



BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 39

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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August, 1-41.

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THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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Bombay, August 12th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

From Feerozepoor, we are concerned to learn, by letters of the 17th instant, that the heat had become so intense, in consequence of the absence of rain, that not only were the native hospitals becoming crowded, but the European officers and the gunners of the European company of artillery, had already suffered severely from the effects of the almost intolerable weather. Some of the gentlemen of the Bureau were contemplating a temporary retirement from the cares of office, and were preparing "to flee away and be at rest at Mussooree." "It appears," adds our correspondent, "that the 60th and 64th certainly, and probably the 26th and 30th, will be pushed on to Cabool, during the ensuing winter, and will thus escape from the trying effects of another such 'summer' as they are now passing."—Hurkaru, July 29.

THE MURDER OF FRANCISCO GOMES.—The murder of Francisco Gomes is likely to go unpunished. The man named Guitarro who was taken up on suspicion, has been in custody, but is likely to be released for want of proper evidence, the whole of the witnesses appearing anxious to suppress information. It appears that but for the culpable negligence of the chowkidar, who being informed of the affair, would not inform the thanah, the matter would have been brought to light. The chowkidar, however, has been dismissed.—Ibid.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A native has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions on the following account. It appears that he had a woman in keeping, who becoming pregnant. He took her across the water and gave her some drug to procure abortion. The woman in a dangerous state was removed to the hospital, where she died on the 27th. A Coroner's Jury was impanelled on Tuesday evening, but on going to the hospital to inspect the body, the jurors found that it had already been removed and thrown into the river. The Magistrate, however, took up the case and has committed the prisoner.—Ibid.

MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES.

The weekly meeting of the magistrates was held yesterday. The collection for the last week were 4315 rupees, for which amount a cheque was ordered to be drawn upon the collector. There were 667 copper coins included in the sum, which the Collector was at a loss how to dispose of; he was requested to liquidate them in the best way he could.

Several bills for repairing, lighting, cleansing the roads were presented, also estimates for repairing some of the roads, all certified to, by Mr. Rose, which were passed.

Mr. O'Hanlon alluded again to there being two lamps in Rance Moody Gully, opposite to each other, and ordered the removal of one which he thought to be quite unnecessary.

A letter was read from a native, stating that a house had been bequeathed to him which has been for the last twenty years in a dilapidated state; there were arrears of assessment which he begged to be remitted, as he was desirous of repairing the house, after which he would be happy to pay the usual assessment. The matter was referred to the Collector.

There appears to be great competition in the supply of lamps. Mr. Main, a practical lamp maker, offers to supply lamps at the following rate—large ones with brackets complete, at 13 rupees each, and small ones at 11 rupees 8 annas each, and lamp-ports at 13 rupees per maund. Mr. Statham, one of the overseers, agrees to supply large and small lamps at the same rate, and the ports at 8 rupees per maund. Mr. Statham produced a muster cover of one of the globe lamps with oil burners, which their workshops approved of, and are decidedly great improvements upon the old ones.

Two estimates were put in by two natives agreeing to furnish large lamps with brackets, &c. complete for 9 rupees 8 annas, and small ones for 7 rupees 8 annas each, one of them who offered to deposit 50 rupees, and security of one thousand rupees for the fulfilment of his contract, was ordered to produce musters of the lamps at the next meeting, but mirabilis dictu wished to know the kind of lamps that were required, and wanted musters. It appears that Mr. Rose had visited Mr. Statham's manufactory, and found three hundred lamps ready made, one hundred and fifty in progress, and a large quantity of tin. Mr. Statham produced musters of the tin, which were very good, and thick, and approved of by the Justices.

Mr. Rose brought forward the disgraceful practice of the Sepoys appertaining to the Body Guard, bathing on the Ghauts of the Tank Square, and washing their clothes. It was thought that these sons of Mars generally go to the tank armed with their weapons of war (bayonets), I bid defiance to the Brijibassees who interfere with what they do. Mr. McFarlane with his colleagues stated that it was a nuisance, and highly improper to allow any one to bathe at the ghauts, he would he said write to the Town Major in order to prevent a recurrence of the like again. The Magistrates then separated.—Star, July 29.

We gently reminded our brother of the Hurkaru in the Star, a few days ago, that, in ridiculing the exultation of the Friend of India and Englishman, over the increase of our trade with Cabul, he had been guilty of the enormous oversight of not perceiving, or, at all events, not alluding, to the fact, that this increase was not the creation of a new commerce, as he seemed to suppose it, but that it was an instance of British manufactures driving out Russian ones of the same kind; and we appealed to every account published since the days of Moorcroft for the truth of our assertion. We have been since obliged by a friend with a sight of Moorcroft and Trebeck's travels, as edited by Professor Wilson, and we purpose giving our readers in the Eastern Star, some account of this

work; for the notice is too long for insertion here. We have, in reading it, been much struck with many passages relating to this very question of Russian trade, and we quote a few of them as curious in themselves, and instructive to those who like our brother, have but imperfect notions of what is the present, and what the former state of those countries. For the more juvenile (in India matters) amongst our readers, we may briefly mention that Mr. Moorcroft was a stud superintendent, and that, in pursuance of views of his own, he was "allowed" by the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, to travel towards Central Asia in 1819, with an investment of goods, for the purpose of procuring horses of the best Toorkman breeds, to improve our cavalry horses. Mr. Trebeck was his companion and, after some six or seven years of travellings and detentions, through the Punjab, Ladakh, Kashmir, Peshawur, Kabul, Kundooz and Bokhara; they both died in Toorkistan. Their papers were however recovered, and from them the volumes we have obtained were compiled. Mr. Moorcroft, in addition to his great talents as a traveller and veterinary surgeon, was sedulously attentive to commercial views, and his remarks are often curious. Here is the first of them bearing on Russian commerce with these countries.

Chakmaks, or steels for striking a light, are in those bleak countries indispensable, and worn by every man as part of his dress. "These," says Mr. Moorcroft, p. 202, vol. I., "are of a peculiar and ornamental construction, and are an article of foreign import! selling for a rupee; or, if much decorated, a rupee and a half. It might be supplied advantageously, I think, from Britain as might their knives and needles."—Ibid.

TYPHUS FEVER.—We regret to state that the typhus fever is raging among the native population to an alarming extent. The Thannadar of the second division reported that a female named Churruck, gave information of one Puddoo Khan dying on Sunday morning last in her premises. Mr. C. B. Greenlaw the Coroner was duly informed of the circumstances. As the body was in an advanced state of decomposition, it was rendered advisable to have it instantly removed. Dr. Maxton was of opinion that the deceased died of typhus fever.—Ibid.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The police report book of all the Divisions, still continues to shew an alarming increase of crime, more particularly, that of burglary, which cannot but be ascribable, no doubt to the connivance of the native police subordinates. This circumstance most satisfactorily evidences the urgent necessity that still exists for more extended European and East Indian agency.—Ibid.

