

PUBLISHED

DAILY



BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1841.

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 6 Annas | per line for a first insertion. |
| 3 do. | do. for a second do. |
| 2 do. | do. for a third do. |

the same being in immediately succeeding papers, Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

Bombay, July 21st 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 26th, 1841.

NOTICE.

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.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| To Non-Subscribers | Rupees per Copy. |
| To Subscribers in England | £ 1s. in advance. |

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack | Rs. 2 |
| Printing | Ditto |
| Gentlemen's | Ditto |
| Printing | Ditto |

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor, by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARINE'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 11

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Respondentia Bonds, each | R. 1 |
| Ship's Articles | " 1 |
| Policies of Insurance | " 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set | Ans. 8 |
| Interest Bonds | " 8 |
| Bills of Lading, each | " 8 |
| Powers of Attorney | " 8 |

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, with our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President Mess Committee H. M.'s 6th Regt. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 26th July 1841.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be held in the Banks office on Monday the 2nd August at 11 o'clock A. M. under clause XXXVI of Art III of 1840, when the Directors will have the pleasure to submit a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 30th June ultimo.

By order of the Board.

W. W. Gargill
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 24th July 1841

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Bombay Bank Notes vizt. No. 82 in two pieces of Rs. One Hundred, and No. 1482 of Rs. Fifty, being stolen from Mr. Laurence Barretto's shop at Poona, the Public is cautioned not to accept them in payment or exchange.

LAURENCE BARRETTO.

Bombay, 24th July 1841.

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.
A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

BENGAL HURKARU. JULY 12.

The *Airey*, put back from Kedgees on Saturday, unable to proceed to sea—her Captain, officers and crew being in a sickly state.

The *Proserpine*, iron steamer, has just been taken into dock at Kidderpore. She is another of the vessels sent out by the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the *Nonesis* and *Phoebion*, for the China expedition. The *Proserpine* is now undergoing repairs and alterations, after which she will be dispatched against the Celestials.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

ASSAULT ON THE COMMANDER OF THE *AMELIA*.
Two seamen, belonging to the *AMELIA*, were convicted of assaulting their commander and the chief officer on the quarter deck. The Chief Magistrate sentenced them to

a fine of a hundred rupees each, to go to the House of Correction for two months.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 12.

Saturday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Tanasserim*, *Woodley*, from Moulmein 27th June, and *Amherst* 1st July, the *Inverna*, *Grandy*, from Mauritius (no date) and the *Dale Park*, *Snell*, from London 3d February.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Adams*, *Mills*, from Madras 4th July and the *Johnstone*, *Spence*, from Liverpool 6th March. The former has on board General Sir Robert Arbuthnot and European troops

Madras.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 16.

MILITARY ITEMS.—We are glad to learn that the Court of directors have granted half pay to Lieutenant Stokes, late of the 5th N. I. but should have been still more happy to have read of the restoration to the service of that amiable and hardy treated gentleman.

The *Jupiter* is, we hear, all but ready; the details of Sappers, Artillery, and Commissariat followers will embark this morning and the vessel will sail during the day. Conjectures are, we are told, abroad, that large reinforcements will be sent from this Presidency to China.

Ceylon.

CEYLON EXPORT MARKET.

CURRENCY. Besides British; the Rix dollar at 1s 6d. sterling. Company's Rupee at 2s Sica Rupee 2s (intrinsically, however, 100 Sica Rs are 106, 10, 8. Company's.) Madras and Bombay (old) 1s 10d.—and Spanish Dollar at 4s 2d. accounts are generally kept in English Currency. Some times Rix dollars, Fanams and Pice—1 Rix—12 fanams; F—4 pice.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES are of English Standard. DUTIES, EXPORT are 2½ per cent on all produce except Cinnamon, which is 2s per lb for 1s 2d and 3rd; quality and Cinnamon Oil 1s. per oz. Precious Stones, Bullion, &c. free.

ARRACK, (including casks) £ 7 10. leaguer of 125 Imp. gall. CANDAMOMS, 6d to 7d per lb.

CINNAMON, *G serment*

Upset prices 1st quality, 3s 6d.—2nd do. 2s 6d.—3rd do. 2d per lb.

Terms Sale.—Ten per cent, must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale.—The deposit being liable to forfeiture, if the whole amount of purchase be not paid within a fortnight after—and the cinnamon which shall not then have been paid for, will be resold at the next sale, at the risk of the original buyer.—Sales held on the first Monday of every month.

No alteration whatever can be made in the Trade without ten months previous notice.

Private.

1st quality 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

2nd Do. 1s 3d. " 1s 6d. " "

3rd Do. 7d. " 8d. "

(exclusive of embaling)

COFFEE, 43 to 45 nominal.

Junk £ 2. to £ 2-5. per Candy of 800lb. *Kops best* 5s. 18 to £3. 10.

COFFRA, 43s. to 45s. per Candy 500 lbs.

HORNS, Deer £5 6 to 5 10. 54s lbs. (scarce) Buffalo 40s to 49s

NUTS, Cocoanuts £1. 16s. per 1,000.

Arreka £ 1 10s. per annum of 24,000, nuts OILS, Cocosnut 200s per leaguer.

Gingelly £13. 10. to £14. " " "

Cinnamon nominal.

Cinnamon leaf (commonly called clove) nominal.

PEPPER, 145s. to 150s. per Candy of 500 lbs.

PLUMBAGO, £3. per Ton in boxes on 30 days notice

WOODS, Ebony. 12s. to 16s

Sappun £1. 4. £1 8. 0. scarce

EXCHANGES.

Madras, 1 11½ a } Per Co's Rupees

Bombay, 1 11 } 30 days sight

Calcutta, 1 11½ } FREIGHT'S

To London £ 4 10 for Coffee and Oil Cinnamon. £ 5 10 0.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRE.

"Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise.
"The Drama's lov'd from the earliest days,
"Its scenes are touching, and that Heart is stone,
"Which feels not at their sight,—it feels at none!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—According to promise, and with the motto *Toujours fidele*. I again address you upon the subject of a Theatre; and in sending these lines for insertion in your journal, I must say I feel highly pleased to find its columns thrown open to a fair and honest discussion of topics having reference to the public weal; and also that you, in realization of my expectations, have Publicly and independently acknowledged your inheritance of the rare good qualities of your Predecessor (also I) and have boldly signified your readiness staunchly to advocate the erection of a Theatre.—Nay, further, if my intellect be not clouded,—it is insinuated in your editorial, tho' distantly, that if suggestions be offered of a nature reasonable, sound, and practical for the revival of Theatricals, you pledge yourself and abilities to stand or fall in strenuous exertions to put them into action, and endeavour to effect what has long been given out in the form of resolutions and mere clamorous propositions.—This is certainly

a generous peice of service, and will decidedly meet that portion of its thanks and gratitude which it unquestionably merits.

In this happy state of our progress, then, and conformably with your wish, permit me to give publicity to such measures as are approved of, and concurred in by a certain respectable portion of our community; and as will, I doubt not appear to you, and the Public generally, the most feasible means with which to work out a little Drury. The first and chief is.

1st That a Public Meeting be convened, with the sheriff's permission, in the Town Hall as early as practicable; to take into consideration the Reestablishment of a Theatre.

2nd. That a subscription be then proposed,—to consist of a fixed number of Shareholders in the Theatrical Property.

By the first of the above suggestions, which I do not for a moment think the Sheriff would urge objections to, the Public will be brought to a test, a test that will afford them a convenient opportunity of either crushing our endeavours by one combined and universal protest against Theatricals (can this be!) or of boldly asserting their desire for them. If the Meeting terminate in any thing like the former result, we shall give up all hope of success under any circumstances, to the tune of,

"Here let us sit in sorrow for mankind."

But, if the latter disposition elicit itself, let us still persevere in our purpose, still meet and overturn obstacles, still struggle for a moment with difficulties, and we shall obtain our much desired object. 'Tis such an elicitation of sincerity in the matter,—such an exemplification of our wishes, as will carry us to a successful termination of our labours; and not mere vaunting of one's readiness to assist, power to contribute towards the object, or vain exclamations against the morbid state of Bombay and its Society, interspersed with a few grunts indicative of disgust. That morbidness, and a cool indifference towards each other's happiness predominate here to an unpardonable extent, is by no means refuted; but to remove them we require actions, not a string of idle words.

As regards the second of the suggestions mentioned above, I consider it one highly calculated to take root. For supposing the value of each share to be fixed at three thousand Rupees, twelve Shareholders (probably a less number if a few take more than one Share each, which I can assert will be the case) will suffice. With this scheme before us, is it questionable whether individuals would venture to launch out with their capital in a speculation that bids fair to realize the most sanguine expectations of profit in a very short time? not at all!—No sooner would the proposition be set up, than the shares would glide into the safe possession of persons capable of duly valuing them. Many would be those ready to link their purses together, when the purpose to which the fund thus raised is to be applied, is understood by them. What would be a few thousands to such as hazard Loss in more uncertain speculations?

3d. That a memorial be forwarded to Government for such a spot of ground as shall be selected by the Committee of management, for the erection of the Theatre.

