Vol. LIL.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

New Series No. 76.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade. For others the charges are :

do. for a Second do. the same being in immediately succeeding papers. Under ten lines, 4 Rupces.

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.

NOTICE.

I'HE Public are 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 A pril 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPACCH.

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 Sum. mary, will be published at this Office for the

present and eve y 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

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...... Rapec per Copy. To Subscribers in England...... 12 1s. in advance. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Chris-

tian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Murtin's place, Charing Cross. Bounhay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

ILE Sunscatuens to the GAZETTE are requested that, whenever a change of residence or Strilm may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in or. der, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general are hereby inform-

ed that Visiting and Invitation CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the

Lody Sitting Cards, Enamelled, per pack Rs.	2
Proving Ditto Ditto , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3
PrintingDitto:Ditto	3
Invitation Cards, Eugraving &c. on the m	

reasonable terms. Gazette Office, June 23, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and be had on application at this Office. MARRYAT'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 Steam? ers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations

quiring into the Naval and Military Pro-tial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dury, 16th Regt. N. I R. 1

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 Magazing 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 & Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE .- A few copies of the " CEY. LON 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

TOR SALE, at the Gazette Office	0:
FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office Respondentia Bonds, each R.	í
Ship's Articles	1
Policies of Insurance	1
Bills of Exchange, per set Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	8
Bills of Leading, each, ,	8
Powers of Attorny	8

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, JUNE 10. The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Janet Muir, Thompson, from New Castle 26th Jan.

The Semaphore also reported the Renown, Napier, from London 2d Jan., and the Ricardo, McArther, from Hull 29th Dec.

We have received a letter, from a very respecta ble gentleman, now residing in Howrah, complaining of the unprotected state of that town, and the utter uselessness of the few chowkedars stationed there, in quelling the disturbances created by bands of dissolute blackguards, who occasionally resort to and sojourn in the town.

" Last Sunday night," says our correspondent. drunken fellow, named Stubbs, sided by a band of worthies, like himself, waylaid a cripple named Auberry, at the gate of the Baptist chapel and assailed both him and his wife, on their exit from the place of worship. I had gone to the chapel to hear an impressive funeral sermon, preached by the Revd. Mr: Morpan, and was surprised to hear a volley of the most obscene abuse suddenly burst forth, and immediately afterward, the sounds of a conflict, mingled with the screams of female voices, assailed my ears. I went out for the purpose of restoring place, but found it no easy matter to do so, as the fellow. Stubbs, was inclined to 'lather the parson and all, -and either he, or one of his gang, struck one of the la lies, who was trying to get into her conveyance, and escape from the scene of the disturbance, a severe blow on the eye. A tall gentleman, there upon, stepped out of the chapel, and finding remonstrances useless; flung one or two of the blackguardly gang about, and succeeded, ultimately by the argumentum, baculinum, in separating the combatants and restoring peace. If it had not been for him, and a Mr. B., however, the female portion of the congregation, at least, would have been shut up in the chapel the greater part of the night, as the friends of the assailed party had been sent for, and this disgraceful riot might have terminated a great seal more seriously than it did. I should not, however, have addressed you on the subject, if it were not for the purpose of calling the attention of the authorities to the totally unprotected state of the inhabitants of Howrah. During the time that the fellow Stubbs and his gang were blaspheming and assaulting a portion of the congregation, as they emerged from the chapel, a lozen voices at least were vociferating for a chowkedar, but none was forthcoming, and the only one visible, who was posted close to a banian tree, about fifty yards from the chapel, took to his heels and ran away, as soon as he was called upon to procure assistance to quell the disturbance. Howra, generally, is a peaceable place; but when two or three English ships are in the docks, simultanously, or a gang of Calcutta blackguards resort to it, for a month or fifteen days, it is rendered a complete pandemonium, and peaceable folk dare not walk the streets, for fear of being knocked down or insulted. It is my firm conviction, that a man may murder another in the streets of Howrah, and then walk off leisurely with impunity. The chowkedars never interfere to do any good, particularly when Europeans are concerned, and before the active serjeant or the darogan could be found and brought to the scene of action, all cause for their interference would be removed." We recommend the above statement to the at-