The Semaphore of this day announces the Princess Royal.—Englishman, July 29.

A trial is reported in the Bombay papers, as having taken place in the Supreme Court there, the circumstances connected with which develop such atrocity of conduct on the part of the culprit, that we should think ourselves guilty of great dereliction from our public duty, if we passed them over without the severest reprehension. The party who was tried was (to apply well a common expression) 'a monster in human form of the name of McPhun, who commanded a vessel from Greenock to Bombay, on board of which vessel was a seaman of the name of Carey, who appears to have been a poor, half-witted creature; and this was the person for the brutal treatment of whom the Captain was brought to trial. As the unfortunate victim's death occurred while this treatment was in full operation, the prisoner was arraigned under an indictment for 'wilful murder,' but there were other counts laying 'an assault; and if ever a man was deprived of his life by a course of unjustifiable and illegal treatment, we have no hesitation in saying such was the case in this instance, whether the catastrophe be pronounced by lawyers to amount to what the law considers a murder or not. Without having committed any offence as a seaman—any offence against such discipline as is maintained on board those traders—or any offence but such as is clearly attributable to a mingled physical and mental debility—this wretched man appears to have been used by his Captain, and even by his messmates (foul shame be on them, for they disgrace the name of British Sailors) with a degree of systematic cruelty which makes our blood boil as we read of it in the evidence, and which makes us ashamed of human nature itself. His body all over sores, some of which grew rotten at last; his mind half-idiotic; and he being altogether incapable of taking care of himself; he was kept in a half starved state, usually quite naked, frequently flung overboard, towed astern, and submerged till life was almost extinct before he was hauled in again; sent naked up aloft and lashed to the skysail yard; flogged by the Captain himself, beaten by him with fist, or a piece of wood, fired at by him with musket and pistol loaded with blank cartridge, of which the powder penetrated his skin, left night and day, quite unclad, exposed to the weather, no sort of medical care taken of him, buffeted by the crew generally,—till at last he died—in a moral sense, at least as fully and cruelly murdered as—nay more cruelly murdered than—wee the Mars and Williamsons, the Bonars, or Lord William Russell. Not only does it appear that the Mate and crew looked on, unremonstrant, at the Captain's accursed treatment of the poor God-stricken wretch, whom he had in his brutal power: but it is evident that they did not feel shocked at it, and that they themselves showed no pity for the victim when he was out of his tyrant's sight, and there does seem reason for supposing that the information given to the Bombay Magistrates on the ship's arrival there, was given more out of a feeling of personal spite against McPhun than out of any motive arising out of indignation at or sympathy in the deceased's hard fate. So much for the events which were the subjects of investigation. As to the trial itself, if we are to judge of it from the report which is given of it in the

Bombay Gazette of the 12th instant, we cannot pronounce it other than discreditable to the Court in more respects than one. There would seem to have been some approach to squabbling between the Bench and the Jury at one period, regarding the right of the latter to judge of the legal effect of the medical evidence adduced. This evidence was necessarily most imperfect and inconclusive, for it consisted of but the opinions of two Doctors, neither of whom was on board the ship, who had heard a portion of the evidence as delivered in Court, and who in that way formed their judgment as to whether the death of the man was caused by the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected. They were of opinion that it might have been hastened by that treatment, but not that he died from the mortification of his sores, though it was next to impossible that they could judge very well on this point from the evidence of such witnesses as gave them the information. The jury however, (if we judge rightly from the report) were disposed to find the murder, on the strength of the evidence, and of course to draw a different conclusion from that drawn by the Doctors, but this the Court (Mr. Justice Perry) informed them they had no right to do, as they were only judges of the facts and not of the law—a doctrine right enough in itself, but to our thinking not applicable here, for the point was confined to what inference should be drawn from the evidence, and certainly the jury were not bound by the mere opinions of Doctors who could not be otherwise than most imperfectly informed on the medical state of the case. Be that as it may, the verdict is reported to have been guilty of the assault, upon which the Judge is said to have asked the Jury as to the counts, seriatim, and the Jury answered guilty to all of them,—yet one was for wilful murder! There surely must be some bungle in this part of the report? The Judge, however, passed sentence as for the assault only, but without expressing any feelings of abhorrence at the conduct of the inhuman wretch who stood before him convicted of treating a helpless fellow-creature so as at all events to hasten his death; and he sentenced him to two years imprisonment with hard labor, and two months of each year to be passed in solitary confinement; remarking that such was the heaviest penalty which the Court had power to adjudge! It is most extraordinary that a Judge of a Supreme Court should be ignorant of the extent of penal infliction which he was authorised to mete out to guilt; but so it was here, for while Sir Erskine Perry declared that he had sentenced the highest lawful punishment, the fact is that he might (and ought to) have doubled it, by a judging four years imprisonment, and making three (luna) months of each year, solitary; and we deeply regret that his non-acquaintance with that fact has been the means of allowing a convicted miscreant to escape with a very inadequate infliction.—Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having read in your regenerated Journal of yesterday the complaint of "a Sufferer"—I cannot but confess that it gives me pleasure to perceive that the inhabitants of this Island begin to feel that they are not born to be slaves! The days are past and I trust for ever, when the Natives of this exhausted land, were obliged silently to bear with the taunts and cruel acts of injustice of their tyrannical oppressors.—But still there remains much to be done to soften down the overbearing and insupportable arrogance of even the vilest myrmidons of the Police. The events which took place the other night with the Police peons, constable, &c. &c. in the Parsee quarters, forms a contrast with the other assault committed by some lowborn fellow, calling himself a gentleman, no no doubt because he possessed a bit of parchment or paper which unfortunately intitles him to that appellation, on a respectable parsee shopkeeper, and that too in his own shop, speaks volumes in favor of the necessity of a reform somewhere! Then the farce at the Police office, is really too ridiculous,—the culprit was,—oh! listen ye free born men of London to the fact, and a fact it is, however absurd, improper and incredible it may appear.—The culprit, I say, was accommodated with an armchair at the magistrate's elbow, which but for the want of common decency observed in the place, I would call the bench, while the accuser, a most respectable citizen was obliged to stand outside the railing—the place intended for criminals. This brings to my mind a similar scene admirably described by the immortal Fielding, where the Magistrate recognizes in a young scamp brought before him for a grave misdemeanour, the son of the Lord of the Manor, when immediately the magisterial severity of countenance suddenly relaxes into a benignant smile, and respectfully doffing his cap offers his own chair to the delinquent!—Thus it was in England about a hundred years ago, and so it appears to be now in Bombay; but times are much changed for the better in many things in the far west, and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I hail the dawn which begins to pierce the darkness that has hitherto enveloped this beautiful land; thanks to the education of its children—and above all, thanks, ten thousand thanks to the liberty of the Press, which has opened a friendly and a powerful channel through which the oppressed and impoverished native may bring his grievances to public notice, and expose vice in all its native hideousness, at the same time that it holds out to him the pleasing consolatory hope that, with perseverance and courage he also will enjoy that freedom so amply possessed by his more fortunate fellow subjects in the west.—Mr. Editor, I have had frequent opportunities of observing strange, aye, even ludicrous scenes in those same Police offices, with which I shall now and then bring to public notice, either as they may occur in future, or as the past may present them to my memory. I am a correcting

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Letter I.)