Next to the formation of the fund, I conceive the above to be a most important part of our exertions; and, provided the piece of vacant ground solicited be not within the precincts of the Esplanade, or that part of Bombay required by the Garrison Regulations to be kept clear of buildings or such other strictures as would form a hindrance to the Marine Battalion's freely skirmishing with a Russian Army!! we need not doubt of obtaining it. And this secured, we may see the walls of our new Theater gracefully rising into existence. Of course it will be indispensable that a committee be formed at the meeting for the management of all affairs connected with the Theatre, and under whose superintendence the building could be constructed: And moreover this Committee, being formed by persons from amongst the share holders, every safe reliance could be placed on it as regards good principles of management, and the suppression of such representations as "would strike at the root of female virtue."

Were the selection of the piece of ground left to me, I would point out as the most eligible site now vacant available, the triangular space opposite the old "sailors, home" at Dhoby-Tullao. The use to which this ground is still appropriated is, nothing further than its forming the resort of all the ugliest and filthiest vehicles on the Island, and the scene of drunkenness and depravity in every state and colour. 'Tis true a small well stands in it; but the water is never used for drink, even by the poorest; and is drawn up in bucketfuls to wash Jackasses and Buffaloes. Filling it up then would occasion no regret or loss to any one; while its being done, the ground cleared of the rubbish that now encumbers it, and a pretty neat Theatre encircled with rails substituted in its stead, would not only form an airy and convenient resort to inhabitants of both extremes of the island, for an evening's agreeable recreation, but would also contribute vastly to the appearance and beauty of Bombay. Who would not visit it? Who of an evening, disgusted with the daily rotation of the same dull events would not fling down his novel and rouse himself from his laizy and lethargic state; to spend an hour or two in hearty laughs and merriment at some grotesque figure on the stage? Who amongst those of the Civil and Military services would not rise from the inertness and monotony of the Card Table or Chess-board, leave the swiggler to play with his Bottle and glasses, or fly the company of idle gossips and sandalizers, to seek the more entertaining, more instructive, and more rational amusements of the stage? Or who amongst the thousands of Mariners that frequent our Port, would not relinquish the pacing of the decks in solitude, their uneasy and uncomfortable position in the greasy "Victoria Hotel, or the follies of their night rambles and depraved habits thro, the native Town, for the more entertaining and pleasant representations which the Theatre affords.

I shall conclude this Mr. Editor by remarking that now is the time for making an effort in our cause, and for putting the above suggestion or any others, into action.—Let us not hesitate; but strike the nail while it's hot.

Your constant reader.

Mr. Editor,

DOCTOR O'TOOLE,

alias,

SHAKESPEAR'S GHOST.

Bombay 22d July 1841.

THE WEATHER.

Ratnagerry.—During the first five days of the week ending the 5th Instant, there was no rain whatever in some portions of this Collectorate, and in others it was rather scanty: since the 4th Instant, however, it fell so plentifully, that the operation of transplanting the rice, which was before at a stand, was resumed: both the Country and Mauritius Sugar canes are said to be flourishing, and the prices of grain are moderate.

Tanna.—Considerable damage is said to have been done to the bunds, roads and bridges, as also to the young rice crops, by an unusually heavy fall of rain which was experienced in every part of this Zillah on the 25th of last month; after which there was a total cessation, and serious alarm for the safety of the rice crops was beginning to be felt; all cause for apprehension, however, was removed by an abundant fall on the 5th Instant, since which date, and by the 10th rain continued to fall without intermission.

Ahmedabad.—The report from this quarter which is dated the 8th Inst., mentions that only a few partial showers fell in this portion of Gozwrat during the week preceding that date: it is stated, however, that with the exception of the rice, which was not so far forward as could be hoped, all the other early crops looked healthy and promising.

Surut.—The report from this Zillah is for the week ending the 6th Instant, and mentions that scarcely any rain fell during that period in any part of it, that the rice was beginning to decline, and that although the other common crops still looked healthy, they were in want of more rain.

Broach.—The same want of rain was also experienced in the Broach subdivision of the Zillah up to the 8th idem.

Kaira.—In this Zillah there was no rain from the 1st to the 7th inst., excepting a passing shower of short duration on the night of the 7th; the crops, however, were still thriving, and would be perfectly safe if a fall were experienced in the ensuing week, of which it was added there was every appearance when the report was dispatched: the cultivation returns from the Pargunnahs exhibited a total of 1,58,943 beegas of cultivation.

Candesh.—In this Province there was no rain during the week ending the 3d Instant, excepting in the Talooks bordering on the Satpoora hills; and the want of it was beginning to be felt, particularly in the Southern Talooks and in Baglan; in the latter district there was some danger of the irrigated rice crops failing from the deficiency of water in the aqueducts, and rain was much required to bring up the grass for the cattle.

Poona.—Rain fell abundantly in five of the Purgunnahs of this Collectorate between the 4th and 10th Instant; but in the other parts of it there was a deficiency: in some places Cultivation was at a stand; and in others the young crops were suffering: the ill effects of this deficiency was most experienced in the Soopa Peit of the Poorundhur Purgunnah.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, July 26, 1841.

We have received Calcutta Papers to the 12th inst, Madras to the 16th inst. and the Ceylon Herald of the 6th inst.

Extracts will be found under the usual head.

By the favor of a valued correspondent we this day publish some official documents which will no doubt excite interest, from the analogy they bear to the helpless situation of the King of Joanna, but who unlike one of his predecessors, nearly half a century ago, would seem to have failed in exciting the sympathy of the present ruling authorities. We publish them in the hope that Lord Auckland will see, admire and follow the noble conduct and policy of the Hon. Jonathan Duncan and Lord Cornwallis.

The Joannese have great claims upon us for protection and assistance, and still stronger claims upon our gratitude. They have been hospitable and humane to many of our countrymen and especially on the occasion of that distressing ship-wreck, the *Winterton*.

The 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment is about to leave this country for England. We wish them joy, and hope they may have more luck in the choice of their next quarters, after their tour of English Service. The average of the latter may be said to be about 4 years. The period according to regulation is 5 years.

We hope to be able to give an extract of the Services of this gallant old corps to-morrow.

A disturbance took place yesterday near the Old Sailors Home between some drunken Sailors and some of the Inhabitants who it appeared had taken possession of some clothes belonging to the former. We could not remain to see the result, but really think the Police might as well vent their ire upon the right persons on these occasions. One poor little boy who was looking on at the fun, received a blow from a Police Peon with his Truncheon for venturing too near his august person, such as we should not have fancied. In fact we thought it wise to decamp at once, for fear the gentleman in his valor might think it correct to cudgel us.

There is as far as defendants are concerned rather an important view of the adage "Fiat Justitia, ruat cælum" sometimes lost sight of. People unfortunately are more ready to acknowledge principles, moral and religious, than prone to reduce them

to practice, and those who deal most largely in the profession of these principles are the least likely to carry them out in their intercourse with mankind. Sam Slick says somewhere, *Human nature is human nater*, and we fear he is right. The words Justice and Punishment are but too often con-founded together—supposed in fact to convey the same meaning, and the probability of the innocence of an accused person is sometimes scouted, in the consideration of the heinousness of the crimewith which he is charged. A humane legislature has however, laid it down as a constitutional principle in the administration of Justice that the intent of the perpetrator of a crime is to be a grand consideration in the awarding of punishment, and in cases of graver nature the offence itself is materially altered by the want of proof of a guilty intent being addu-cable against a Prisoner. To substantiate a charge of Murder for instance, it must be shewn that it was the object, and that there existed in the mind of the accused a determination, a malice pre-pense, to deprive the deceased of life. And we have yet to learn why that which is admitted as a principle in the consideration of graver offences, should be discarded, where the alleged crime is of a less serious nature.

We understand there is a Lady at present in the Common Jail of Bombay, imprisoned by order of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for a contempt.

This Lady was imprisoned on the 14th of June last. Whether or no there be any relaxation of Prison Discipline extended towards Mrs. Pererra, the lady in question, we cannot say, or is it for us to enquire; it is sufficient for us to know that she is in Jail, and we have a right to assume that she may be obliged to associate with Felons and submit to treatment which her offence does not exactly call for. We suppose that her offence will admit of some consideration as to its degree of wilful guilt and believe there are in it some circumstances of a mitigatory nature. We will not deny that a contempt has been committed; our object is to shew that the commission of this contempt has been altogether wilful and that therefore the individual is deserving of the merciful consideration of the Court.

When a person is about to commit a crime wilfully he does not publish his intention, or the steps necessary to the fulfilment of it, to the world. At least our friend the "Artful Dodger" would not, we think, have blown* against himself. On the contrary, every art of the profession is resorted to, for the purpose of secrecy. Dark deeds need dark hours and it is, always a fair presumption in favour of an accused person, that concealment has not been attempted. How then does this argument apply to the case before us? Has Mrs. Perriera been guilty of this contempt, in any manner which would lead to the supposition that she was cognizant of her being about to offend against the law? Was there any underhand proceeding connected with her daughter's marriage? Was there an elopement? Has there been any proof of an undue influence having been exercised over the minds of the parties? Have the wishes of either been thwarted, or their prospects in life blasted by the marriage? To all these questions, after a careful enquiry we are enabled to answer No! The Banns were published twice. Friends were asked to witness the ceremony and it was a matter of public notoriety that the marriage was about to take place. Here then there is no concealment, and no proof of a knowledge of the extent of the offence about to be committed, and we therefore here bring to our aid the presumption before referred to, in favor of accused persons. But we will go on other grounds in supplicating the extension of mercy towards this unfortunate lady. She is, we have been given to understand, a person of respectability and of irreproachable character, moreover though last not least she is a woman. The chief object of punishing an offender we conceive to be the deterring others from the commission of crime; to demonstrate the power of the law, and to shew that it is not so to be disobeyed with impunity. We think that in this case the ends of Justice have been fully answered. Mrs. Perreira has been in Jail nearly six weeks, and for a person in her situation this is a heavy punishment. We therefore hope that attention will be directed towards any mitigatory circumstance we may have, however feebly.

pointed out and that the result may be a merciful one. Bacon in his advice to Villiers says, "Examples of Justice must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others." Justice has in this case had her sway, "for terror to some," let us hope mercy may now be extended to this widowed Lady for comfort to others.