tention of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and would suggest to him the propriety of making himself acquainted with the degree of efficiency with which his subordinates discharge their duties. The little notice that is taken, of the delinquencies of the police underlings produces the shameful laxity in the discharge of their duties, which has been so often pointed out, and animadverted on. It is strange that the frequent bloody conflicts that have taken place at Howrah, and been brought to the notice of the some more efficient police force being retained, Capt. J. Nash, in charge of State Prisoners, between Howrah obst. and Calabana holds. is the resort of all the disorderly characters in the place. Such shameful riots, as the one described by our correspondent, are not infrequent in Howrah; and so very incapable are the police forces, of maintaining order in the district, that a few years since, a portion of the paid-off crew
of the Bridgewater, threshed the whole of the of the Bridgewater, thrashed the whole of the forces that could be brought against them, the darogah, sergeant, and town guard included, and caused the town to be partially deserted; yet no measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful doings; and the dissolute characters that have now found their way to Howrah; are proceeding in a manner calculated again to force those wuo have sought the little town, in order to obtain a quiet retreat, from the din and bustle of Calcutta, to fly from it. We hope that the Rev. Mr. Morgan will, as in duty bound, bring the late riot officially to the notice of the magistrate; for if parties who resort to the chapel, are to be assaulted on emerging from it, and be forced to listen to such language as the fellow Stubbs and his gang are said to have utterea, no body of the least respectability will venture to approach it. We hope soon to hear, that some steps have been taken to bring the late offenders

to condign punishment, and to secure protection, for the future, to the deuizens of Howrah. FRIEND OF INDIA, JUNE 10. THE POLITICAL STAFF IN AFFGHANISTAN. - The conduct of our Political Agents in the newly occupied territories beyond the Indue, has of late been brought frequently under public notice; and we have been led to enquire into the sum which they stand the state in. The Agra and Bengal Gazetteer has enabled us fully to gratify this feeling of curiosity, as it presents us with ample and official particulars of all the public establishments. These we have extracted, and present to our readers at the foot of this article. It will be seen from that table that the charge for Political Agency alone, amounts to Five Lakhs of Rupees a year. If to this sum be added the allowance to Dost Mahomed and his family the demand in the diplomatic and political department will be found to exceed a fifth, of entire revenues of Affghanistan.

This sum is of course exclusive of the enormous charge of the large army maintained there, which

must be furnished, in a great measure, with its supplices from this country. This necessarily swells the military expenses to an a mount far exceeding the cost of an equal body of troops within our own boundaries. What the adtional annual demand on the revenues of India may, be, for the whole civil and military establishments, which we are obliged to keep up in Affghanistan, we have no means of accurately ascertaining; but it must be far greater than was contemplated when the expedition was undertaken. And these establishments, unfortunately appear likely to be permanently necessary; for it is difficult to anticipate a time when it will be safe to withdraw our forces. Though all apprehension of excitement from Russia and Perthe inhabitants requires the presence of a force, not very materially less than that which originally took the field. There is no such appearance of interthe half. There is no such appearance of intermal tranquillity, after a two year's occupation of the
country, as would justify the removal of any large
portion of our trans.

It is evident therefore that the occupation of Affghanistan will occasion a perpetual and heavy drain on the
resources of India, and deprive Government of the
means of pursaing a generous policy towards the quarret which furnishes the funds. It is too late to quarret about the good that might have been done in daily sent, across the Indus. The conquest of the country was forced on us by justile. daily sent, across the indus. The conquest of the country was forced on us by hostile political combinations which had for their alterior object the wresting of india from Britain. The occupation of the country is a fact; it cannot be undone. If we retire within the ladus, we shall be required to retire within the Ganges, and a retrogade movement once begun, will not end but with our retirement from the country altogether. Yet the interests of India require that the question, however difficult, should be lioked bravely and honestly in the face. If our establishments are to be kept up on their present footing it must be evident, not only that no surplus revenue can be hyaliabe for the improvement of India, but blishments are to be kept up on their present footing punkans, behind cuseus tatties, and denuded of it must be evident, not only that no surplus revenue every article of superfluous clothing. Iced soda can be available for the improvement of India, but water imparted no timples to the parched than the state must grathat the resources of the state must gra-tongue; thirst was no dually be encumpered with fresh debts. Something instantaneously excited. must be done to stop this demand on the revenues of India, or they will fall into irretrievable confusion. And jauns was exchanged for there seems to be at present no other more feasible plan than that of endeavouring to combine wisdom and kindness with firmness,' in the political manage-

ment many lakis of Rupees.