DEAR SIR,—Having perceived in your daily journal symptoms of an inclination on your part to advocate the cause of the natives of this unhappy country, it has encouraged me, the fully aware of my inadequacy to treat a subject of such mighty import as that of the welfare of a nation containing a population of upwards of a hundred millions of souls with the necessary talent and energy which might be beneficial or promote the object,—yet in what I do, I hope some allowance will be made by the learned world in favour of the well in-

* The penal charges the Judge stated could not be established—he was then pronounced guilty of all the remaining counts—Ed. Bombay Gazette.

mentioned tho' feeble efforts of a native who has not had tho' benefit of European instruction, much less of a classical education; but Mr. Editor it has been my good fortune to have travelled; I have visited the other three quarters of the Globe, and having become a cosmopolite, have gleaned from observation and experience information, which in my earlier days was denied me by a want of education and opportunity.

I belong to a community, which I am proud to say, tho' wanderers amongst nations of other lands (themselves possessing none) the descendants of a persecuted people, who to preserve their faith to their maker, sacrificed one of the greatest blessings known to man—a home—a community which will give place to none in regard to respectability in social life, integrity, intelligence and industry. Yet their time of trial and suffering is not past; they are like millions of others chained to the galleys, the slaves of a few hypocritical adventurers themselves pertaining to a class held in mediocre esteem by the Government and nobility of their own country!

The all-absorbing and destructive rapacity of those people have nearly, would to God I could say, entirely exhausted the incredible patience of my suffering countrymen, for then would despair and numerical strength be opposed to cunning, organization and discipline, and we should, I have no doubt, either conquer for ourselves or obtain justice and freedom.

In England, and in France too, it has been the toil of centuries and of many a bloody contest, but can liberty, such as is enjoyed in those two countries, be too dearly obtained at any price?

The wealth of this unhappy country has been drained to the lowest ebb: our Princes have decoyed, disunited by intrigue and plundered; and those who have had the misfortune of being protected as in the instances of Purtaub Sing, Rajah of Sattara and others soon became the objects of false accusation and are gradually disappearing—their immediate heirs, and their offspring, first becoming the pensioners of those rapacious marauders and then * * * * * beggars. It is time to awaken, my brethren, from our supine lethargy,—it is time to follow the example of our more enlightened and persevering fellow subjects in England, and before despair and all its destructive consequences assails us, let us call LEGAL meetings in every district; like them let us form committees and appoint able men to carry our respectful but earnest petitions to Europe,—let these our complaints be laid at the foot of the throne, and I trust and hope that our zealous endeavours will be successful, and that with the blessing of the Almighty Being who knows no differences of caste, creed or color, we shall obtain justice and freedom; freedom such as all British subjects have an indisputable right to claim. Oh my brethren, let us unite and show our gratitude for the blessings showered upon us by Divine Providence, who, no doubt has in his inscrutable wisdom directed our fugitive steps to where we found hospitality in time of need; to a land where our laudable exertions have been crowned with ample success, and where we have found a resting place and a home for our children. Providence having thus marvellously led us to this country and blessed us with the means, the mainspring of all great undertakings,—wealth,—let us not be niggards in its use, but come boldly forward, and let each true man subscribe according to his ability; let a fund be raised which will enable us to become freemen ourselves, secure that great blessing to the Aborigines of our adopted country, so shall we earn for ourselves renown which will never die. It is, my friends, by the possession of this vast fund of wealth squeezed from ourselves and stored away in Leadenhall Street, that has enabled and still enables, obscure individuals to fill all the offices of trust and emolument under the Government of our country offices in which we have the best right to participate. Then let it be a disgrace to those who shall flinch from the undertaking: let those who do most, have most honor. Have we not men amongst us who would fulfil the offices of Governors, Members of Council, Secretaries, Treasurers, &c. &c. &c.? Would it not be better, even if not a cheaper Government, that the high salaries lavished now on obscure individuals and remitted to Europe to enrich their pauper families, should remain in the country where it had been levied and in a certain degree return again to the hands of those from whence it came? But my friends and countrymen, complaints are useless: commiseration is degrading to freeborn men: we must be up and stirring, and rely upon it we shall not seek the required aid in vain; the old French proverb says, and says most truly: "AIDE TOI ET DIEU T'AIDERA," but my letter is growing too long for a first appeal; however, you may rest assured, that when I see willingness on your part to put your shoulder to the wheel, you will again hear from your brother and fellow sufferer

A PARSEE.

Guzerat, 2nd of August, 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departure.

ARRIVALS.
Lieut. H. A. Sullivan, H. M. 6th Royals from Kandolla—Assist. Surgeon C. Morehead, E. G. Hospital from Poonah.—Assist. Surgeon R. J. Behan, from Karrack.

DEPARTURES—None.

Shipping in the Harbour

Names.	Agents.	For	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Sept.
Argyll	Macvicar Burn & Co.	Clyde	Despatch.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	In Sept.
Caledonia	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Lady Grant	Kimchund Motichund.	China	Immediately
Bomanjee Hormusjee	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co.	China	Despatch.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadyu.	China	Despatch.
George the 4th	Macvicar Burn & Co.	China	Despatch.
Luconia	Remington & Co.	China	Despatch.
Malton	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	15th instant.
Westmorland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Ospray	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	Liverpool	15th instant.
Royal Adelaide	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	Despatch.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	London	15th instant.
Wm. Lushington	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
William Shand	B. and A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	12th instant.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	15th instant.
Asiatic	Foster and Co.	Singapore	20th instant.
Candahar	Foster & Co.	London	Despatch.
Balfour	W. Nicol and Co.	Liverpool	20th instant.
Catherine	B. & A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	20th instant.
Sophia	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Oscoda	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	London	do.
Bolivar	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	do.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	do.
Hindustan	Forbes & Co.	London	do.
Morley	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	do.
Baboo	Dirom Carter & Co.	Colombo	do.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Bahim.	China	do.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.	Gork.	do.
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.	do.	25th instant.
Glencel	Remington & Co.	London	do.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	do.	do.
Bangalore	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	For Charter	Despatch.
Six	Forbes & Co.	London	do.
Margaret	M. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	do.
Adele	Skinner & Co.	do.	do.
Sufinutolla	Nacodah H. M. Casim.	Madras	do.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	do.
Agnes	W. Nicol & Co.	Calcutta	do.
Portland	Forbes & Co.	Liverpool	do.
Fornosa	Remington & Co.	do.	do.
Cornwallis	Kimchund Motichund.	do.	do.

