

## Foreign Intelligence.

### EAST INDIES.

Letters from Bombay state, that the Mahratta Confederacy has not only been broken, but that Holkar, the chief member of it, has joined us against his former associates. Holkar, it is added, has been collecting all his strength to the eastward of Poonah, with a view to reinforce the European army. He has brought forth an immense treasure which had long been concealed.

A letter from Trincomalee states, that the force of the 19th regiment, when it surrendered its arms at Candy, comprised 340 men, and that the Malay regiment was nearly complete: fifty of each corps were sent bound hand and foot to the King, and, it is supposed, will be retained as hostages. His Majesty, since the murder of our people, has made renewed and pressing overtures for the re-establishment of peace.

The following are additional particulars received by private letters:—

“The troops in Candy and the neighbouring posts dying daily, and being much reduced by sickness, the Candians formed a plan to rise *en masse*, on a certain day all over the island, and massacre the British troops. On the day appointed, about 12,000 of the natives surrounded Candy, and attacked the palace, which was defended with the greatest obstinacy by the 19th and the Malays, who fought hand to hand for near two hours, and at one time they could not load their pieces, but merely used the bayonet. After a desperate struggle they at last beat the Candians off with great slaughter. We lost about 12 or 14 killed and wounded, and two gallant young men, Lieutenants Blakney and Penderleath, of the 19th.—The surrender of Major Davie happened exactly as we have already stated. In all, there were 198 Europeans of the 19th put to death in the most cruel manner, and nearly the whole of the Malays who would not voluntarily enter into the King's service. Many of those who did so to save their lives, contrived afterwards to make their escape. Captains Rumley, Humphreys, and some others, were kept prisoners for some days after the first massacre, and when the grand feast was made upon establishing the King again upon the throne at Candy, these unfortunate men were dragged out in the presence of the King and all his Disavacs, by command of the Adigaar, and put to death. Several valuable Malay officers perished in their attempts to protect the Europeans. A very fine young man, not above 17, Ensign Barry, of the Malay corps, who was reserved from the first slaughter, being sent for a few days after by the Adigaar to come before the King, finding his execution at hand, snatched a sword from one of the guards and thrust it through his body. During the truce which was made between the General and the King in May, the Candian Dissavac of the Four Corles, Leuke Ralehamie, suddenly collected a large body of Candians, and entering our territories at the village of Attagala, endeavoured to force the Cingalese under our Government to join them, but they fled towards the coast, where a detachment of 25 of the 65th regiment, and as many of Ramsay's corps, and about 100 Lascarine soldiers, marched to attack them. After a short contest, the Candians fled beyond Ruaneli, leaving two of their guns, and an image of Budha, behind them.”