* Old Baily slang for splitting, or giving information to the Police.

KING OF JOANNA.

Papers relative to an application from the Sovereign of the Islands Johanna to the Governor in Council of Bombay in 1796 for protection against the Inhabitants of Madagascar, by whom his country had been ravaged, and his subjects carried off and sold as slaves to the French.

To the Honorable Sir John Shore, Bart. Governor General in Council.

Fort William.

Honorable Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Company's cruiser, the Drake, has been lately dispatched to Madagascar, with a letter and presents to the King of Babah, as per copy inclosed.

2. By the "Princess Royal," which touched at Johanna, on her return from the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, there have arrived here, the eldest son and another relation of the Prince of Johanna, with a view to solicit the protection of the honourable Company's government in India, against the dreadful depredations which their and the neighbouring islands appear to have so severely suffered under French excitement, from the inhabitants of the northern part of the Island of Madagascar, and not the King of Babah, as erroneously inserted in one of our late Gazettes; offering, for such support on our part, to put the honourable Company in possession of the Sovereignty of Johanna and its dependencies, which, whether advisable to be accepted of, or rejected, the interests of humanity, and a reasonable return for all the good offices of hospitality and refreshment that have so long and uniformly been experienced by the Ships and vessels of our nation, will we doubt not, justify to your government, and to the honourable the Court of Directors, those feelings that a consideration of their present helpless condition have inspired us with; inasmuch that did we deem ourselves free to act, we might be induced to despatch one or two Cruisers with a proportion of marines and military stores, to save them from that utter destruction which they apprehend to be impending over them; but in the uncertainty how far such a measure might meet with your approbation, we think it best to submit to you their own representation of the hopeless calamities, trusting, that if you see meet to extend any relief towards them, your answer may still arrive in time to enable us to afford to them some useful degree of countenance and protection.

We have &c.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN. St. WHITEHILL, J. SPENCER. Bombay Castle, 21st June 1796.

P. S. Since writing the above, Captain Reid of the Princess Royal, having favoured us with a report and accompanying papers on the subject of the depredations committed at Johanna, and of the motives that induced him to assist those distressed islanders, we have the honor to enclose copies thereof, as we shall also of any information that may be received from Mr. Hall, when he transmits it.

(Signed) J. DUNCAN. St. WHITEHILL, J. SPENCER. To His Highness the Prince of Babah, the Governor of Bombay wishes health and happiness.

This will be delivered to you by Captain Bond, Commander of the honorable Company's Ship, the Drake, belonging to their marine establishment at this port of Bombay, in consequence of orders, which the Court of Directors of the honourable English East India Company, transmitted to me last year from England, to express their great satisfaction and acknowledgment to you for your hospitable and humane attention to the officers and passengers (as well ladies as gentlemen) and crew of their Ship the Winterton, unfortunately lost on the west coast of the Island of Madagascar, on the 20th August 1792, answering to the 2d Mohorum, 1206 Higerce, as a particular mark of their grateful attention; for which instance of very reputable conduct on your part, I now send you, by the honourable Court of Directors' desire, and on the honourable Company's account, and in their name, sundry articles as per list, here underwritten, as presents; of which you will be pleased to accept, as a proof of the Company's and English nation's good will and friendship towards you, not doubting but you will be always equally well disposed to assist and protect any of our nation, who may, from the accidents to which navigation is so liable, hereafter eventually stand in need of protection or support within the bounds of your authority or influence.

After delivering the presents, Captain Bond has my orders to return with your answer as speedily as the season will admit; and I assure myself that you will receive and treat that gentleman, and his officers and men during their stay, with your usual hospitality and kindness towards the English; and as they will pay for and satisfy you and your subjects for whatever supplies they may want, they will be no further trouble some to you, than to cause all proper assistance to be afforded to them on reasonable terms. Write me fully of your welfare, and be assured of constant regard on my part.

Written at Bombay, this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

(Signed) JOHN DUNCAN.

List of sundry articles as a present to the King of Babah: one leaguer of Batavia arrack, two bales of scarlet cloth, two guns and two cases, one pair of pistols in a case, one barrel of fine gunpowder, one barrel of best flints, one chest containing twelve dozen of brandy, four shawls, two pieces of kincoob.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Political Department, under date 21st June 1796.

The president delivers in the following translations of two open letters or written representations from the King or chief of Johanna, the one addressed to the Governor General and the other to the Governor of this Presidency.

Reference 1. 2.—On the above translation the president thinks it necessary to remark, that as they have been made from the Johanna language in the Arabic characters, through the medium of a verbal Hindostanee explanation, it is possible they may not be entirely accurate, but from their purport it is not probable that any material error has found its way into the English version, and that the substance is truly rendered, as far as regards the offer of Johanna and the neighbouring islands to the Company, is sufficiently corroborated by the information of Mr. Hall, the gentleman therein named, who, having taken his passage from Madras in the Princess Royal, has that ship's putting back and touching at Johanna on her return, been induced, by the entreaties of Abdulla, the present king, to charge himself with the present despatches, and to bring with him, in testimony of the sincerity of the chieftain and principal men of that island and its dependencies, Abu Bekr, the eldest son of the Prince Abdulla, another of his relations.

Agreed, that copies of the above letters, and annexed explanation from the president, be transmitted to the Governor General in Council with the following letter.

(True extract)

(Signed) R. TORIN, Sub Secretary.

Reference, No 1.—Translation of a Letter from the king and Chief Men of Hinzuram or Johanna, to Sir John Shore, Bart, Governor General.

Our letter is for this, that Mr. Hall is our friend, and knows us and our condition, and our son, the Prince Syed Abu Bekr, the son of the Sultaun Syed Abdulla, and the son of our Wuzeer, Bana Hussayn, the son of Wuzeer Husn; these two persons we have committed and given to the gentleman aforesaid to have charge of them, and to do every thing that is necessary and requisite in regard to them; and Mr. Hall is our agent, and whatever we want or desire, that gentleman will advise you of; and whatever that gentleman shall say is to be esteemed as the Royal word, and that of all the chief men here, and whatever Mr. Hall shall do and conclude we are herewith satisfied.

L He who relies on God, the singly powerful the Sultaun Syed Abdulla, the son of Syed Ahmed. S. The Wuzeer Bana Hasn, son of Bana Younby. The Wuzeer Syed Benkut, the son of Syed Abu Bekr. The Wuzeer Syed Alwee Moya' Ho seyn. The Wuzeer Meya Mahomed Troee

Written by command of the Sultaun by Syed Edroos, the son of Syed Ahmed. Syed Abdulla, son of Syed Alivee, son of Syed Ahmed Mosela.

Reference No 2.—Translation of a written representation from the King and chiefs of Hinzuram or Johanna, to the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.

We do represent, that the country of Hinzuram, is from the beginning, for our grandfathers and your grandfathers; and our town is the town of you gentlemen, and the King of England, and the King of Hinzuram, and the Chiefs and nobles are all like unto brethren; and when an English vessel arriving near to our country was wrecked, we, the Sultaun, did ourself proceed thither, and sent our boats and people to receive and succour those on board, who were as well, the Captain and the crew, brought ashore with their effects, and when we did thus act, the Captain and Crew were pleased, and gave us an English writing, certifying how kindly we had treated them, to serve as a testimony on our behalf, to whoever of the English should come afterwards. Hereafter the Captain went to Europe, gave notice to the Company, who were much gratified at the intelligence, and sent a letter assuring, that they were become allies and brethren to the Sultaun and Chiefs of Hinzuram, and which letter is now sent, that it may be inspected, and seen by you.