H. M. Ship Endymion.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Falinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Garuda and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambor Savoy, Fanny, Ledase, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardon, Dowlat Pirsand, Faze Currim, Fenty Rahimon, Fante Currim, Brumars.
Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Copeland	London	do.	24th April.
*Isabella	Forbes & Co.	do.	26th April.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	23d June.
*Terpuse	Forbes & Co.	do.	26th May.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan	do.	do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June.
Childie Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper	do.	do.	do.
*Ceylon	Shields	do.	16th June.
Devonport	Liverpool	do.	do.
*H. McCormick	do.	do.	18th Dec.
*Thalia	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	12th May.
Herculeanum	do.	do.	23d April.
*Calcutta	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	Hull	29th April.
*Athol	do.	Liverpool	7th May.
*Royal Saxon	Macvicar Burn & Co.	do.	8th May.
*Eleanor	G. S. King	do.	16th May.
*Majestic	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	22d May.
*Madonna	Foster & Co.	do.	22d May.
*Ann	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	26th May.
*Higginson	Mc. Brownrigg & Co.	do.	29th July.
Mersom	do.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret	do.	do.	4th June.
*Ulverstone	Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	do.	8th June.
*Hannah Kerr	do.	do.	8th June.
William Pirrie	do.	do.	do.
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	10th July.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	do.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & Co.	do.	do.
Montague	Skinner & Co.	do.	do.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	do.
Christiana	do.	do.	do.
Alex. Grant	do.	do.	do.
Woodman	do.	do.	do.
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Clyde	do.
*Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	12th April.
*Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane	do.	do.	26th June.
Mavis	do.	China	do.
Charles Forbes	do.	do.	do.
*Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell	Singapore.	27th June.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 10th—Barque Bramcars, W. Gillan, master, from Karrack 12th and Bushire 16th July, and Muscat 2d.—Left the H. C. Sloop Coote and Elphinstone, and schooner Mahi at Bushire. Passengers—Lieutenant Stephens, I. N. Doctor Behan; Mr. Smith, Parser I. N.; 4 engineers 3 boiler-makers 25 European seamen; 12 artillerymen and European soldiers, 9 European women 21 children; and 118 native troops and artificers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4th—Ship Shannon, A. Kellock, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. do.—Barque Fergus, W. Lister, master, to Liverpool.
Do. do.—Ship Cursetjee Cowasjee, John Campbell, master, to Calcutta and Madras. Passengers—Lieutenant Otley; Mr. and Mrs. Lyall; Mr. Price; Mr. Goodwin; Mr. Dyant; Mr. Dallas, and 25 natives.
Do. 5th—Ship Windsor Castle, I. Young, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. 7th—Barque Exaine, G. McMillan, Master, to London. Passengers—W. Hall, invalid.
Do. 8th barque Parkfield, J. T. Whiteside, master, to China. Passengers, Mrs. Whiteside; Mr. Beddington; capt. McCaskill; capt. Garsten; Miguel Navaino; Silveno Fabiano; Renaldo Piedada Santa; 2 natives, and 2 servants.
Do. do. barque Lady East, H. Corlass, master, to Liverpool. Passengers Mrs. Corlass.
Do. do. Ship Guisachan, H. D. Every master to China

To Correspondents

ONE OF THE PEOPLE in our next.
We regret to say that the communication of ANGUISHIN HERBA has not come to hand.
We will thank our correspondents to address distinctly "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
A LITTLE DASH, had better call upon the Printer who will make the dash larger.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Thursday, August 12, 1841.

We have received Madras papers to the 3rd instant, and Ceylon journals to the 26th ultimo.

RUMOURS are afloat in the wing of the 6th Regt. stationed at the Town Barracks, of the mournful intelligence from Aden that two men of the wing on field Service having been murdered—their names are given as Wilson and Walpole. We trust the report is without foundation.

We have extracted from our contemporary the Times a report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. We regret to observe that Mr. Murphy's continued ill health has compelled him to resign the office of Secretary.—We congratulate his successor, Mr. T. J. A. Scott, and have no doubt the Chamber will prosper by the labours of their active and talented Secretary.

FROM our Native correspondent at Surat we have received the following:—

"Surat, 31st July 1841.

"The inundation that overflowed Surat on the 28th did not subside until the 30th tho' all the waters have not yet entirely subsided. This swell has injured the shopkeepers of the Nowsaree Gate very much.—Rain has commenced to fall from 30th and the sky is cloudy, consequently we fear there will be a second inundation very soon. The city of Surat has been destroyed by fires and inundations so often that the inhabitants do not now except Surat will in any way be recompensed for these serious losses.—

Formerly foreigners used to export cloths from Surat to the extent of some lacs of Rupees. The waters of the river have receded to the distance of a mile from the usual wharf, so that vessels cannot now approach the city as before, but remain to a great distance and are there emptied of their cargo by means of small boats."

We have received a shocking attempt at English writing, signed "A small Dash," relative to our remarks of Monday last on the Meeting of the "Widows' and Orphan's Fund;" and, were it not that the idiotism of its language convinced us of the writer's insignificance, it should have found insertion. Does he not know that it is an exclusive privilege of the Editor of a Public Journal to give publicity to his opinions of a Public Meeting, provided they be consistent with reason and truth? Our remarks have been offered in a faithful and jocose manner, and no doubt they have been generally read and accepted as such.

THE Army and Navy are anxiously looking forward for the result of Her Majesty's accouchement: our London contemporaries, as usual, are pretty free in their speculations of the this and that, should Her Majesty give birth to a Prince of Wales and heir to the throne of Great Britain. From the remark of the Standard one is inclined to suppose that by some microscopic arrangement he has seen the loving embryo, and from the number of Colonels who are put down to become Brevet Generals, it would seem that our contemporary has in his own mind at least settled the momentous expectation of sexual distinction. According to the principles of Mesmerism we see no objection to the sex being known before the birth in the same manner that a patient under the influence of the surprising fluid, can tell the time indicated by a watch by simply placing it in contact with the back or the elbow! Had Dr. Elliotson been appointed one of Her Majesty's Physicians there can be but little doubt the point would have long since been determined, and an anxious world relieved from its surprise. What a hit this would have been for the Doctor!—it would have beat Mr. Murphy's "lowest degree of winter temperature" hollow, and have done more towards conforming the Mesmeric influence than all the theses of the animal-magnetists put together! We sincerely hope that the Mesmeric Society of Gottenburg will take the matter up with the zeal it is entitled to, although we cannot but express our unfeigned regret that so favorable an opportunity for establishing the same has been allowed to escape.

HER Majesty seems a determined whig and persists in supporting her Ministers in spite of all the wrath, spleen, brawling and kicking of the Tories. Whiggism is and must be the political creed of the Court, at least Her Majesty who must be allowed to know something of the matter, shows pretty plainly her determination that it shall be so.

