being no able Peruvian general to oppose him.

The position of the government may therefore be regarded as somewhat critical; in the North, civil war is dreaded, from discontent, with Elias as its mover; and in the South, the invasion by the Bolivians, whom it may be as easy matter to repel. Tinco has resigned as Minister, and goes on a mission to the United States; he is succeeded by Fax Soldan. The guano commission have not yet published their report, and it is uncertain that the quantity is but small.

It appears that Belzu, on the 30th of October, crossed the Desaguadero, in the vicinity of Zepita, on rafts, with two battalions of foot and one squadron of cavalry, in all about seven hundred men, the Peruvian villagers retreating before him as he advanced in the country. Thus far there has been no fighting, but Peru is raising a volunteer force, which, with the national guard, will hasten to meet the invader.—Boston Traveller.

FRONTIER ONIONS.—The overland arrivals continued to be large. Many parties had suffered severely on the road; some having been reduced to eating their horses.

Dr. Evans, of Governor Stevens, surveying expedition, arrived at Portland on the 25th. He reports favourably on the route to Puget Sound. Governor Lane is pledged to advocate a division of the Oregon territory.

We sincerely trust our island is rapidly returning to that healthy and salubrious state for which it has been so long renowned. It is gratifying to hear that we have not heard of a single case of Epidemic, and it will be noticed by our ordinary columns, that but few deaths have occurred the past week. The Hospitals at Ireland Island and at Prospect are free of fever patients, and we soon hope to hear that the "Tansels" Hospital Ship, and Forts Island Establishment are in a like state.—God grant that the fearful disease with which we have been so grievously tried has passed from amongst us.—Bernarda R. Gaz. 6th.

We had a heavy gale from the South East, on the night of Wednesday last, which nearly completed the destruction of the fruit still remaining on the trees after the long N. E. storm. The growing crops of potatoes have suffered very much. The temporary roof on the Tower of Trinity Church was blown off.—12.

It is stated in the Canada papers that Lord Elgin will return to Canada in time to open the coming session of the Provincial Parliament, and that the Hon. D. G. Daly, (Provincial Secretary in Canada,) will succeed Sir Edmund Head as Governor of New-Brunswick.

A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner says that an old man, a native of England, named John D. Shotton, aged 88; was burned to death at Cocagne, while in a state of intoxication. He was at one time a wealthy man.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Damage to Shipping in Halifax Harbour.—Christmas blown down, &c.

One of the adverse gales Halifax has had the misfortune to encounter for many years took place on Friday evening last, 22d ult.

It commenced some after dark and continued without intermission till daylight Saturday morning. The Wharves presented a fearful appearance of devastation on Saturday.

The whole of the flooring of the Market Wharf was ripped up, and the planks thrown about in scattered confusion. On the North side of Market Wharf the lanes of Windsor, and the Flow, of Prince Edward Island, had their sterns partly stove, with other damage—both repairable.

DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

Fences have been blown down in all directions. Part of the Railing round St. Paul's Church is blown down flat. A Chimney on Mr. Vass's Building adjoining the Cabinet Office was blown down on the roof and crushed it.

CHINESE PUNISHMENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Capt. North made quite a haul of Chinamen, from a house in Happy Valley. The attention of Capt. North was attracted by a crowd around the door, who were listening to the cries of a man inside. Capt. North went in and found a Chinaman in one of the back rooms, who was chained, and

what they had been whipping with an enormous whip. The poor fellow stated that he had been kept chained for four days, having been whipped every day; and during the whole time, receiving only sufficient food to barely support life. The only explanation that the parties arrested gave, was, that the man whom they had chained was indebted to the amount of \$-00 to one of their number, and that, as he either would not or could not pay it, they were obtaining satisfaction in this novel manner.—Atlas Californian Nov. 15.

THE LADIES OF DAMASCUS.—Her walk and action are as graceful as her figure, and her face as prepossessing; but beyond the admiration you get a word from her unless you are a very intimate friend of the family, and then, though young ladies are as fond of a little romping, or quizzing as their more accomplished and more elegant sisters of the North. It is a mistake to imagine that the natives of the Turkish empire are wholly excluded from any friendly intercourse with the women of those countries, a tale which has been given credence and been perseveringly maintained by travellers, few of whom have ever had an opportunity of testing the truth of the report by personal experience. Amongst the higher classes of the Greek population, in particular, every freedom exists indoors; young ladies not only show themselves, but, after serving the guests with coffee and sweetmeats, they will set themselves on the edge of the divan, and soon manage to join in the conversation.