Moreover, we have experienced that people of the island of Malkans (Madagascar) have come to our country in boats under French colours, and with powder, bullets and French muskets, to fight with us, and they have ruined the four islands of Huzrian, Mowa, Mahada and Guzeene, carrying off the inhabitants, and selling them for slaves to the French, and they also carried off the cattle and goats, and rooted up the trees, ruining and despoiling whatever they could not carry away with them, and when they departed they said, that in three months more they would return for the like hostile purposes, according to season or monsoon with which they said they were acquainted. In short these Madagascar people are desirous of reducing the island and of giving it to the French. Wherefore, we the Sultaun, and all the Wuzeer, and all the nobles and chiefs having assembled, have written and sent to you, and at the foot of this letter is impressed the seal of the Sultaun, that we shall give these islands to the Company, in consideration of which, do you, Sir, who are the governor, also exert yourself and send ships and troops, before the coming of the Madagascar people, and thereafter, when you shall make these exertions, we shall offer up our vows, that the Almighty God may protect and support us and our descendants; and that he may requite you for the good done to us. For the rest, these islands are good, and of all the others, that of Hinzuram is the best, producing rice and sugar, &c. and whenever you shall send troops to take possession of this island, we shall reciprocally profit thereby, and being at this time ourselves engaged in warlike preparations, we have sent our sons, Abba Bekr, and the son of our Wuzier Moya Hossey, the son of the Wuzeer Husn to you and to all the English chiefs in India, to the end that you may consider and determine, and in case you should be desirous of further information, be pleased to refer to Captain Reid, who will describe to you what he has been an eye witness of in Hinzuram, and our object in desiring ships and troops is, that you may dispatch them before three months, so as to precede the arrival of the Madagascar people, because we are desirous to give you these islands to be your property, and to belong to you. Wherefore you will send troops and a commander, and then the advantage and good will ensue between you and us, and we will live and remain in like manner, as the Mussulmans do in India; but after the coming of the Madagascar people, we shall have no strength remaining, but shall be despoiled and ruined, our persons and property. We do now know that the French will speedily come, and will take possession of this island; and wherefore it hath occurred to us, that you are a powerful man, and of influence in your country, whereas now there remaineth not with us any strength, whilst, by the blessing of God and his prophet, you are powerful. Wherefore, whatever shall be produced in this country, half shall be for you, and the other half for us, and such a stipulation on both sides will be suitable; nor is our religion to suffer any prejudice, and our women also are to remain behind the veil, and the ordinations of God and his prophet are to be current in our country; and in other respects we are in want of guns, muskets, powder, lead, flints and swords, and iron; and we have further to represent, that when the Madagascar people shall make war with us, all our property of cattle and goats will be ruined, after which we shall be in want of some money for the troops.

We, the Sultaun of Syed Abdulla, the son of Syed Ahmed Mosela, have agreed to this, as hath in like manner our Wuzeer, Syed Benkut, son of Syed Abu Bekr, and also the Wuzeer, Bana Husun, son of Bana Youmbee; and also our brother, the Prince Syed Abu Bekr, the son of Syed Ahmed; and also the Wuzeer, Syed Alwee, the son of the Wuzeer Husn, and also our Wuzeer, Moya Mahomed, the son of Foe; and the writer of this letter is Mean Edroos, the son of Syed Ahmed. May God prosper it.

L He who relies on God, the singly powerful, Sultaun syed Abdulla, the son of syed Ahmed. S.

Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir,—Agreeable to your desire communicated to me by your aid-de-camp, Major Dunlop, I send you a copy of a letter received from Syed Abdulla, King of Johanna, on my arrival at that island, inclosing one from the Honourable Court of Directors for my perusal, and informing me, through his principal governor, of the depredations committed by the people of Madagascar, who landed about two years ago in great numbers, armed with muskets, and carrying in their principal canoes the present national colours of France. After remaining on the island fifty days, destroying plantations, inhumanly putting to death women and children, seizing men, and carrying them into slavery, and having made frequent unsuccessful attempts to overpower the town of Massamoodie, which is the residence of the King, and where

I saw the walls much injured by those attempts, and having taken much pains to learn the truth of their assertions, by inquiring and visiting the town of Wharnee, that has been entirely depopulated, and the most unheard of cruelties committed, as I saw in one house some hundreds of human skeletons, heaped on each other, women, children, and infants; and being satisfied that the account given me was too true, and having an opportunity of serving those who were then under the dreadful apprehension of a second attack, and who had rendered the Company good offices, I thought it a duty I owed to my employers to render what assistance I could from the equipment of my ship, and to receive on board the prince and his suite; being charged with full powers to tender the island of Johanna and its dependencies to His Majesty, or the English East India Company.

As I acted in this instance with no other motive whatever but to promote the public good, I trust my conduct will meet with your approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN REID.

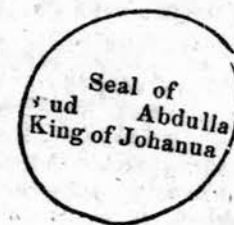
Bombay, 21st June 1796.

To the Commander of the English ship in the Roads. Sir,—The King and subjects of this island have long been considered the friends of the English nation, and have received repeated testimonials of their good will, one in particular from the English East India Company which I send for your perusal, and which induces me to solicit your care and charge of my eldest son, Prince Sud Barbudur, accompanied by Sud Bubacara, eldest son of my chief governor, whom we have charged with special powers to tender the island of Johanna to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, or to the English East India Company.

In conveying those two personages to the first port in India you should touch at, and where they can see the Governor or Commander-in-chief, to represent the depredations committed by the people of Madagascar, and when they may freely offer this island to the English nation, you will be the means of preventing it from becoming a French settlement, as are the views of the Madagascar chief.

And am, &c.

Johanna, 17th. May 1796



Sied Abdulla, King of the Island of Johanna.

I this moment received yours of the 17th Instant, and am extremely sorrow to hear the account it contains of the depredations committed on your subjects by the people of Madagascar, aided and assisted by a few French, whose views, I doubt not, were as you represent to reduce this island to subjection, and ultimately to form a French settlement.

The determination you (aided by the advice of your lords and people) have come to of making a tender of this island to the English nation, from whom you have received such frequent testimonials of friendship, and one in particular from the English East India Company, which you honoured me with the perusal, makes me ready to comply with your requests in conveying to India your eldest son, Sud Barbudur, and Sud Bubacara, the eldest son of your chief Governor whom you have charged with powers to the government, in India, to make such tender and treaty as may be thought proper and advisable. I beg leave to assure you, I will receive and accommodate the two gentlemen you mentioned in the best manner I possibly can; and as you desire, will give the governor of any of the Company's settlements such information that I may be called on for, and at the same time furnish you with such arms, ammunition, &c. that I can spare with prudence from the equipment of my ship; and further, as you request, will leave on your isle my chief mate (who is desirous of remaining) which will convince your Majesty of the high opinion I entertain of your Highness's friendly disposition towards the English nation. I shall sail for Bombay as soon as my water is completed when, I hope the gentlemen charged with your dispatches, will be ready to repair on board.

Wishing all health and happiness, I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN REID.

Princess Royal, 17th May 1796.

Copy of a letter from the Court of Directors to Sied Abdulla, King of Johanna, To His Highness Sied Ahmed, Sultaun of Johanna, the English East India Company wishing health and happiness.

The very kind assistance offered by you in person, and by your servants to Captain Peter Pigou, commander of our ship, Huntingdon, and to the officers and mariners of that ship, which was wrecked on your island, hath been fully made known to us; the humanity manifested in your orders on that unhappy occasion, by which the lives of our people and cargo were preserved, has fixed in our mind a lasting remembrance of your hospitable sentiments; and not doubting that you will always receive our ships and people in the most friendly and reasonable manner, we were induced to present to you, by Captain William Money, of our ship Gatton, or if he shall not be able to visit you, through the hands of our Governor and Council of Bombay, with the following articles, of which we desire your kind acceptance, viz. one fowling piece, one pair of pistols, one scymitar, two half barrels of fine gun powder, one cask of fine flints, one scarlet robe dress, laid with gold, a silver dish on which are engraved the arms of the Company, one silver gorget jilt, and one pistol flask for powder and ball.

And as we have considered the services rendered by several of your officers in consequence of your commands, as very beneficial to our distressed people belonging to the said ship, and particularly those of your governor, Prince Sidi Allow; and also those of Lachariah your secretary, the Prince Xerif Bucker, and Xerif Barrakat and others, your subjects, we present the above officers with the articles hereafter mentioned in this our letter, and in testimony of our good disposition towards you, we here unto fix our great seal in the city of London, this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, according to the Christian era.

For the Governor Prince Lachariah, the King's secretary, Sidi Allow, the prince Xerif Barrikat, and Xerif Bucker, being six great officers of the king, six fowling pieces, one for each, and six robe dresses, one for each. For the inferior officers, to be at the king's disposal, ten small silver gorgets, suspended by broad ribbands ornamented with gold.

(COMPANY'S SEAL)

Agreed, that the following letter be written to Bombay.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—We have had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st ultimo, informing us of the despatch of the Drake cruiser with a letter and presents to the King of Babah, and apprizing us of the arrival of the eldest son, and another relation of the Prince of Johanna at Bombay, and of the object of their mission.

Much as we lament the sufferings of the inhabitants of Johanna yet as the acceptance of the cession of the island would impose on us an obligation of protection, the charge of which might subject us to great expense and much embarrassment, without being

productive of any adequate advantage, we think it incumbent on us to desire, that you will state to the deputies, the impracticability of our complying with their wishes in this respect.

With regard to furnishing the prince with any military aid, considering our imperfect knowledge of the nature of the differences subsisting between the people of Johanna and those of Madagascar, and our uncertainty as to the force which the troops might have and our inability to furnish them with arms, it is not expedient to oppose any objection to the proposals which occur to you in any act of hostility against a people from whom we have sustained no injury; we are doubtful how far the measure would be expedient or justifiable.

In consequence of the friendly treatment which our ships have invariably experienced at Johanna, and the claims which the inhabitants have on this ground, to our affording them every aid that can be given to them, consistently with our duty and the public interests, we authorize you to employ a cruiser to convey the deputies back to Johanna, and at the same time to furnish them with a number of muskets, not exceeding four or five hundred, or any other arms, with the necessary proportion of ammunition; and to allow them to entertain any sepoys who may voluntarily engage in their service, to instruct them in the use of the arms, should they be of opinion that this will enable them to protect themselves against the future attacks of their enemies.