If the full cost of this was in the first campaign, and the subsequent periodical "oozing out" of money which it entails, were fully known in Europe, we are satisfied that no nation would envy us the pos-session of Affghanistan; and that Russia would consider herself well revenged for the disappointment we and death, but more akin to the latter, all animat-

Sir W. H. Macn-ghten, Bart, Envoy and Mi-Lt. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, at Cabul 2500 Capt. G. F. P. Lawrence, Military Secretary Lt. J. B. Conolly, Military Assistant to the Envoy, ... 700 Lt. Rawlinson, Political Agent, Candahar, ..., 1200 Lt. C. A. Jackson, Assistant to ditto, Lt. G. H. Macgregor, Political Agent, Jel. lalabad, ... Lt. C. Burnes, Political Agent, Ghuzni, ... Capt. F. Mackeson, Political Agent, Peshawur, ... Capt Coliu Mackenzie, Political Agent, ... Capt J D. Bean, Political Agent, Quetta, ... 1200

Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, Assistant, 700 Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, ditto, Lieut. E. J. Brown, ditto, 700 700 Agency 1640 apt. J. Abbott, Political Agent, Herat, 700 Capt. J.

Lt. R. C. Shakespear, Political Agent, Hehar, 600

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. JUNE 11. Mr. Duff in his comments on Lord Auckland's Minute on Native Education, appears to have studied effect rather than any thing else, such effect as might be produced upon the unreflecting by bombast and noise. It is astonishing how little, writing on the right side, he has said to serve the cause he has espoused, and how much ground he has afforded the wavering for suspecting him wrong. If a speeker be ever so fluent, he is ineffective when his style and manner say as plainly as words could do You see how clever and powerful I am. So with a writer: he writes to little effect who seems to study rather to startle than to convince, to illustrate himself rather than his subject. Mr. Duff appears to have no idea of saying a plain thing in a plain way, but to labour under the delusion that full sounding periods disincline people to suspect that they are any thing more than full of sound. He is wrong. The reflecting mind investigates with increased jealousy every truth offered in the bewitching garb of well turned language, and a sophism, a fallacy that might have passed muster unadorned, is frequently suspected and exposed when made to glitter with tinsel: Mr. Duff decidedly strives to be fine, and it is impossible not to suspect that he has striven rather to shew how grandiloquently he can write than how true. Substantially his letters are true, but his metaphors and figures are almost all false, and the poetry of his prose is never original: 'shapeless phautoms springing from the phrenzied and excited imaginations of foes into spontaneous combustion," is as nearly nonsense as may be; 'a mighty caturact of

reformation. (a cataract is fast and falling, a

reformation slowly ascendant) and another Plume

mean something, may appear to abut in reality do not. Mr. Duff should be above such wretched

ROBBERY BY MEANS OF THE ADMINISTRATION of some intexticating DRUG.—A case is now before the chief magistrate, in which a Mrs. Pinto and a Mrs. Jambo, residents of Do-mtollah, were robbed the night before last of Jewellery, &c., to a pretty considerable amount. It appears that something intoxicating was administered to them. but how, is not known. It is suspected by the parties that the drug was mixed in their tea, which was bitter to the taste; after drinking which they became senseless, and continued so for some time; and when they came to their senses, they discovered that they had been robbed. But what is passing strange their cook-woman was also in a state of insensibility.

Full particulars will be given.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 11. We have sincere pleasure in announcing to the inbabitants of Calcutta, the safe arrival of the periodical rains. We suspect that the announcement is in some degree superfluous, for the senses of every person in town must have rendered them more or less alive to the fact; but as we have nofussil readers, to whom the alterations in the ther here are no doubt a matter of deep interwe may as well let it stand.

What days were Saturday and Sunday, Monday and Tugaday!—What a day was Wednesday!—

worthing without sufficating within Streaming with perspiration at every pore, the miserable Ditcher values sought rolled in dark rooms, under

lazily dragged from one pa another ; Adjutants, sui ment of the people to such an extent as to render the presence of so large a force unnecessary. There are few acts of folly which are not eventually resolved into cash; and for which some one is not called to pay. The state must pay for the indiscretion of its agents. A single act of folly in any of the functional control on which some tempting pieces of putrid ments of the control of the control on which some tempting pieces of putrid ments of the control of the control on which some tempting pieces of putrid ments of the control of the co on which some tempting pieces recently been deposited. A dead silence pres throughout the town, for an attempt at a tive who should be bold enough to open his mouth and an effort to move was infallibly followed by sadden dissolution. Thus, in a state between life have inflicted on her, by the vast expenditure of ed (Ditch) nature was wasting the day, when funds which her ambition has constrained us to in- suddenly there was a sough and a flutter,—a mosuddenly there was a sough and a flutter,—a momentary darkness,—and then a gush, a rush, a wild tempestuous crash. Huts, mhuts, prlings, railings, boats, mats, sticks, ricks, bricks, flew about in every direction, doors slammed, Jill mills rattled; the dust rose in volumes to the furious sky; on came the rain in silvery sheets, and down went the thermometer from 98 to 78. What a religible Every today and the account of the second of relief! Every body seized the opportunity to earth was covered with the traces of its violence. Then came a sickening. heavy calm. sluggishly arose from the scarcely 'saturated soil, and the town was enveloped in a murky fog, redo lent of fever, and dysenterp, and cholera, and all the vile etceteras of Pandora's box. But night fell and cool breezes then arose, and the seasonable ... 600 rain came drizzlin, down again,—and later there was thunder in peals, and lightning in sheets—... 1500 and—in point of fact without any further attempt to be particularly poetical we may come to the conclusion that the rains have set in, mildly, gently pleasantly, and that's all there is about It.