This state of freedom exists to a greater or less degree till the young girl is betrothed; then it is not considered decorous that she should be present whenever her intended bridegroom visits the house, neither should she bear his name mentioned. Even amongst Turks, and more especially in the villages and smaller towns of Syria, the young Mahomedan sees and converses with the future object of his love till she attains her eleventh or twelfth year; she is then excluded from the society of men; but womanhood has already begun to develop itself in the person of the girl of ten or eleven years old in these climates, where they are oftentimes wives and mothers at thirteen. Hence love exists between the young couple before the destined bridegroom urges his mother to make the requisite proposals of marriage. He loses sight of his lady-love as soon as she enters upon womanhood, though he may, by means of a third party, catch an occasional glimpse of her features as she passes to and fro, strictly guarded by matrons, and old dunces; but not a single word or one bewitching kiss can the despairing lover hope for until she is brought home to his house, his lawful consort and partner for life; then, and not till then, commences the great seduction of the ladies of the Turkish harem.

—The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.

LOVE-MAKING IN THE EAST.—At this time several British officers were travelling over Syria, in all directions, on diplomatic missions. These endeavoured to ascertain the exact capabilities of every town and village; as regards the number of men that could bear arms; the number of cattle, horses, &c.; the arms and quantity of ammunition, and the proportion of the Moslem population to the Christians. Of these gallant officers, one was sent to Damascus, and whilst residing there he was very much captivated by the beauty of the Moslem ladies. On first arriving, this gay Lothario was well received by the grey-bearded authorities; but soon he lost caste; reports and complaints were of every day occurrence; this white stranger would persist in making love to the Moslem ladies, and the Moslem girls would persist in making love to him. This was a dreadful state of affairs; but this was not all, for even the old Armenian patriarch was roused into wrath by discovering that a timid little Armenian girl was actually head-over-ears in love with the feather-crowned stranger, or rather with his money. There was no standing this. The people said it was a crying shame, and reported it to the Cadi; the Cadi complained to Nedid Pacha; and the Pacha, who was "big" of the old school, and a right down Frank later, complained to the commander-in-chief of the English forces at Beyrout. The commander-in-chief sent several officers up to Damascus to investigate the case, which was tried in open divan before the Pacha, who summoned each as had charges against the gallant officer to appear before him. The charges brought against him were twofold. First, that he had endeavoured to subvert the minds of the people from rendering due homage to Ottoman authority; as, for instance, if the English were to lay siege to the country, with which of the powers would you side? The second charge was, the heinous offence of making love to some sort of Turkish damsel, besides the Armenian lady in question. The first charge was thrown out as frivolous, absurd, and annoying; the second was fully proved. I acted as urjanam Bashi to the court of inquiry, and from the circumstance of the gentleman being in a foreign land, I was naturally disposed to lean rather to the side of the Englishman. The Mahomedans observed this, and were very spiteful against me. The result of all this was, that the military gentleman was advised to leave Damascus; but he, availing himself of a moonless night, put a termination to the whole affair by starting off for the sea-coast, carrying away with him a fair young widow, who had captured his heart by dancing, and to whom he was ultimately married; and for aught I know to the contrary, they are to this day a very loving and happy couple. So to say, neither understood a word of each other's language, and it would appear from this example, that words are not ne-

cessary where such expressive things as eyes and flowers are brought into play.—The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.