In return for this assistance, however, we think it fair that you should require from them a promise that they will not, side their island to any foreign power, nor afford assistance or protection to the enemies of the English nation.

We have &c

By the Governor General in Council.

Port William, July 18th 1796.

Extract of a Letter in the Political Department from the Court of Directors, the Governor General in Council of Bengal, dated 25th July 1798.

25th to 12. Proposals of the King of Baba to put the Company in possession of the sovereignty of Johanna and its dependencies, and his request for military aid against the people of Madagascar.

We very much approve of your determination upon the points mentioned in these paragraphs.

COTEMPORARY SELECTION.

TIMES, JULY 24.

The United Service Gazette states that his Scinde letter informs him that Nusse Khan has surrendered. He gives no date; so we are at a loss what weight to attach to the report. Our own letters of the 7th make no mention of it, and up to this date we feel assured that nothing of the sort had occurred. We disbelieve the report just because we are satisfied that had it been true; one or other of our Correspondents in those parts would have written to us on purpose to inform us of the fact.

The following is the draft of a Government order which has just been sent us, and which will appear in the usual shape when passed through the customary forms: though we are not informed of the precise date of its publication. As purveyors of the very earliest intelligence, we give it by anticipation. It seems to us extremely judicious, and we trust our Mofussil friends will view it in the same light as we do. It is, we presume, consequent on the new order of things:—

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council remarks with great dissatisfaction, that it has lately become customary for officers of regiments, who have been in the habit of subscribing for Indian Newspapers for their own individual use, that so soon as they join a Mess-room Club or Reading Room, where the papers they formerly took for their own study are received, their personal subscription to these is immediately discontinued.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that this practice be immediately put an end to, and that no officer who has been accustomed to subscribe to a Newspaper shall, on any of the pretences usually assigned, discontinue the same.

The Governor is also pleased to direct, that all Officers on joining their regiments immediately order a Newspaper for their own use—paying for the same in advance. There can be no excuses for non-compliance with this, as the Editors do not insist on their subscribers reading the papers, or even receiving them, should the postage be objectionable—provided the subscription be regularly paid in advance.

Few Officers receive the Government Gazette, and in defect of this the only mode of becoming acquainted with the wishes of Government is the study of the newspapers. Gentlemen at out-stations are recommended to order duplicate copies during the monsoon, in case of accidents by dak.

There is no signature, the order not having yet been finally sanctioned.

We quite agree with our brother of the "Times" as to the propriety of this draft, and hope it may be swallowed.—Ed. By. GAZ.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JUNE 4.

UNITED STATES.—The Roscoe packet-ship has arrived from New York at Liverpool with advices to the 11th, but the intelligence is of little interest. It is reported that a convention has been agreed on for the final settlement of the Boundary Question, by the nomination of six commissioners who are to settle the disputed points. Scarcely any alteration has occurred in the prices of the American investments. United States Bank Shares remain as before, and the rates of foreign exchanges have undergone but little variation. The Master of the Rollis of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, died a week or two since. These papers contain the following on the subject of the missing President:—

"The most probable statement that has yet appeared, seeming to throw any light upon the painful matter in suspense, was brought to this port some days ago by a British barque, the Recovery, from Bristol. Her Captain B. was, it is said to have reported that on March 28, when off the Azores, he saw at a great distance the hull of a large ship, dismasted, which he took to be a man of war, and that about the same time he saw fragments of spars, masts, etc., floating on the water. This is supposed to be the President. By the subsequent note it will be seen that an investigation of this report is to be made to-morrow before the British Consul:—

"British Consulate, May 10.
Gentlemen,—In consequence of the report that the master of the barque Recovery, on the voyage from Bristol to this port, saw a very large vessel dismasted, which from the latitude may have been the steam-ship President, without having made any effort to afford relief to a vessel in circumstances, I have deemed it my duty to require the attendance of the master, officers, and crew of that vessel, at this Consulate, to-morrow, to investigate the statement so published, to which I respectfully invite the gentlemen of the press.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The 11th, being the day on which the packet sailed, we have, of course, no account of the meeting. A general feeling prevails that Mr. M'Leod will be immediately liberated. It is reported that Mr. F. x, the British Minister, is about to be united to the beautiful Miss Williams, whose sister, last year, was married to the Russian Minister. The following are extracts from the papers and our private correspondence:—

"The census of the United States is at length officially announced, so far as refers to the population, although a few unimportant counties have not been estimated, from a want of proper returns. The number of inhabitants is 17,100,572; including in which are 2,369,553 slaves, and 371,606 free-coloured people. The population in 1830 was 12,856,407.

"The superb war-steamer and frigate Missisipi was launched from the Navy Yard, in this city, on Wednesday, in the presence of 50,000 or 60,000 persons. Her extreme length is 244 feet, her engines to be 600 horse power, and she is pierced with 26 ports; to carry Paixham guns forward.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—A meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank was held at Philadelphia on the 4th. The President presented a letter stating that, in compliance with a resolution of the stockholders, a committee had been appointed to see what legal liabilities the former officers of the bank had incurred and to enforce any such liabilities. No new discounts had been made, and no new business taken without a full board; the directors had made assignment to protect the post-notes now in the hands of the city bank, but had not been able to procure legislative authority to make an assignment to secure the circulation and deposits, as the Legislature refused to make special alteration in the law. This gave rise to much discussion, as it was said that the directors had exceeded their authority under the 5th resolution of the 7th April, which empowered them to make the banks of the city secure only on condition that the notes of the United States Bank should be received by them on deposit. This gave rise to much discussion, and a resolution was offered refusing the assent of the stockholders to the action of the directors. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in reply, stated that the directors were unable to comply with the resolution of the stockholders, and to protect the assets of the bank and keep the faith of the bank, which was pledged to the redemption, if the resumption did not go on, the Directors were compelled to act on the authority which they had as Directors, and not from the authority given by the resolutions of 7th of April. In the course of his speech Mr. Bayard said that some gentlemen argued as if the bank was insolvent; it was not so, the stock was worth 14,000,000 dollars, and if the credit of the State failed it might be worth 20,000,000 dollars. After much discussion the resolution was lost. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Josiah Randall, that a trust be created to protect the currency and deposits, was carried. A long paper was presented by Mr. Lippincott, being a reply to the published letters of Mr. Biddle. The meeting adjourned to the 18th, to hear the report of the Committee on the state and prospects of the bank.

THE CHINESE WAR.—The following is from a correspondent. The information in the concluding passage of the letter, if correct, may be of serious consequence in the impending contest:—"I had a long conversation yesterday with a Portuguese gentleman of large property, who has just returned from China. He quite agrees in the view which Mr. Plowden took last year of the China question, that it would have been much more honourably, easily, and peaceably settled, if Lord Hymtshury or Lord Canterbury (a civilian, not a sailor, or a soldier) had been sent out with Sir G. Staunton, or Mr. Davis, two of the East India Company's old servants, who were well known and respected in China, with instructions to treat for the carrying on the legitimate trade in a more satisfactory manner for the future, and not attempting to support the opium smugglers. Mr. Astor's prophecy, he thinks, is likely to be fulfilled, that the China war having begun in dishonour will end in disgrace, and the loss of the legitimate trade to this country for ever. This gentleman says that previous to his leaving China, the Burmese, Cochon Chinese, and N-paulais, had tendered their services to the Emperor, to assist in repelling the English, and they can easily agitate, and perhaps eventually shake out Indian empire."—(Post)

GLOBE, JUNE 3.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, JUNE 2.

(Before Mr. Commissioner EVANS.)

IN RE THOMAS HAMLET.

"This being the day fixed for final adjourned examination of the bankrupt; additional proofs of debt were admitted without objection.

Mr. Loxley, solicitor for the first, said that a claim was made upon the part of the executors of the late Duke of York, for the amount of a quantity of property deposited with the bankrupt for sale many years back; but the claim, he thought, was barred by the statute.

The official assignee observed that the transaction referred to was a far back as 1828.

Mr. FARRAR for the claimants, admitted that fact, but said they had instituted proceedings against Mr. Hamlet several years since, and had actually served him with notice of trial.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—At all events you sued out a writ, and the action is still pending.

Mr. FARRAR—But that, Sir, was in 1834.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—But why did you not go on with your action? It is very odd that you did not do so.

Mr. FARRAR—Because the executors had considerable doubts as to whether they would be able to recover anything.

The learned COMMISSIONER asked to see the "declaration," but.

Mr. FARRAR said he had it not, but the "plea" was in 1832. The bankrupt, however, had not pleaded the statute, nor had the assignee. Mr. Hamlet merely attempted a plea of "set off."

Mr. Commissioner EVANS asked the bankrupt what was the nature of his agreement with the executors of the Duke of York?

Mr. Hamlet said he could not tell, but he believed that Mr. Snow, who at that period managed his trade business, would be able to do so.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—I must see the declaration in this case before I can decide whether the present claim be barred by the statute, and also for other purpose connected with these proceedings.

The record was here handed in, and Mr. Snow, in answer to several questions put by the Commissioner, stated that he knew of certain articles having been sent by the late Sir Herbert Taylor to the bankrupt for sale, after the death of

the late Duke of York, and the produce of the sale was to have been handed over to the executors of his Royal Highness. The greater part of the property he (witness) believed to have been sold.