> HURKARU, JUNE 11. The Semaphore of this-morning reported the arrival of the Cleveland, Morley, from Liverpool

8th Feb. The Amherst will leave Calcutta again, for Arracan, on the 16th instant, and parties who are desirous of availing themselves of the oppor-tunity offered, to send parcels to their friends, had better apply to the Marine Board for that purpose at once. The day on which the parcels can be received on board, may be known on applying to the officer in charge of the vessel.

Yesterday's dawk brought us but little news from any quarter; From Loodianah we hear that every thing was comparatively quiet in the Punjaub. A correspondent says, "I hear that directly Shelton reached Jumrood, three Seikh regiments fled across the river in a panic." A private letter from Meerut says, 'I don't know what your Ferozepore corespondent means by saying that the Light Infantry Battalions are to march immediately that the rains set in. They are all herequite unconscious of any such attempt upon their peace." The up country dawks have been somewhat tardy, during the last few days, owing, we suppose, to the rain.

ABDUCTION .- There is a case of abduction pend ing before the Magistrate Mr.C. K Robertson The complainant is a respectrtable looking Mussulman, whose wife, a young and pretty woman, has been seduced away from his domicile by a notorious woman of the town, and keeper of a house of ill fame, known by the Police officers by the name of Betsy Douglas. As wretches of this character practising these outrages on native fa. inilies are overspreading the town, the Magistrate, with a very laudable zea', intimated that in case of conviction following on satisfactory ev idence he would visit condign punishment on the defend ant. The case stands over for investigation on a future day.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 12. BARBAROUS MURDER.—Batract of a letter from Titalya da ed 5th June, 1841.—"A most barbarous murder was committed at Putcheeghur a few days back. A sirdar bearer belonging to Mr. Smith, was proceeding to Rungpore to give his evidence in a case of theft, against a woman, who was kept by a Baboo of the name of "Muddoo Soodun Sickdar" at Putcheeghur, the bearer was induced to smoke juniah, and while intoxicated, was inveigled out of the house beaten, suffocated, and then hanged to a bamboo Mr. S. is making every exertion to find out the perpetrators of this ciabol cal act, and has had the Babo added, to garland are parts of passages that might taken into custody, who was heard to express that he

would loose 500 rupes, or else he would be re of the bearer - the Baboo is Mr., Wilson's head tant here.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 12.

The Jupiter again it appears that this ves daily looked for by the naval authorities Trincomallee, who have been we understand cially informed that she is coming direct to a port from China; if this is correct the story above being destined to Bombay to repair or other purposes may be considered a fable.

Lieutenant Corriers detachment of 60 of the 39th Regiment N. I. embarked on boathe Forteseue and left the roads yesterday Malacca, where it will form a portion of the ga

We regret to approprie the death at Russeller dah on the 3d instant, of Ensign ROMUND Falls of the 27th Regt. N. I.; and at Rajah's Chout on the 10th instant, of Lieut. JAMES ALLAN of M. 57th Regiment.

ATHENÆUM, JUNE 15: We regret also to announce the neath, at Sale on the 9th instant, of the Rev. George Walton the London Missionary Society. He had been widower for some time, and has left a large fam wildower for some time, and has left's large fam in a great measure unprovided for. Mr. W. was a seful and unpretending missionary, and his is will be long felt by the native christians in a midst of whom he laboured and to whom he we much attached. This is the second death among the missionaries of the London Missionary Society the Madras presidency, during the current year.

Two of the men of the 2d European Light Infe try, named HOLLAND and KEANE, who were la ly tried by a General Court Martiral at Bangah for mutinous conduct when on the Main Guard at station, as detailed by our Correspondents a Albenaum for the 20th ultimo, have been seneed to be shot to death by musketry. We a prestand that Sir Robert Dick has commuted unishment to transportation for life. We have the other partise implicated.