The political struggle is great: many of the elections have been marked with scenes of open bribery, riot, and even bloodshed. Radicalism, Chartism and Liberalism have sunk into the common appellation of Whiggism, while conservatives, whigs, and liberal conservatives (marvellous distinctions!) have dwindled into the tory mass. Party spirit and acrimony runs high on both sides and the most strenuous efforts are made to outstrip each other in seats and senators. 'Tis a battle of words, places, and patronage, more than a struggle for cheap Bread or good Government. The Tories doubtless fight for high rents, and the whigs fight for place more than cheap bread. Self, self, is the ruling passion of both parties, and whether the whigs go out or the Tories come in, the political farce will still be played upon the boards of St. Stephen's. Notwithstanding the heat of the climate here, we can coolly look on and smile and laugh at the professions and pledges peculiar to the hustings, whether whigs, Tories, or liberals be in possession of the attention of the gaping vulgar who assemble at the election booths, not that they are, but because they wish to appear voters. What a constituency assembled in Covent Garden market in the election for Westminster—how delicately they handled cabbage stalks and rotten eggs! or the ruffians that kept the way to the election booths at Bath, how scientifically they managed to draw the corks and spill the claret of the conservative voters! A general election indeed produces

a great agitation: duels, broken heads and black eyes are prominent symptoms of a stir consequent on a general election; and these are honorary rewards for the honor of possessing "a vote and interest!"

The "total" of Joseph Hume's votes was insufficient to return the ex-Irish member, and he was therefore compelled to try and sum up another "total" elsewhere. Lord John Russell has made a rapid stride from the snug and quiet Stroud to the honour of representing the worthy cits of the Metropolis. Napier, after a good deal of Napierising, has popped into Parliament for Marylebone in the place of Lord Teignmouth, the conservative member.

As far as the elections had proceeded at the time of the departure of the mail, the balance was in favor of the whigs; and although the majority was small it was gradually increasing. From the great irregularities which have been manifest in the course of the elections, there is every probability of Parliament being engaged in election Committees for three or four months, when the bribery that has been resorted to, or other unfair proceedings will be brought to light. The Tories threaten to unseat more than twenty whigs, and the whigs declare they will oust nearly double the number of Tories.

Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

(Continued from our last.)

Alexandria, July 13, 1841. Mr. Anderson of the O. and P. Company, Dr. Davy and an English Mineralogist arrived lately at Constantinople—are going to visit the Coal Mines situated on the Coasts of the Black Sea. Two English Iron Steamers destined for the Navigation of the Euphrates have been able to ascend the River as far as Bireh, these are commanded by Captain Thompson. The Arabs have frequently attacked them, but without any success, for, in every case, the firing of the cannons have dispersed them. We hear that the Porte has just remitted by the French Steamer the sum of £20,000 for the maintenance of the holy places, Medina and Mecca, and for defraying the expenses of the expedition to the Hedjaz. The Sultan still continues in a bad state of health: so that they talk of a Regency which we believe has given rise to a rumour here which we think perfectly absurd; however, we shall give it as a Burlesque on the Pasha "that Mehemet Ali according to the wishes of the Nation will be called upon to take this Regency."

July 17th.—The English Steamer Oriental entered our Port at 1 o'clock P. M. Letters at 4 and the Mail leaves for India at 5. We hear of nothing more that can interest, except that the Steamer from Bombay arrived at Suez on Thursday 15th instant, but the Mails has not yet reached us.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER SENT TO MEHEMET ALI, VICEROY OF EGYPT FROM THE INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION. DATED 27TH MAY 1841. HONORS!

We the undersigned members of the Association of India and China in London, entreat your Highness to permit us to address our most respectful sentiments, and to express how deeply grateful we feel towards your Highness for your continued and efficacious support in the means and safety of Correspondence with India across the Countries which are under the jurisdiction of your Highness, as it has been productive of the greatest advantages for all those who have any interest with India and China; our gratitude is likewise due to your Highness for your constant and obliging care as it regards the well being and personal safety of English Travellers, who cross the same countries, which has been particularly demonstrated during all those recent circumstances, so full of obstacles and difficulties.

It is not proper to make any observations on the measures which have been adopted by European Governments, and that affect the interests of your Highness; but we cannot abstain from expressing how much we admire the greatness of soul, with which, in the midst of political events, you have not permitted a single moment that the important interests of Commerce between India and Europe should suffer the least inconvenience by the interruption of their commerce.

Whilst we hope that your Highness may for a long time enjoy some honors which you have acquired in a distinguished manner, we beg you to accept of our sincere thanks and the most energetic expressions of our gratitude for the advantages which the conduct of your Highness has caused us to realize.

We wish your Highness a long life, in the mean time we have the honor, &c. &c. (Signed)

SHIPS OF THE LINE AND STEAMERS IN THE PORT OF MALTA—JULY 5TH 1841.

Passengers in the Steamer Great Liverpool for England June 20th 1841.

Col. Whitehead; Capt. Wright; Cochrane; Fuller; Major Fognette Lewis Stevens; Rev. Bailey; Capt. Fuff; Dr. Crocchi; Seplenback; Lanckenstein; Onor; Graves; Lieut. Marten; Ashfrattes; Capt. Sherif; Edmunds; Fran; shaw; Baker; Capt. Hyde; Careless; Lieut. Brunce; Mr. and Mrs. Brook; Mr. and Mrs. Biezard; Mrs. Andrews and family.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INDIVIDUAL ATTACKS AND DEATHS OF THE PLAGUE, IN ALEXANDRIA, FROM DEC. 16TH 1840 TO THE 30TH OF JUNE 1841.

Table with columns: ATTACKS (Males, Fem.), DEATHS (Males, Fem.). Rows include Fellahs, Turks, Squadrons, Troops of the Line, Arsenal, Magrabines, Levantines, Europeans, Greeks, Alexandrians, Jews, Blacks, Effendis of the Marine School, Do of different Administrations, Plague Porters & cleaners, Guardiani di Sanita, Barbarines, Hospital Servants, Infantry (Light), Artillery, Marine Officers, Land Officers, National Guards, Armenians, Persians, Copts, Albanians, Algerines, Infantry.

Males found dead... 349; Females found dead... 393; Males attacked... 666; Females attacked... 77; Males do... 77; Females do... 77.

Cases of Plague—Total 1485; Dead... 357; Recovered... 324; Convalescent... 62; an account of those who have been attacked. 743.

N. B. This Year we have only 2 cases of English which are included among the Europeans, and these were Sailors.—The Year before we had not one single case of English.

The above is an account received from the Board of Health in Alexandria. * This is evidently intended for the London East India and China Association. Our correspondent was not quite certain as to the definite name in the Italian papers he observed it was called "Comitato della India-orientale e della China in Londra" and in the French "La association des Indes et de l'Chini."

ED. BOM. GAZ.