Mr. FARRAR—To the amount of 5361. 11s., Mr. Hamlet having reserved to himself "orders" and other property to the amount of about 1001.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—Was anything said about the Duke of York's debt to Mr. Hamlet?

Mr. Snow knew that the Duke of York owed Mr. Hamlet five or six thousand pounds, but he did not recollect that anything was said about it at the time the articles were deposited with a bankrupt.

Mr. FARRAR—On the death of his Royal Highness a quantity of jewellery and other articles, to the value of three or four thousand pounds, were deposited in the care of Mr. Hamlet, but they were subsequently delivered over for sale to Mr. Christie, with a strong protest, however, from Mr. Hamlet. A petition was subsequently presented by the latter, which was dismissed, however, by the Vice-Chancellor, and with costs. Mr. Fry said he understood that this matter was still pending in the Court of Chancery, and he believed that nothing could be done in the matter either here or there without a reference to the Master.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—The record having been produced, how meet that?

Mr. LOXLEY—It has been produced, sir, but it has neither been entered nor passed.

Mr. Commissioner EVANS—Then it is no record, Mr. Loxley nor could any writ of execution be had upon it.

The claim was adjourned for further investigation as was that of Mr. Decon and other creditors.

The further proceedings were adjourned for a month.

VARIETIES.

"In this country," says an English editor, "it is considered the height of folly for a man to get drunk and lie across a railroad with the idea of obtaining repose." The same opinion obtains to a considerable extent in America.

An Italian, boasting of the beauties of his country to a Yankee, and mentioning Vesuvius as the climax which America had nothing like—"Pooh" exclaimed Jonathan, out of all patience, "Don't your Vesuvius! we have got a Niagara that I'll put it out in five minutes!"

Not Guilty, upon my honour.—As a personage, whose countenance bore the stamp of aristocracy, was the other day lounging, down Bond Street, he was closely followed and beset by little ragged urchin. The great man appeared to fancy this sprig wished to abstract the cambrio from his pocket, and turning to the young scapegrace, thus addressed him,—"So you are trying to pick my pocket, you young ragamuffin, are you? Don't know what you mean, Sir," was the boy's reply. "And tell me, before I hand you over to the police," continued he, "are you guilty or not? Here the urchin, putting his hand upon his breast, and bowing profoundly, emphatically pronounced the following words:— "Not guilty, upon my honour."

The American Language.—A young Jonathan not long since entered a coffee house at Constantinople, much frequented by Englishmen, and thus announced himself:—"Waiter, do you speak American?" "Morning Herald."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—Two cases of a serious nature were last week tried before Ethelred Wood, Esq. District Judge of Teameratchy and Patchepally. The first was tried on the 7th inst. upon an affidavit of Mr. Hardy, charging a man "with discharging a gun loaded with ball with intent to kill or do him some bodily harm." It appeared during the trial that one of the men had discharged the gun at Mr. Hardy, (near Mr. Whitehouse's Estate) mistaking him for the latter, who was expected to pass that way on the day in question, and the two other men were accessories to the act. The trial lasted until 9 o'clock at night. The case has been submitted for the opinion of the Queen's Advocate.

The second was a case against Brahmia, Priest of Yelavulle, Superamanier Kurukul Aronasalam, Kurkul, and another, on a charge of conspiracy, and extortion. It was a most protracted trial, occupying the Court for two or three consecutive days. The prisoners were honorably acquitted.

Messrs. Henry Rulach and John Koch were engaged for the prosecution, the former acting in the capacity of Deputy to the Queen's Advocate; and Messrs. C. Spildwind, and E. Williams, for the defence. On the last day the trial lasted till about 12 o'clock at night.—Morning Star.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JULY 24TH 1841.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Auckland Steamer with the overland Mail left the Harbour on the 20th Instant.

We have no later news from China this week.

Advices have been received from Calcutta of the arrival at Saugor of the Clipper Arrow belonging to this Port, on the 6th instant, having been only eleven days on the voyage; the quickest passage on record.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
COTTON.—The Market has not declined so much as had been expected by many, being partly supported by the fall in freights, and in consequence the purchases have been limited, there being no encouragement to pay present rates for China or Europe. About 100 Candles Company have sold at Rs. 104 and a smaller parcel at Rs. 105. Branch has realized Rs. 108 and Komphah Rs. 98.

OPIMUM.—Prices are rather firmer, and first quality cannot be bought at our last quotation of Rs. 690 per Chest. The sales this week have amounted to about 300 Chests, and the Stock remains as follows:
Balance of former year's importation..... Chests 6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 13th July 1841..... 19,594
..... 26,261
Exported from the 25th May 1840 to the 30th July 1841..... 15,736
..... 10,525

Remaining..... Chests 7,494
In other Country Produce, we hear of no business of magnitude.

EUROPE GOODS.
COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Some Sales having been forced at low rates, the Market wears a dull aspect, and prospects are less encouraging than it was hoped a short time since they would have been by this period.

METALS.—400 Candles English Iron have been disposed of at Rs. 29 1/2 per Cwt. and 130 Candles Swedish at Rs. 54, being rather lower for the latter Article than the last Sale previously effected.

100 Cwt. Spelter have sold at Rs. 4 3/4 per Cwt. and 80-Cwt. at Rs. 12 1/2 per Cwt. Sheet Copper have realized Rs. 60.5 per Cwt. and about 130 Cwt. South American Copper Rs. 53 1/4 per Cwt.

COCHINEAL.—A small sale has been effected at Rs. 2 1/2 per lb.

BEER.—The Market bears a firmer appearance.

THE MONEY MARKET.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—No Sale reported to us.

BILLS ON BOMBAY.—Have been sold to some extent during the week at 1 1/2 Discount, and Government have declared a further Sale of 5 Lacs for the 28th Instant.

BILLS ON MADRAS.—In demand at par.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Very little doing at present.—Local Bills @ 6 Month the sight may be quoted at 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4 Old per Rupee.

BANK OF BOMBAY SHARES.—25 Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Appear to be declining daily in consequence of additional arrivals. Engagements have been made to Liverpool at £ 5. 7. 6 per Ton, but to London and the Clyde the rates are nominally £ 3. 10. @ £ 3. 15.

TO CHINA.—The Vessels on the Bern are gradually completing their Charges at Rs. 20 per Candy. The Ann, we understand, is under despatch to-day.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS APOLLO, STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSSADDEN.

BOMBAY GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY : MONDAY JULY 26, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 16th July 1841.

No. 440 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish at this Presidency, the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 2nd ultimo.

No. 136 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to admit to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" from the 31st of August 1840, Ahmed Khan, Trooper of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion displayed by him in defending and bringing off his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Loch, when wounded on that day, in action with a Belooch tribe, at the pass of Nuffoosk, in Upper Scinde.

No. 441 of 1841.—The following Extracts from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, Nos. 28 and 31, dated the 11th and 27th May last, are published to the Army.
Letter dated 11th May, No. 28 of 1841.

1. We have appointed Mr. John Pigott Nixon, now abroad a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Nixon's order of Rank will be transmitted in due course.

Letter dated 27th May, No. 31 of 1841.

1. We have appointed Mr. Edward Lowry, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Lowry's order of Rank will be transmitted in due course.

No. 442 of 1841.—The following Extract, paragraphs 1st and 2nd of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors' No. 30, dated the 27th of May last, is published for general information.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Hickes, in July.

Captain Robert Long Shawe, overland, in July.

Lieutenant Frederick Forbes.

2nd. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Captain J. G. Gordon. } six months.

Lieutenant F. Wemyss. }

Bombay Castle, 19th July.

No. 443 of 1841.—Captain T. Gidley of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 444 of 1841.—Lieutenant F. Jackson of the 1st European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1841.

No. 445 of 1841.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed. Captain T. Dickson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act a Fort Adjutant at Surat, from the 28th ultimo, until relieved by Lieutenant McDougall, who has been nominated to the appointment.

No. 446 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon Morshead, in General Order of the 29th May last, is extended to the 10th proximo.

No. 447 of 1841.—Lieutenant Crawford, Executive Engineer at Ahmednagar, is allowed to remain at the Presidency after the Committee of Enquiry on which he is now employed, is dissolved, until the 1st October next, on private affairs.

No. 448 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 371 dated 15th ultimo, Captain J. C. Hartley, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed an extension of leave until the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1841.

No. 449 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a despatch dated the 2d June last (No. 33) conveying the sentiments and orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in relation, 1st to the gallant Conduct of Major Clibborn, and the Detachment under his Command, whilst employed in the endeavour to relieve the Garrison of Kahun in August 1840,—2d to the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry appointed on the occasion, and 3d to the breach of official confidence committed by Major General Brooks, the President of the Court, be published for the general information of the Army.

Extract, para. 2. We have perused with the greatest interest the narrative given by Major Clibborn, of his march from Sukkur to the entrance of the Pass of Nuffoosk, of his action at this spot with the Mountaineers, and of his retreat to Poolajra. The accuracy of this narrative is vouched for by all the survivors of the European Officers present, whose evidence was taken by the Court of enquiry and no evidence of any kind is adduced to prove its want of fidelity in any one respect. This narrative has impressed us with sentiments of the highest admiration of the intrepid, collected and soldierlike conduct of Major Clibborn, of the persevering gallantry of the Officers under his Command, whose names are mentioned in the margin; and of the patience, fortitude, and bravery of the Native Officers and men of the detachment.