May 31.—The heat is exceess rages to a great exters in this vicinity we behind

worth

THE LOTTERY .- The uncern in the Government Lottery were dra No. 4151 Prizeof 70,000 Rupees. N. 31 07 Prize of 7,000 Rupees, No. 2505 Prize of 4,000 Rupees. Nos 1485 and 2351 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.

The fortunate holder of the Ticket which drew to 70,000 Rupees prize is Geudahbuddy Ramasawa Chetty.

THE JUPITERS—We learn from a private sour that the Jupiter left Singapore six days before the Resolution, which arrived on attarday, and the form mor vessel having made for the Straits of Dry and Sunda, such strengthens a report very curr at Singapore, that the Jupiter was bound to Ca nore, but at the same time nautical men consid this improbable, because it is not safe to touch the Mainbar Coast except at Bombay during the Mainbar Coast except at Bombay during the Mainbar Coast except to hear that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Oast March of the cers kidnapped sometime back near Macao, ar wit in the fort of Canton. The latest news from Chin extends only to the 7th of April when every this continued in a most unsatisfactory state.

CEYLON.

OBSERVER, JUNE 3,

Loss of the Regia. On the night of the 20th the Grab Brig Regia, Batta Maste was totally destroyed by fire off Mulletiv on the North West Coast of Ceylon, T Captain and 16 of the Crew got safely shore in the long boat, but 4 lascars were in the jolly boat are 'missing. 1 Regia sailed from Calcutta on the 3d Fe ruary, with a cargo of Wheat, Sulphi Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, English ro &c. and having been twice driven by stre of weather to the Coromandel Coast, 1 Master, hearing that vessels of 240 could pass through Paumban channel, b up for it, and arrived there at the beg ing of May, where finding that she wor only lighten to 8 feet 6 inch. (the water the channel being 7 feet) the Captain loaded her with the intention of taking Southern passage. In passing Mullatin on the evening of the 20th the Regia countered a heavy squall, which split so of her sails and carried away a few of upper spars. This lasted till about 8 o'cld after which the Captain lay down for a minutes, when the Crew cried out that vessel was on fire. At first the lascars of quite pewildered, and the Captain had great difficulty in persuading them to get out the boats as their only means of safety-They accordingly lowered the long boat, which the Captain and 16 got, and the tolly boat for the 4 remaining. There was no time to take any thing out of the vessel, and the people were barely in the boats when the fire burst through the deck. They remained near her for about three hours, during which time she blazed like an immen torch - as may be imagined from the nature of her cargo-and then sank. The sea was culty in living, but she providentially reached the shore at noon on the 22d. The Jolly boat it is feared is lost, as they parted company at 2 P. M. on the 21st and she has not since been seen, tho' a Ballam had been sent out in search of her.

The Regia belonged to Supergy Hergy of Cochin, and was not, we believe, insured, tho' the greater part of the cargo was.

The Isabella .- The Bark Isabella, when endeavouring to get out of Galle harbour a few days since struck three times, and, was obliged to put back. She does not, however, make any water, and we understand, it is Captain Stubbs' intention to proceed without delay in prosecution of his voyage to England.

Loss of the Risk .- The Captain, 24 Officer and part of the crew of the Whaler Risk arrived at Galle a few days ago, from the Maldive Islands, where their vessel was lost on the 2d February.

Public Business .- The Heads of Departments in Colombo now wait upon the Go vernor every Monday morning-an arrangement that has given great satisfaction as saving much official correspondence.

HERALD, JUNE 4.

COLOMBO, 1st JUNE .- Sailed Schooner Fancy, G. Hynes, for Madras in ballast-Passengers, Prince Saltykoff and servants.

In the Roadstead .- Persia, Magaret Hardy, Morning Star, Britannia and Amity.

WE are very sorry to have to announce from information received from a correspondent at Trincomalie, that the Cholera has been making great ravages amongst the troops in garrison there. We perceive that 5 died during the last month making a total of 28 during the last 12 months. There are 50 now in hospital of whom the majority is in a very dangerous state. The gates of the garrison are closed for the present. It afforded as much pleasure to hear that the wives and widows of the 18t, Regt., left at Trincomalie have received from China the sum of £100 prize money which has been distributed amongst them share and share alike, as the lawyers

CHINA.

SENGAPORE FREE PRESS MAY 14.

"I am commanded by Sir Fleming Sennouse, Senior Officer, to communicate to the
British merchants at Macao, that he found every thing satisfactory in Canton in relation to the Trade, and all going on in harmony with triffing exceptions. That he has left a strong force to make the most cautious arrangements to rescue our countrymen at the factories and our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unex pectedly made by the Chinese.' 7 April 1841.

Signed, F. BELCHER. H. M. Ship Sulphur.