COMMERCE. BEANS.—There has been, during this Month, some thing done in this article—Cargoes are constantly leaving our port destined for England. COTTON.—40,000 cantars have been sold @ 13s. drs.—the price is high when the present state of the European Markets is taken into consideration, the reason of this price being obtained was by there being a competition.—This finishes the past year's crop.—The general opinion respecting this year's crop is that it will exceed the past, which was about 150,000 cantars. FLAX.—About 17,000 cantars of this article have been sold for 5 dollars per cantar. SESAM.—There has been one sale effected this month of 10,000 ardebs @ 6 1/2 dollars per ardeb. EXCHANGE.—74.

SYRIA.—PROTECTION OF THE CHRISTIANS. A Letter has been addressed by the Porte to the Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and St. Jean A cre as well as to the military Commandants of Jerusalem, Tripoli and Syria, exhorting them upon pain of deposition to treat all the subjects of the Turkish Empire with equal justice, and more especially as to religion. The Christian Priests are to be treated with the same regard as Mussulman Priests—and the Christian Churches and Monasteries of Syria are to be maintained inviolate. This Letter of the Sultan is the evident result of the late representations of the Great Christian Powers, regarding the protection of Christians in Syria.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY COMMODORE NAPIER TO SIR R. STOPFORD—FROM LONDON TO MALTA. London, 67, Baker Street, 31st May 1841.

Dear Sir—I have read with displeasure one of your conversations in Malta in which you accuse me of having arrogated to myself the whole merit of the Syrian Campaign, and which has gone the rounds of the Newspapers of this country. I am disposed to think that you have taken your idea from some of the public journals, that for object of party have endeavoured to hurt me in the opinion of my brother officers, but they have utterly mistaken it in this country. If you had done me the honor to write me, I should have informed you, that at all times and in all places I have always rendered justice to officers and men placed under my command.—I shall not fall in to error as to what you have committed concerning me, and I shall not admit that your conversation is correctly stated. Before making any observation on the same, I should wish you to be so kind as to inform me, if what has appeared in the Newspapers be correct or no.

(Signed) C. NAPIER. *

COPY OF SIR STOPFORD'S REPLY TO THE ABOVE LETTER. Princess Charlotte, Malta, June 14th 1841.

Dear Sir—Although the speeches ascribed to you at Liverpool and Manchester have also gone the rounds of the newspapers, I did not consider it necessary to call upon you for explanation upon points therein mentioned, which might bear the inference of excluding me from any share in the operations on the coast of Syria. I could not but doubt whether it was possible that an officer of long standing, with whom I had the pleasure of serving for a considerable time upon the most amicable footing, could have made so extraordinary a statement. But even if it had been made, no newspaper controversy could ever have settled it. Time and circumstances could alone elicit the facts. I have seen different versions of the few words I said at the entertainment given me at Malta, to which you refer in your letter of the 31st May, received on the 12th instant. As your name was mentioned, you have a right to know exactly what I did say; which was this, "That, however gladly I availed myself of your skill and integrity, I trusted that the service would not have suffered if you had not been there; having full reliance on several officers in the squadron to execute any orders that might have been confided to them." But I utterly deny having accused you of arrogating to yourself the whole merit of the Syrian campaign.

Your obedient servant, R. STOPFORD. P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen your letter to me of the 31st of May in one of the public papers. I take it for granted that you will make this equally public.

(Signed) R. S.

To Commodore Sir Charles Napier.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BRETHREN DWELLING TOGETHER IN UNITY.

From a Postscript to the Times, we perceive that he has been informed that Nusser Khan has come in. By a comparison of dates, we find that our contemporary's account is similar to ours given sometime ago, which he chose to sneer at, and which he has now published as a postscript.—U. S. Gazette, Aug. 13.

This is a pretty impudent misstatement we think! The Editor of the U. S. Gazette will find, if he refers to his own files, that the account he gave, was published originally without date, and that when we pointed out to him this rather important defect he affixed to it that of the 5th July. Our letter bore date the 18th, and were such as we were aware we could rely on.—ED. B. Times.

PUNJAB.—Letters from Ferozepore inform us that Sawant Mul, the Governor of Moulton, is in open rebellion against Shere Sing. We have received no other item of recent intelligence from this quarter.—Times, Aug. 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HELD ON SATURDAY THE 7TH AUGUST, 1841.

PRESENT. T. R. Richmond, Esq. Chairman.

M. F. Brownrigg, Esq., A. C. Maelan, Esq., S. D. Murray, Esq., R. McKim, Esq., E. Lyon, Esq., J. Wright, Esq., J. A. Russell, Esq., W. Graham, Esq., C. B. Skinner, Esq., W. F. Hunter, Esq., W. Frith, Esq., D. Miller, Esq., J. C. Stewart, Esq., G. S. King, Esq., and T. Cardwell, Esq.

The Committee's Report of Proceedings for the past quarter was read from the Chair; and the following resolution was passed:

Proposed by M. F. Brownrigg, Esq., seconded by W. Frith Esq., and Resolved—That the Report now read be adopted by the meeting, and that copies be sent to the papers for publication.

J. S. Wooller, Esq., on the proposition of H. G. Gordon, Esq., seconded by J. Skinner, Esq., was then balloted for, and unanimously elected a Member of the Chamber.

The Chairman having intimated to the meeting that the labours of the Committee had closed, and that it was now necessary to appoint new office bearers, the following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to:

Proposed by E. Lyon, Esq., seconded by G. S. King, Esq., and Resolved—That the thanks of the Chamber be given to the Chairman for his valuable services during the past year.

Proposed by S. D. Murray, Esq., seconded by W. F. Hunter Esq., and Resolved—That the thanks of the Chamber be given to the Deputy Chairman and Committee for their valuable services during the past year.

Proposed by C. B. Skinner, Esq., seconded by J. C. Stewart, Esq., and Resolved—That in order to ensure the performance of the duties of the Committee, it is expedient to increase the number of Members; and that accordingly two additional Members be elected on the present occasion.

Proposed by D. Miller, Esq., seconded by M. F. Brownrigg Esq., and Resolved—That Mr. C. B. Skinner, be elected chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., seconded by Robert McKim, Esq., and Resolved—That Mr. S. D. Murray be elected Deputy Chairman for the ensuing year.

Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq., seconded by J. Wright, Esq., and Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

G. Farie, Esq., E. Lyon, Esq., R. McKim, Esq., J. A. Russell, Esq., J. Smith, Esq., D. Miller, Esq., W. F. Hunter, Esq., Dinshaw Nanaboy, Esq., Furdonjee Limjee, Esq., Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq.

A letter from Mr. R. X. Murphy, Secretary to the Chamber, was submitted to the meeting, stating that in consequence of the badness of his health, he found himself unable to resume his duties, and tendering his resignation of the office from the 31st ultimo.

Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq., on behalf of the retiring Committee, seconded by E. Lyon, Esq., and Resolved—That Mr. Scott, the Acting Secretary, be appointed Secretary in succession to Mr. Murphy.