3d. It is clear to us, that every possible exertion was made by Major Clibborn and his detachment to overcome the obstacles in the way of their march to Kahun, that every precaution in his power was taken by him to guard against failure, and that the disasters which ensued were attributable chiefly to the want of water, a want which could not have been guarded against, and of which he could gain no certain information until he had arrived at the spot where the supply was required.

4. With these sentiments, as arising out of the Evidence and statements laid before the Commission appointed by you to investigate most fully and minutely into the military conduct of Major Clibborn and the detachment under his Command, we could not fail to participate in the surprise you have expressed on finding that in the opinion of the Commission Major Clibborn fell into the fatal

Captain Highton, 1st Grenadiers since dead.

" H. Stanford, Artillery.

" Raitt, 1st Grenadiers, killed.

Lt. W. Loch, 1st Cavy, with Poona Auxiliary Horse.

" R. Moore, 1st Grds, killed.

" E. T. Peacock, 1st Grenadiers.

" G. Malcolm, 1st Grds, with Scinde Horse.

" H. Franklin, 2d Grds, killed.

Ensign and Adj. E. C. Fanning, 1st Grenadiers.

" A. Williams, 2d Grds, killed.

" E. Grant, now 3d Regt. N. I.

" Asst. Surgeon Kirk.

but too common error of holding his enemy in contempt, that his plan of attack was most injudicious, that had he turned the position making at the same time a false attack in front, to be converted into a real one when he saw our Troops crowning the height, there can be no doubt the pass of Nuffoosk could have been carried with comparatively little loss, that he did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of Water, but trusted too much to the report of others, there being trees and herbage within 300 yards of his position, which in such a desolate region ought to have attracted his notice, and that had he searched, it is now known he would have found water on the spot.

5. You very naturally called upon the Commander in Chief to cause the Court of enquiry to be re-assembled for the purpose of revising their proceedings, and of stating on what evidence or deformation they came to the conclusions above-mentioned, and others which were not only unsupported by, but in some instances at variance with the evidence recorded on the proceedings.

6. It then appeared that the Court of Enquiry had no actual knowledge of water being on the spot but that their statements were founded inferentially on the season of the year, on the prevalence of thunder storms at that time, and on the fact, of water having been found at the spot, by Major Brown, a month afterwards, further that they were immediately led to the opinion, they at first recorded, from a sketch of the ground made by Doctor Kirk, in which trees, and green herbage are represented "as therein stated."

7. It is a melancholy reflection that officers of rank and station in the army to whom you had confided an enquiry involving most deeply the honor and reputation of a brother officer, instead of taking a generous view of the difficulties in which he was placed, and of relying upon his own statements and the other complete and uncontradicted evidence of the means he took to provide for the pressing wants of his men, should in this manner injure his character as an efficient and trust-worthy officer.

No commanding officer who unhappily met with a reverse could be safe, if those who were to enquire into his conduct should thus trifle with the evidence, adopt the most unfavorable construction, and transform an hypothesis into a fact within their knowledge.

8. Major Clibborn himself had stated in his narrative laid before the Court of enquiry, that he did send an officer with a company of sepoys in search of water, and that a small supply was found in the vicinity of his position which was however speedily exhausted. This statement should either have led the Court of enquiry immediately to dismiss from their minds the suspicion that Major Clibborn had neglected the most obvious and most pressing duty of searching for water, or they should have made further enquiries, when they could readily have been satisfied that the suspicion was utterly without foundation.

9. It appeared from Copy of an order issued on the first day after the Detachment entered the mountains vizt, the 24th of August, that Major Clibborn had taken all the usual precautions to guard against surprise, and had besides "issued the following directions "One half only of the men of each company "will be allowed to undress and cook, and until further orders all Troops will "lie down at night with their accoutrements and arms by them in readiness to "to meet any attack of the enemy;" nevertheless, the court of enquiry recorded it as their opinion that Major Clibborn fell into the fatal error of holding his enemy in contempt. When called upon to explain this opinion, they state that it has reference to his not having attempted to turn the pass, an operation the possibility of which they say he acknowledges. This we observe is not the fact, Major Clibborn distinctly states that the magnitude of his convoy, reaching full five miles, did not admit of his detaching any of his small body for this purpose; we quite concur in the opinion you have expressed that the inference drawn by the commission, of his having held the enemy in, contempt, is a conclusion not warranted either in reason or justice.

10. The Court of enquiry in other of their opinions relating to Major Clibborn's conduct fell into grievous error in stating that he ought to have taken the Deyrah instead of the Nuffoosk road, they overlooked the additional distance of 50 Miles by the Deyrah road, that it had two marches 19 and 20 miles each without water, and that there was a narrow gorge to be passed as defensible, as that at Nuffoosk. Further it appeared that they were partly guided by drawings prepared by Dr. Kirk, which as they ought to have known, were not in existence at the time, when the advance on Nuffoosk took place, and could not in consequence have formed any guide for Major Clibborn.

11. It is not our intention to enter on a detailed notice of the other parts of the report of the Court of Enquiry relating to further points in which they find fault with Major Clibborn's conduct, none of which have been substantiated on sufficient evidence, or to those parts in which without, in our opinion any justification whatever, they attempt to cast blame on their late distinguished Commander in chief, Lieutenant General Lord Keane, on the late lamented Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, C. B., and on Major D. Forbes.

12. One point however calls for our particular notice and reprobation. When desired to state on what ground certain statements are made which are wholly unwarranted by the evidences, the Court of enquiry observe, that such a court is differently constituted from a Court Martial "The latter having to pass sentence as well as to give an opinion, are bound to confine themselves strictly "to the Evidence that appears before them, but a Court of enquiry, they "consider, has a right to draw inference and express an opinion upon what "is known to the Members to be facts arising from the circumstances under "investigation."

In making this remark the Court have shewn great ignorance of a professional duty—it is well understood, and ought to have been known by them, that in a Court of enquiry as well as on a Court Martial, evidence if required from any Member is given by him as a witness, so that it may be recorded on his individual responsibility, and that no fact connected with the enquiry is ever assumed on the knowledge of the Members unless it has been placed upon record.

13. We now proceed to notice the extraordinary breach of official confidence as reported by you, on the part of Major General Brooks, the President of the Court of Enquiry.

14. The "finding" of the Court of enquiry was published in a Bombay newspaper on the 16th December "even before" as you observe "the authorities for whom alone it was intended had time to take the same into consideration," you were then ignorant of the party who had communicated the Copy to that Journal, but you very properly resolved that Major General Brooks should be

held responsible for the act, and that it would be for him to clear himself and the Officers associated with him as Members of the Court of enquiry, from all concern in it. A communication to this effect was made by the Commander in Chief to Major General Brooks in a letter dated the 26th December, who, in reply on the 16th January 1841, admitted that the strong interest felt and expressed for Major Clibborn, had induced him (General Brooks) to furnish a copy of the finding to a most intimate friend at Poona although he was assured and firmly believed that this was not the channel through which it reached the newspapers.

15. It must be well known to every Officer of any experience that a Court of enquiry is a preliminary and confidential inquest, for the purpose of collecting information, and if required of giving opinions to enable the Commander in Chief to decide as to the ulterior proceedings which should be taken to maintain the honor of the Army, and the character of the Service.

16. For the president, or any member of such a Court to communicate the Proceedings or the finding to any other than the Commander in Chief, is to commit a breach of confidence which marks the individual guilt of it as unworthy to continue in a situation of responsibility. This is the view you appear to have taken of Major General Brook's conduct, for you announced to him that "by this highly reprehensible act he had subjected himself to the severest displeasure of Government, and had rendered himself justly liable to a Court Martial, or to removal from his present high command in Scinde, or to a severe reprimand for his conduct in General Orders;" you nevertheless our "consideration for the supposed interest of the public service at that particular period, resolved to limit for his (as justly described by you) "gross and glaring violation of official confidence and propriety" to a reprimand, couched indeed in very strong language, but still only a reprimand expressed to him in a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army.

17. Had the finding been one of entire acquittal, and altogether satisfactory to the feelings and character of Major Clibborn, we should have been disposed to give credit to the alleged motive for furnishing the copy, vizt. the strong interest felt and expressed for Major Clibborn: some allowance might have been made for a fault committed under what might be considered the laudable anxiety to relieve the friends of that officer from apprehension on his account. But when we observe, that the finding is calculated to inflict injury on this Officer, whose previous character was unsullied, and his name is not even mentioned in it as the commanding officer, when expressing praise of the conduct of the Detachments, we are under the necessity of observing that motive alleged for this unprecedented breach of official confidence cannot be sustained.

18. Having given to the whole of this matter our most particular attention, we must decline to approve of the lenient course which you thought it prudent to adopt. We are of opinion, that nothing less than Major General Brook's removal from his Command will meet the calls of justice. We accordingly direct that he be removed from his command as soon after the receipt of this letter as circumstances will permit.

No. 450 of 1841.—Lieutenant D. Milne, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Ahmedabad from Lieutenant Turnbull, on the 1st instant, in pursuance of General Order of the 3rd ultimo.

No. 451 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and to be absent from his duty till the 1st proximo.

No. 452 of 1848.—Assistant Surgeon R. Baxter, is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper of the European General Hospital, until further orders.