CHINA. - By the arrival of the Danish Oak yesterday from Macao the 26th ult, we have re. ceived a Canton Press of the 24th, from which we publish below all the China in elligence it fornishes. It will be perceived from this, that up to that date the Trade still continued to be carried on, under further assurances of peaceful intentions from the local government, although so far from any change having taken place in the denunciatory tone of the Imperial Edicts, the last ones are still more violent against the English. The terms, however, on which the trade was conducted at Canton were any thing but advantageous. Tess were both scarce and high, 35 Taels having been paid for Congous, and for other sorts at proportionately advanced rates, while nothing but Dollars were taken in payment for them. Nothing was doing in imparts, nor did it seem to be expected that any considerable quantity of British goods of which the stocks had accumulated to such an extent, would be got through. This together with the very high rates paid by the first houses for Teas gave occasion to suspect that the present tranquillity is not expected to last, and that it was believed the Canton authorities would ere long find themselves under the necessity of carrying into effect the hostile policy enjoined by the Court at Pekin in the late Edicts of the Em-

We are informed that all the American ships had left with Tea Cargoes before the Danish Oak sailed, and several British vessels also, The latter had been freighted at £8 per Ton, and at these rates the two large ships Scaleby Castle and Fort William were loading with all the expedition they could command. The high rates given for Tea had given rise to the belief that the years' supply would fall considerably short

of the average quantity.

The passage made from Macao by the Danish Oak is remarkably short for the period of the year __nor is it probable that much later news than she brings will arrive here for some weeks

(From the Canton Press, 24th April.) Our last advices from Canton are to the 21st. up to which time every thing was going on quiet ly, and shipments of Teas for England and America going on fast. We do not, however, hear that any thing but dollars are taken in payment for exports, imports continuing, with very trifling exceptions, unsaleable, even at very low prices. We publish below the several public Natices from H. M. Plenipotentiary, from which it will be seen that Captain Edlioit continues to receive pacific assurances from the local Government, which has also issued a Proclamation to translation below. The new Governor of Canton says in this document that he is waiting for the face of the seas (Van Fromp!) in order to calm people's minds, as will be seen from the

time have been received, for the present arrangement was entered into on the 20th of last month and ample time has therefore elapsed to allow a Courier to go to and return from Peking. The continuance of the present peaceable state of things will therefore depend upon the orders | fines of the city, creating confusion and disturbfrom the Court, and should they be favorable, the politics of the Emperor must have undergone a great change indeed, which judging from his E-licts hitherto, we think by no means likely. We have been favored with translations of two of the e documents which will be found below, and if they, be genuine, of which the translator's Chinese assistant has some doubt, the imperial indignation is roused to the utmost, even to the threatening of marching himself at the head of his legious, and of carrying his arms to England and India. The Emperor threatens nothing but annibilation, and deals most com. prehensively in orders for execution, viz. thefate with which Paoutsung (formerly Camprador in tainly will you be put to death. Let the two a Commercial house but latterly employed by Keshen) and his family as well as the village in which he lived, are threatened. After thus publicly proclaiming to all his subjects his hatred of the Englsh it seems improable that he will so far expose his in fallibility with his own people, as soon to condescend to admit the Bitish demands, and we cannot but think that the to their pretentions to 'make peace,' I, the Chinese must be taught much more severe les? sons ere they will sincerely wish for an equitable settlement of differences. We are still, although hitherto our fears for the safety of foreir | Keelin, Woolung and Solun will also hasten ers and their property in Canton have not een realized; or opinion, in spits of gether advance and exterminate, not allowing the peaceable assumes of local go- so much as a bit of broken plank of the Engvernment, that whenever they think prac- lish to return-then will be laid aside my imticable, the Chinese will break the present arrangement, and would not advise merchan's at Canton to lay aside their precautions only because hitherto they were apparently useless The accounts from all quarters state the number of soldiers in and near Canton to be daily increasing, and what can be the object of drawing together such large forces, unless hostilities are contemplated?