Some pecuniary arrangements connected with the Establishment were read, and it was

Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, seconded by S. D. Murray Esq., and

* This letter of Napier's is a translation from the Italian. That from Sir Robt. Stopford is copied from the original.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

Resolved—That the funds of the Chamber enabling it, the monthly subscription of the Members of the Chamber be reduced from Rupees Fifteen to Rupees Twelve.

Eight bags of discoloured Sea Island Cotton were put up to sale, and knocked down at the rate of Rupees 50 per Candy. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Richmond for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting terminated.

T. R. RICHMOND,
Chairman.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SPECTATOR, JULY 3.

The funeral of M. Garnier Pages, the Republican leader in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, seems to have proved a much more august ceremony than was expected. The procession was headed by Sergens de Ville and National Guards. The pall was borne by General Excelmans, Colonel Stirling of the National Guards, M. Carnot, and M. David (d'Angers), the sculptor. Immediately after the hearse, followed a body of at least 20,000 citizens, marching in good order; 5,000 of whom, each wearing a sprig of the immortelle flower in his buttonhole, walked in sections of seven, with every appearance of having been drilled and disciplined. These last were, it is said, members of the secret societies. Not a single soldier was seen, the whole having been concentrated in barracks, to be ready for an emergency. From the space in the Boulevard St. Martin, above the theatre of that name, away to the church of Notre Dame de Lorette (the place of the burial,) at the end of the Rue Lafitte, there was a dense crowd of spectators of every grade. It is computed that these amounted to upwards of 100,000. The spectacle of this Republican demonstration, which is as unrivalled by any since the funeral of General Lamarque, rendered impressive by the total absence of any display of force; a profound silence was universal; the union and sedateness observable in the whole multitude, in the words of an eye-witness, "proved incontestably to all who know aught of Paris, that the spirit (of Revolution) is not dead, but sleepeth."

Madrid journals and letters of the 22d have arrived.

The anniversary of the Constitution of 1837 was celebrated there with great pomp. The garrison and the National Guards were under arms. The Queen passed before the troops in an open caleche, accompanied by her sister and the Marchioness of Santa Cruz; the Duke of Victory and the Minister of War riding on her right and left, with a great many superior staff officers and an escort of about three thousand cavalry. The city and public buildings are illuminated.

The Paris Moniteur, in a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated June 28th, announces that the guardianship of the Queen of Spain had been declared vacant, in the sitting to the Chamber of Deputies on the 23d, by a majority of 129 votes to 1. In the sitting of the 25th, the Senate proposed to declare the guardianship vacant, by a majority of 3 against 2.

The Danish Government has concluded a treaty with Great Britain, relative to the passage of the Sound; the duration of which is limited to ten years from the 15th June last, but may be prolonged for ten years more if agreeable to the contracting parties. According to the new tariff established by the Danish Government, the duties on coffee and cocoa are to be reduced.

The Diario di Roma announces the death of the Marchesa Quarantotti, aged 112 years. Until two years since, this lady enjoyed perfect health and the use of all her intellectual faculties.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 17th June, state that letters from Syria had brought news of the success of the Candian Christians over Turkish troops. It is said three engagements have taken place; in two of which the loss on either side was small, but in the third the Sultan's troops were signally defeated, with a loss of 400 men. Tahir Pasha continues to occupy Suda and its fortress, closely watched by the insurgents, who are 15,000 strong. A few villages in the vicinity of the town submitted. The sum of 2,500 drachmas was subscribed by Greeks in Syria; a large amount has also been sent from the Morea to support the Candians; and they have also many friends even in Constantinople among their co-religionists, by whom it is said, considerable sums were making up for them. Tahir Pasha had expressed a wish for an immediate addition to his force, as he had been greatly disappointed regarding the actual strength of the Candians. A council was held at Tophanah, at which the Sultan assisted, and it is generally believed that the condition of Candia was its subject. Mehemet Ali Pasha, chief of the artillery, was ordered to depart for that island with four vessels of war and 5,000 soldiers.

By a despatch from Vau, in Turkish Armenia, an authenticated statement has been received at Constantinople, of a copious fall of manna from the skies. Enough was vouchsafed to cover the earth two inches deep; and to afford food for many days to the people. Specimens were forwarded with the despatch, which the Porte intends to have chemically analyzed. The following passage, translated from the Arabic in the *Malta Times*, seems to be connected with this subject—

"Aleppo, 3d May.—A great famine has happened in Aleppo, Malitia, and Karbat, insomuch that the people died with hunger, and sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed, and fed them withal.

"Of the authenticity of these few words," adds the *Malta Times*, "extracted from an Arabic letter, we are perfectly satisfied. The seed alluded to is known in Malta; being nearly like hab or aaziz, and which, being kept a little while, becomes white, like semola (very fine wheat flour)"

The date of the advices from Alexandria is June 16th. On the 7th the Russian steamer Polar Star arrived there with Kiemel Effendi, bearer of despatches to Said Muhil Effendi, conveying the new hatt-i-scheriff and firman of investiture of the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt to Mehemet Ali, in the direct line of the successors of his eldest son, and the further modification of the hatt-i-scheriff of the 22d January last; decreeing that the Pasha is at liberty to promote all officers to the rank of Colonel inclusive, independently of the approbation of the Porte; and allowing certain modifications of the hatt-i-scheriff of Gulhane that may be required by the peculiarity of the Egyptian system of government. Some points relative to the tribute remained yet to be settled; for which purpose Sami Bey accompanied Kiemel Effendi to Constantinople in the Pasha's steam-frigate Nile.

On the 10th June the hatt-i-scheriff was publicly read, and the Pasha's submission to its dictates made public, accompanied by a salute from the ships and batteries, of a very parsimonious character so far as powder was concerned. The Russian steamer also brought to Egypt Ali Pasha, the new Governor of Medina.

The plague in Alexandria was nearly overcome by the increased heat of the weather. The cases varied from three or four to ten or fifteen daily.

PERCUSSION EXPERIMENT AT WOOLWICH.—Yesterday, a party of the Royal Artillery, under Capt. Belson, attended in the marshes to make experiments with percussion-shell of various description, the inventions of Mr. Reece, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Wilkinson. The number of shells intended to be fired was, seven 32-pounders by Mr. Wilkinson, seven 68-pounders by Mr. Napier, and six 32-pounders by Mr. Reece. The object aimed at was a target formed of strong, hard, upright pieces of timber 15 inches square, overlaid and crossed by planks of a similar material, and firmly fixed together with strong iron bolts, about an inch in diameter each. At a distance of about 25 feet in the same line was another erection exactly similar, the space between forming what might be considered the interior of a vessel, the side of the target fronting the guns was painted to represent the port-holes of a ship of war, and some idea of its size may be formed by its affording ample room to show the extent occupied by five guns on a vessel of equal dimensions with the *Trafalgar*, one of the first-rate in her Majesty's navy. Previous to the commencement of the experiment, Lord Bloomfield, Major General Drummond, Director-General of Artillery Col. Cockburn, Col. Paterson, Lieut.-Col. Dansey, Major Chalmer, and a great number of officers of the Royal Artillery, assembled to witness the experiment, which were made at a range of 40 yards. They were as follows:—

No. 1. The first shot was a shell invented by Mr. Wilkinson, and it went through one of the painted port-holes, on the front, and the erection at the back, and lodged in the mound of earth forming the butt without exploding. The shell was afterwards dug out, and only appeared cracked.