No. 453 of 1841.—Lieutenant A. Hogg, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors;—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st June 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1841.

No. 92 of 1841.—The following Extract, paragraphs 1st and 2nd of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 44, dated the 27 May last is published for general information.

1. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy on your establishment, vizt.

Mr. Edward Gryffyth Peacock.
Mr. George Trefusis Holt.

2. Their order of Rank will be transmitted hereafter.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

July 17th, Ship Fazal Currim, L. J. Ballantine, master from Port Louis, 1st July Mauritius, ship David Scott, and American ship Republik burnt at the Mauritius.—Passengers, Capt. Fog, of the Brig Malton, Mr. Hamilton Mariner.

Do. 17th, Ship Quentin Leitch, J. Grey, master, from London 18th March touched at the island, of Johanna.—Passengers.—Captain Mears, Lieut. Franklin, Doctor Laurie, Ensign King, Doctor Cannon, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Muters, Mr. Laurie, 150 Troops, 3 Women, 5 Children, 1 European Servant and 1 Native Servant.

Do. 18th, Barque Bangalore, T. Smith, Master, from Liverpool 12th April, Passenger.—Surgeon G. Allender.

Do. do, Ship Glenelg, J. Biles, Master, from Plymouth 8th April. Passengers.—Captain Otley, Lieut. Morse, Lieut. Grindlay, Doctor Byrenson, 262 Troops 7 Women, 2 Children, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Hope, Mr. Herne, Mr. Davis, Mr. Harvey, Cadets, H. C. Troops.

July 19th, Barque Cornwallis, J. Clark, Master, from China 3d May and Anjer 20th June.

Do. do, Barque Fatty Rahimon, Saboo, Nacodah, from Mocha 2d July.—Passengers 300 natives.

22d do.—Ship Margaret, S. Blythe, master, from Sydney 19th May.

DEPARTURES.

17th do. The East India Company's Steamer Sesostris, Lieut. H. Ormsby, Commanding to China.

Passengers.—His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, Commander in Chief of Naval Forces, Sir Henry Pottinger and Suite.

July 18th Her Majesty's Ship Larne, P. J. Black, Esq. Captain, to Sea.

Do. 19th, Ship Ingils, H. S. H. Isaacson, Master, to London, Passengers.—Lady Fitzgerald and child, and 2 servants, Mrs. Isaacson. Capt. Dunbar, H. M. 39th Regt. and 2 children, and one Servant, Lieut. Blauckley, H. M. 6th Regt. Doctor McMorris, 4th Regt. N. I. Mr. Watson, Master Mant, and 4 Servants.

Do. H. C. Steamer, Auckland, W. Lowe, Esq. Commanding, to Suez.—Commander Cleveland, R. N.; G. Thomson, Esq.; Capt. Gidley, 11th N. I.; and Lieut. Jackson, Bombay European Regiment.

Shipping in the Harbour.

| No. | Names. | For | To Sail | Agents |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | A Steamer..... | Suez..... | 1st Sep. | Supt. Indian Navy. |
| | Shannon..... | Liverpool... | 27th Inst | Foster & Co. |
| 230 | Anne..... | China..... | Despatch. | Remington & Co. |
| 9618 | Fory..... | Liverpool... | do. | Forbes & Co. |
| | St. Lawrence..... | Do..... | do. | Forbes & Co. |
| 6740 | Britons' Queen..... | Liverpool... | do. | Higginson & Cardwell |
| | Lady East..... | Liverpool... | do. | Foster & Co. |
| 267 | Argyll..... | Clyde..... | 25th inst. | Macvicar Burn & Co. |
| 4729 | Euxine..... | London..... | Despatch. | Grey and Co. |
| | Guisachan..... | China..... | do. | Dirom, Carter & Co. |
| | Lady Faversham..... | ..... | Uncertain | J. Carter & Co. |
| | Ritchie..... | Liverpool... | Despatch. | Grey & Co. |
| 7036 | Windsor Castle..... | Do..... | do. | Higginson & Cardwell. |
| | Monarch..... | Do..... | do. | B. & A. Hormusjee. |
| 607 | Caledonia..... | Do..... | do. | McG. Brownrigg & Co. |
| | Cursetjee Cowasjee .. | Calcutta.... | Despatch. | J. Dadabhoj & Co. |
| | Lady Grant..... | China..... | immedy | Kimchund Motichund. |
| | Parkfield..... | China..... | Despatch. | Grey & Co. |
| | Bomanjee Hormusjee .. | ..... | ..... | B. & A. Hormusjee & Co. |
| | Wellington..... | ..... | ..... | J. Nesserwanjee Wadya. |
| 1278 | George the 4th..... | China..... | Despatch. | Macvicar Burn & Co. |
| | Luconia..... | China..... | do. | Remington & Co. |
| 3426 | Malton..... | London..... | 25th July | E. Maclean & Co. |
| 6041 | Westmoreland..... | ..... | ..... | W. Nicol & Co. |
| 4169 | Ospray..... | Liverpool .. | Despatch. | Gillanders, Ewart & Co. |
| | Royal Adelaide..... | Clyde..... | Do. | W. Nicol & Co. |
| | Fergus..... | Liverpool .. | Do. | E. Maclean & Co. |
| | Wm. Lushington..... | Liverpool .. | Do. | McG. Brownrigg & Co. |
| | Berkshire..... | ..... | Do. | Remington & Co. |
| | William Shand..... | Liverpool .. | Do. | Joosub Baladana. |
| | British King..... | Clyde..... | Do. | Skinner & Co. |
| | Asiatic..... | For Charter .. | ..... | Foster and Co. |
| | Catherine..... | Liverpool... | ..... | B. and A. Hormusjee. |
| 1429 | Balfour..... | Do..... | 20th Aug. | W. Nicol and Co. |
| 274 | Candahar..... | London..... | Do. | Foster & Co. |
| 5240 | Sophia..... | China..... | Do. | Forbes & Co. |
| | Osceola..... | ..... | ..... | Ritchie, Steuart & Co. |
| | Bolivar..... | ..... | ..... | Higginson & Cardwell. |
| | Ardaseer..... | Macao..... | Despatch. | C. Cowasjee & Co. |
| | Hindoostan..... | ..... | ..... | Forbes & Co. |
| | Morley..... | ..... | ..... | Dirom carter & co. |
| | Baboo..... | Colombo..... | 5th Augt. | Dirom carter & co. |
| | Circassian..... | ..... | ..... | Forbes & co. |
| | James & Thomas... | ..... | ..... | Remington & co. |
| | Gleuelg..... | ..... | ..... | Remington & Co. |
| | Quentin Leitch..... | For Charter .. | ..... | MG., Brownrigg & Co. |
| | Bangalore..... | ..... | ..... | Ritchie, Steuart & Co. |
| | Sir Cha. Malcolm .. | China..... | 5th Augt. | Aga M Rahim. |

H. M.'s Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptée Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanny, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze, Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Sephina Julia, Fazel Currim, Cornwallis, Futtey Rahimon.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

| No. | Names. | From | To Sail. | Agents. |
|------|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 5420 | *Six..... | London.... | March 11 | Forbes & Co. |
| | Tartar..... | do. | Mar. 27 | Remington & Co. |
| | *Five..... | do. | Mar. 25 | |
| | *Copeland..... | do. | Feb. 10 | |
| 2769 | *Isabella..... | do. | April 24 | |
| 938 | Cambrian..... | do. | April 26 | Eglinton, Maclean & Co. |
| | *Repulse..... | do. | May 26 | Forbes & Co. |
| | *Tanjore..... | do. | 3d June. | Foster & Co. |
| | Malabar..... | do. | 20th July | Skinner & Co. |
| | John McLean..... | do. | 7th June | |
| | Reliance..... | do. | 15th June | Remington & Co. |
| | Childe Harold..... | do. | 5th July. | Foster & Co. |
| | Bombay..... | do. | ..... | Dirom Carter & Co. |
| | *Sarah..... | do. | 3d June. | Grey & Co. |
| | *Tasso..... | do. | 18th June | Foster & Co. |
| | Devonport..... | Liverpool.. | ..... |  |
| | *H. McCormick..... | do. | 18 Dec | |
| | Thalia..... | do. | 12th May | McG., Brownrigg & Co. |
| | Herculean..... | do. | April 21 | W. Nicol & Co. |
| | Herculeanum .. | Hull..... | April 23 | |
| | Calcutta..... | Liverpool.. | April 29 | |
| | *Athol..... | do. | May 7 | Skinner & Co. |
| | *Royal Saxon..... | do. | May 8 | |
| | *Eleanor..... | do. | May 16th | Macvicar Burn & Co. |
| | *Majestic..... | do. | May 22d | G. S. King. |
| | *Madonna..... | do. | May 22d | Dirom, Carter & Co. |
| | *Ann..... | do. | May 26th | Foster & Co. |
| | Higginson..... | do. | June 25th | Higginson & Cardwell. |
| | Leonard Dobbin .. | do. | March 11th | |
| | Agnes Gilmore..... | Clyde..... | Feb. 10th | |
| | *Duchess of Argyll.. | do. | April 12th | Eglinton, Maclean & Co. |
| | *Ann Martin..... | do. | May 21st | W. Nicol & Co. |
| | Mavis..... | China..... | ..... |  |
| | Charles Forbes..... | do. | ..... |  |