To parifes unacquainted withthe plan of opeations chalked out for the expedition by H. M. Pienipotentiary, and we confess our ignorance on the subject, it my, be a matter of surprize, that from June to the end of February a period of eight months. Her Majesty's forces extravagantly disobedient, we now swear that should have been employed in blockading the both shall not stand (uncompromising exterminacoast, in order as we are officially informed, to tion of one or the other of the contending pardistress as the Government, by withouting from them the marine duties; and "hat after that period, although the Chinese Government had not exceded to a single demand made by H. M. Plenipotentiary, the forces should be stationed ac Can ou to do the very reverse, to compel the Chinese to keep open their ports, carry on their foreign trade, and receive for the benefit of the Chinese treasury an immense amount of duties, which no doubt will enable them to protract their resistance. The Chinese themselves, are no doubt much astonished at this he forthwith be cut in sunder at the waist. And sudden change of the measures of H. M. Pleui. potentiary, and have reluctantly consented great or small, his relations, and all who appertain to have their pockets filled by compulsion. However deep the wisdom that has dictated this course of proceeding, it is evident that the blockade did very little harm to the Chinese, and that the forcing the trade open is of impressed and that the forcing the trade open is of impressed waste from his bones by small bits, let his native place be laid waste for a hundred lee-round, and let his sures have been equally destructive to the in relations be sentenced to the punishment of transterests of British merchants. During the portation. blockade, their business had of course ceased altogether : the trade being opened by force of arms, without sufficient guarantee for its conbeen known at, and a proportionate fall in im- quincies by efficiency of effort. RESPECTHISwhere it was possible to dispose of them. We are perfectly aware that the peaceable occupation of the merchant must be exposed to interruption and losses in time of war, nor would we complain of it supposing it had been inevitable; but the measures hitherto pursued unsuccessful withal that we cannot but think that had the management of the Expedition been in other hands, the interests of commerce than they now are.

IMPERIAL EDICT. (A.)

1841) the imperial commands were received as follows :-

On a former occasion, the English rebels having attacked and destroyed our fortresses of Shukuk and Takuk, I, the Emperor, had therefore already repeatedly transmitted my imperial will clearly commanding Keshen and Eleang to exercise a a rigorous increase of determined opposition and to advauce, attack,

and exterminate the enemy.

But at present the Bocca Tigris has fallen, and the English barbarians taking occasion to enter far into the river with large forces have advanced upon and attacked Woochung (near to Thompoa) wounding our great generals, and slaying our troops. Such wickedness and guilt as this would be most difficult indeed for all the waves of the eastern ocean to wash out. Keshen and Eleaning were charged personally to defend this said region, and what kind of hearts must they really possess that not an iota of defensive care has been taken ; Keshen having received bribes (from the English) an Imperial massenger was sent to arrest him and bring him to condign punishment; and General Ho together with the judge, intendant of circuit, literary Chancellor, and the foo and heen magistrates had all already been deprived of their rank but still retained in office.

It is decidedly requisite that Yihsan, Lung. wan and Yangio should, with vengeful efforts, visit death upon the English in order to re-

deem their former errors. I, The Emperor, has especially summoned my Imperial younger brother Meefang together with the high Minister Hoo, to lead forth a grand army, fifty thousand strong, and by journeying day and night to repair to Canton with all haste ; and let the vengeance of heaven be exhibited by not allowing a single English

PECT THIS.

The imperial commands are again received as follows :-

The English rebels having entered the river with their troops, daring to seize upon the con" ance, contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, and wounding our high Generals and troops, have aroused our deepest indignation. The origin of the above proceedings is found in the fact of the whole of our officers being affrighted and not daring to attack them -and thus matters have come to this. I, the Emperor, now order Meenfang and the great Minister Hoo to lead forth the army of fifty thousand, and most decidedly make, a thorough externiantion of the English rebels in order to tranquilize the hearts of our people. But if you dare to be cowardly, and privately of your own acco d proceed to make peace, most cerwords " make peace" for everalter this find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them or by writing them out. If you both (Meenfang and Hoo) do not tremblingly carry out my imperial design, then are you not the Son and Minister of our realin. And should you dare to become tardy in your duties and list-n Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force and most uncompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of to assemble at the capital that we may all toperial resentment. RESPECT THIS.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

RESPECTING THE EXECUTION OF KESTEN. On the 8th of the third moon (30th March 1841) the imperial commands were received as

It appears that the English barbarians being perversely rebellious have hostilely approached nera to the confines of the city (of Canton) and so supremely outraging all laws that the indignation of both gods and men are aroused and with which imperial heaven will not bear. An official document has been presented to the Court in which they (the English) are represented as submissivelyseeking peace, but it is most difficult to regard them with leniency, and as they have become so ties) ! Let Yibshin, therefore, and Lung, Yang, Ho, E, Lin, and Tang put in readiness our troops and most peremptorily make an entire end of the whole, not allowing one barbarian to escape back to his country. And I, the Emperor, will summon a great army that from the north we may exterminate them by destroying their nests and deus (in England and India), thus cutting them off both root and branch, and not allowing them one foot of ground, in order to appease my imperial wrath, Keshen having received bribes and hired our troops (not to fight), I order that let those who officially attended him, whether to him, with those who are arranging the affairs with him be all indiscriminately decapitated. And let Paoutsung, who was traitorously combined with the English in the affair, be put to a slow

Let the peacocks feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshan for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwar be tinuance, there is naturally a scramble for who is first to get in and out again; the consequence has been the raising of the value of ex- ther high or subordinate, be deprived of his ports much beyond the prices they have ever official button untill they make good their delin-

PROCLAMATION.