A PICTURE OF DAMASCUS.—Damascus, like most Eastern towns, has nothing to boast of in the outside appearance of its rough unwhitewashed houses. Its streets are narrow, dark and intricate—crowds of people—caravans of camels—mules—and troops of donkeys are all perpetually on the move, though not with that rapidity of locomotion as striking to a stranger on his first visit to London. The stranger is struck dumb with astonishment and disappointment. He has heard so much and seen so little, that his first exclamation is sure to be, "Can this really be Shama-el-Shaif?—the much-praised Damascus;—the so-styled paradise of the East!" Yes, stranger, this is the justly celebrated Damascus; but the secret cause of your amazement lies hid as the kernel in the shell of a nut, the outer surface of which is the walls of the houses, while within lies concealed the sweet kernel. Open the street door of rough unpolished wood; and after carefully closing the same, as if by magic, the whole train of your thoughts and your discontentment will be diverted into another channel, and you will be struck with surprise and admiration, as the hidden beauties of the city will then burst upon your view. The same may be said with regard to the ladies of Damascus, notoriously the handsomest women in the East—Hours, whose bright eyes have offered an endless theme for the poet's song! Forms enveloped in white and coloured zizzs—features muffled up and completely disguised by hideous black-veils. That man must needs be a magician who could identify his own wife or sister from amidst the herd of ghostly figures continually fitting to and fro in the streets; though now and then some Eastern ahrisi (coquette) may even here be found slyly contriving to allow the light of her sparkling eyes to beam through this dark screen. Here also is the same mystery, and the beauty lies concealed within the outer shell. Now, standing in a spacious quadrangle, exquisitely paved with marble, we take a hasty survey of all around us. In the centre is a square basin of clear crystal-like water, in which gold and silver fish are playfully swimming about, and in the middle of this basin a fountain continually throws its sportive jets to return in showers of pearls upon the many pretty little flowers that are planted round the borders. An arcade, supported by elegant columns, runs round three sides; and the fourth side of the quadrangle is occupied by the lower apartments of the house. The cornices (or cornices) are all ornamented with Arabic inscriptions, both in poetry and prose, having invariably Scripture texts. In little salubrious, or parterres walled in with marble slabs, a few choice orange and lemon trees are carefully cultivated; and it is difficult to say whether the sweet odour of their blossoms is not rivalled, or even surpassed, by the delicious fragrance of the roses and rich Baghdad ful (or dwarf jessamine), which so thickly cluster about their roots. Of the interior of such a house no one could have given a better idea than did his Excellency Mahomed Pasha, the late ambassador to the court of St. James's, who, happening, during his residence in London, to give a ball, fitted up some of the apartment so as to exactly represent the interior of a Damascus house. These rooms were the leading topic of chit-chat among the fashionable of London for many weeks afterwards.—The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.

THE PATENT DECEPTIVE HEN'S NEST.—This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a dove-eat Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, and is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a trap-door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a concealed apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is that the bird, just as she is preparing to cockle glances at the nest, and seeing nothing, it actually reasons itself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest in hopes of making a more successful effort.

On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents to test its virtue, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when, to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, and even the inventor himself, on examining the nest they found nothing in it but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained, however, upon examining the chamber beneath, in which they found half a bushel of eggs.—American Bunch.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHINESE WAR.—The Chinese are buying up American vessels and American seamen for the war. The San Francisco Herald says: "In addition to the ship Hamilton, we learn that several large vessels have recently been purchased by Chinese merchants, and are now being fitted out in this port, for the opposite coast of the Pacific. They will be navigated by American seamen, but will sail under the Chinese flag. This will enable them to visit Japan, and we are disposed to think such is the purpose of the owners. It is said they are desirous of reaching Jeddo about the time Com. Perry's squadron has brought the Islanders to terms."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an Astonishing Cure on Aileen, that the Faculty pronounced Incurable.—Robert Parlett, mariner, of Walsoken, near Wisbeach, was afflicted with a dreadful abscess in the arm. He had been two years in a Hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without receiving the least benefit, and at last was given up by the Faculty, who pronounced him to be incurable; but after using Holloway's Ointment and Pills for a short

time the wound was completely healed, and his health miraculously restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Cutlin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Wisbeach.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 10, 1853.