No. 2 was a shell invented by Mr. Napier, and it struck the bulwark, went through the front, and burst between the two erections, the pieces tearing the wood in all directions.

No. 3. A shell invented by Mr. Reece came in contact with the ground, and exploded about from 40 to 50 yards in front of the bulwark.

No. 4. Mr. Wilkinson's went over the mound, and fell in the river Thames, about half a mile on the other side of the target, and, of course, it could not be ascertained if it had exploded at that distance in the hollow of the river.

No. 5. Mr. Napier's struck the bulwark and burst between the two erections, one of the largest pieces going through the erection in the rear, and tearing up the ground where it entered.

No. 6. Mr. Reece's struck one of the painted port-holes and went through, bursting inside with great violence, the pieces entering into, and remaining in, the erection in the rear.

Before any of the rest of the shells could be fired two barges cast anchor on the river within the range, and every exertion to get them to move on being unavailing, the experiments were discontinued for the day, to the great disappointment of the gentlemen

interested and the officers who were present.—Times.

A shocking murder has been committed at Witley Moor, Staffordshire. The victim was a poor man upwards of 60, of the name of Hewett. His body was discovered on Sunday morning, in a stone-pit on the moor. There were several severe wounds on different parts of the head, evidently inflicted with some blunt instrument, from which a quantity of blood had flowed. On examining the spot a stone was found concealed amongst a heap of other stones a few yards from the entrance to the pit, much stained with blood, and having human hair upon it; thus leaving no doubt of the weapon used by the murderer in effecting his atrocious purpose. From the bruised state of the head of the deceased, a succession of blows must have been given. Money appears to have been the object of the murderer, it being understood that deceased carried a few sovereigns about him, and one of his trouser pockets was cut and torn away. The old man had lived a number of years in a small hut at the Arms Head, on the moor, and formerly worked as a collier, at which time he is believed to have saved the little money which caused his death. From a combination of circumstances, suspicion fell upon an individual, named Simpson, against whom a Coroner's jury have brought in a verdict of wilful murder.—Wolverhampton Journal.

M. Noel Desvergers has been charged by the Minister of Public Instruction to proceed to the Kingdom of Naples for the purpose of making researches as to the history of the establishments formed there by the Normans in the eleventh century, and collecting documents relative to the domination of the Arabs in Sicily, during the two centuries which preceded the Norman Conquest.

During the violent thunder-storm of Sunday evening and for some hours afterwards, the rain fell in such abundance that yesterday some parts of the gardens of the Tuileries were still covered with water to the depth of five or six inches, and at Belleville, one of these fortifications was so undermined that part of it gave way yesterday, and fell upon three of the workmen, two of whom were much injured.—The *Moniteur Parisien* says—Several times, during the thunder-storm, some of the inhabitants of the upper part of the Faubourg Montmartre experienced a movement resembling that of an earthquake.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE MONARCHY.—Few weeks pass without the Times and the rest of the Tories howling against the manners and morals of Great Western Democracy. We have, in the cause of truth and justice, on those occasions directed the attention of our readers to the quietness and order with which their elections are conducted. At the late election of President, when the suffrages of the whole adult male population were collected, not a single row or broken head disturbed the peace and harmony of the people. Our elections are not yet over. Sufferings not above the tenth part of those collected in America have been collected. We have had rows at Nottingham, Carlisle, Wigan, etc., and eight lives have been lost. With an example before us so pregnant with instruction, we must recommend the Tories not to provoke comparisons which cannot be advantageous to the Monarchy.—(Sun.)

MR. CHARLES PEARSON'S CIRCULAR TO CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENTARY HONOURS.

Satirist, May 27.
Mr. CHARLES PEARSON begs to state that although filling the office of City Solicitor, he still has a great deal of leisure on his hands, having been long accustomed to perform the duties by deputy, and now makes a tender of his services in the parliamentary way, to give instructions to would-be members of parliament, as he feels confident there are many subjects of vital importance with which he is infinitely better acquainted than any "man upon town."

"The circulating medium" of either money or liquors, Mr. Charles Pearson is thoroughly conversant with, and the principles of "debt" he understands perfectly; in short, everything connected with the "currency" and the "raising of money" on every kind of security, he is remarkably well versed in.

Should the would-be senator intend bringing in any measure regarding "The Distilleries" or the "strength of spirit," Mr. C. P.'s opinion would be invaluable; his information also would be sufficiently to be relied upon on all questions relating to "Gin Palaces," "Prison Regulations," "Incarceration for Debt," "Sabbath Breaking," and the utility of "Station-houses" and "The New Police," as in all cases his judgment would be the result of actual experience.

Mr. Charles Pearson may be heard of either in Wine-office-court or Philpot-lane.

The passage in the report of the Times of the launch of the *Trafalgar*, which states that "her Majesty's arrival was announced by a Royal salute," is thought by many to refer to the smack given her by Prince Albert on reaching their destination, by way of "nautical demonstration" of delight at the scene before them.

THE ENTIRE ANIMAL.

"Go the whole Hog."—Sam Slick.

Worthy freemen of Beverley, sturdy and brave,
Will you still be the dupes of a lie-spittle slave;
Bear the sway of a swine and the arrogant rule
Of the tyrants of Leadenhall's impotent tool?
Reeking hot with the filth of oppression's foul stye,
Will you still let the greater "your sweet voices" buy,
And still round your necks carry slavery's clog,
And be misrepresented still by a Hogg?

With "nothing to palliate, retract, or explain,"
He's—yes, the "whole animal" going again;
Will none bristle up, and not even look big,
At the impudent sneer of the Leadenhall Pig?
But still crouch like slaves to a poor paltry drudge,
And prove that your freedom's all humbug and fudge;
And with the base bribe still your consciences clog,
And sell yourselves over again to a Hogg!

Good freemen of Beverley, no longer remain
The jest of wide Yorkshire, a blot and a stain
On a country that boasts men of mettle and merit,
But rouse up and show you, at least, have the spirit
To oust this base "squatter," this "register" bland,
Who knocked Friar's house down and collared his land;
Who in seeking his rights from this Indian "Gog,"
Has obtained but the insults and grunts of a Hogg!

Then up, Beverley freemen—be doing and up,
And give your old master "cold coffee" to sup—
In freedom's good cause, raise high the view halo—
And let each dirty brute "return to its wallow."
Down, down with the Tories, and up with the right,
Stick firm to your banners and fight the good fight;
Win bread for your children, and free from each clog,
You shall long bless the hour you got rid of the Hogg!