We have been reminded by the letter of N. L., in our last, of one of the many subjects which it has long been our intention to bring before the notice of the public;—we mean the procuring a Town Clock. We shall not forget the establishment of a Public Library; but will, in the course of the winter, and while the Legislature is in session, commence our efforts on this important topic. With respect to the Town Clock, however, we should be disposed to wonder why there had not been one years since, did we not know from experience how hard it is to get that capricious monster the Public to think and act seriously and consistently on any subject. It is when the advantages of improvements of a municipal character are suggested, that we pointedly feel the necessity of the town being incorporated. If there were a body to which these anxious—as N. L., and very many others are—to have a Town Clock, and willing to contribute to the expense of getting it, could apply, the thing might be done without difficulty. All that would have to be done would be to prove to the satisfaction of the Corporation that there was a certain number of the community willing to subscribe the sum of £50, or whatever might be necessary for that purpose, in conjunction with such sum as the town itself could afford, and the authorities would in such case have no time about it. As matters stand, however, we would advise N. L. to appoint one or two with him; open a subscription list and go round with it; had these subscriptions had been effected to the desired amount, the would recommend the calling a public meeting of the subscribers, and then determining as to how the clock was to be procured, and where set up, which being settled, a committee to carry the views of the meeting into effect would follow, as a matter of course. There could not be a more eligible place, at present, than the tower of the Catholic chapel, which has been built with the ultimate view of being furnished with a time-piece. We have said, at present, because we think that the Market House, which no doubt will be shortly erected, will when finished be not complete without being ornamented by a Clock. But some years must necessarily elapse before a Public Market House, if built as it ought to be, on a sufficiently extensive scale, to meet not only the demands of the present generation, but the increasing demands of posterity, will in that state of finish to allow of this necessary, we may almost say, indispensable appendage. We are not aware of what the cost of such an article would be, or rather of what would be a sufficient sum to procure one which would answer the purpose—for they can be a matter of course to be had at almost any price varying according to size, finish, &c. This however might be easily ascertained by writing to London or Liverpool, New York or Boston. With a little spirit and energy on the part of those, who carry the subscription list around, we doubt not, that a sufficient fund would soon be obtained for this highly important and equally necessary improvement.

A person calling himself "An Insurer in the Company," asks, through the medium of the Weekly Advertiser, for information which, if he were really what he terms himself, he ought to be competent to afford rather than ask for. At all events, the Secretary of the Charitable Mutual Insurance Company would have furnished him with the same answer which he has politely forwarded to us. It would seem that the Company have made it a rule, that they will patronize no paper that does not comply with the following Resolution, passed Wednesday 11th Feb. 1852:—

"Ordered, That the Secretary be empowered to treat with the other publishers of Newspapers on the same terms provided they insure in this Company." Had Mr. Pippy and Mr. Whelan insured in the company, they would have had the benefit of the above determination of the Company.

The Company may not think perhaps that they lose so much, as the proprietor of the Advertiser thinks they do, by not making use of the columns of his journal. Mr. Pippy, in evidence at St. Eleanor's in the case of Conroy vs Pippy stated that the circulation of his paper was about 400, now that of Haszard's Gazette is considerably more than double that number, and on the increase. The number of copies of the Standard issued by Mr. Ings is also upwards of 600, so that between the two, the Mutual Insurance Company stood a chance of having the benefits it aims to confer pretty extensively known, without the aid of either the Royal Gazette or Weekly Advertiser.

THE MAILS.—The couriers crossed over and returned again on Sunday last, bringing with them as many of the mail bags as they could carry in two small boats, leaving behind the heavy bags of London papers. They made an unsuccessful attempt to cross on Monday. Yesterday they succeeded in crossing over, and returning again with the remaining bags, and the whole of the British Mails of the 26th December.

The change in the departure of the Western Mail, will oblige us to print our paper on Tuesday evenings in future. If we hear of the arrival of a Mail at the Cape, however, we will defer our own issue on Tuesday, and issue our paper on Wednesday and Friday to insure attention, we are obliged to leave out some of them handed in this morning.

The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation proroguing the House of Assembly until Thursday the 9th February. Then to meet for the purpose of Business.

There is a rumour current in town that His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, has been appointed to the Bahamas; and that Sir Dominic Daly has been appointed to this Island.

After a short illness, at his residence, Princetown Road, Mr. John Layt, a native of Hereford, England, in the 78th year of his age. His end was peace.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. William Harpe, to Miss Ellen Henderson, both of Charleston.

On Monday the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. South, Mr. Edward Crosswell, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Perry, Lot 67.

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NEWS BY

The latest news from the East is that the British fleet has been sighted in the Bay of Bengal.

A reported case of cholera has been observed in the Black Sea, and on a Pacific and

Admiral Naoh of Anotolia, with Turkish ships in the Bay of Bengal, have seen that inferior in strength than with the British fleet; but the Admiral's ship was not the only one that was inferior in strength.

The night of the 27th has been set for the departure of the British fleet, and the battle of the Bay of Bengal is expected to take place on the 28th. The British fleet is expected to arrive in the Bay of Bengal on the 28th.

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