BY H. E. RE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANG-

Re, Assistant guardian of the Prince, a Director of the Board of Mar. and Governor of the two by H. M. Plenipotentiary have been so de Kwang Provinces proclaims his commands for full void of any apparently fixed plan, and so information. Whereas I. the Governor, having been invested with the rule of this territory, it becomes matter of first importance to tranquilize the people. In consequence of the English barbawould be in a much more favorable position rians having thrown the affairs of the Provincial city into confusion. our mercantile people both within and without the walls dwell in disquietude. During the past month the said English barba-On the 2nd of the 3rd moon (March 24 rians, earnestly requested to have commercial intercourse, and in regard to which Yang, the assistant Commissioner and high Minister, and E. the Lieutenant Governor have already made a

true representation to the court. At present, Yih, the reble-quelling general, and Yang, the assistant minister, together with myself; the Governor, all respectfully wait until the day his majesty's will arrives, when we shall arrange matters in obedience to the imperial commands. It is specially to be feared that you mercantile

people; upon seeing such great bodies of troops assembled together, may suppose that there is certainly going to be battle and extermination and dreading the confusion, you may therefore previously remove your families and goods out of the way. It is on this account therefore that we hasten to proclaim to you our commands. It is requisite that each of you remain quiet without fear; and let those who have already removed to other places immediately return without delay. Your persons and family shall be as safe as the the person and family as me the Governor; and most certainly you shall have the full protection of the laws. Decidedly need you not have the alightest apprehension or surmise of bringing upon yourselves after repentance. A special Problama-

Macao, 21st April, 1841. We publish below the Hongmerchants' promise not to levy on the trade now carrying on, more than the rateslevied last year for the Consoo fund; which promise it seems was the result of H. M. Plenipotentiary's endeavours to lower the Consooduties, which we adverted to some weeks since. No one has, we imagine, any means of ascertaining whether the Consoo charges are really such as the Hongmerchants state them to be. Imports being sold exclusive, and exports being bought inclusive of these dues-but supposing them to be really the same as last year, they are about 50 per cent more then they formerly were, and ought to be much more than sufficient to pay the still due dividends of the Hongmerchants. Whether H. M. Plenipotentiary has stipulated, that in consideration of the Co-houg being permitted to levy these

so high that the long boat had much diffi- the Imperial commands—these must by this fill my imperial mind with gratification. Res- he would sanction with his name the levying of sion of Hongkong, is considered by the Em these high imposts without obtaining a promise that these debts are to be paid. Should, contrary to our hopes, however, such payments not be made, the high Consoo-taxes will go into the Coffers of the Chiness goverment, for the payment of troceps, building fortresses &c., to which purposes this fund has been ere now diverted.

> IT IS PUBLICLY RESOLVED .- That on all commo dities exported and imported in the 21st year of Taouke wang, the consoo charges called Hongyung (" for the use of the hougs,") profit &c., shall all be the same as in the business and arrangements of any thing taken in excess thereof. In witness of which this is given.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3rd month, 21st day,

(12th April, 1841.)
(Signed) By the Ten Hong-merchants,
True Translation. (Signed) J. R. Morrison.
Chinese Seey. & Interpreter.
CIRCULAR.

Canton, 16th April, 1841. A satisfactory communication has this day been claratory of the faithful intentions of his newly arrived Colleagues concerning the arrangement con-cluded between H. E. and the undersigned.

The "Kwang-chow-foo" having also issued a Proclamation by desire of their Excellencies intend ed to reassure the trading people, the Plenipoten-tiary has for a like reason (with the concurrence of the government) made public the accompanying notice under his seal.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary. A NOTICE.

British Factory, Canton, 16th April, 1841. Eiliot, &c. &c. learning that the quiet and in-dustrious people of Canton are disturbed by constant rumours of warlike preparations agninst this Town and Province, upon the side of the British forces -clearly declares to all the people that these

reports are talse and mischievous.

The Commissioner "Yang" and the high Officers of the Province acting with good faith and wisdom have now opened the Trade, and whilsttheir Excellencies are fulfilling their sealed engage ments with Elliot, there will not be the least disturbance of the peace at Canton by the British

The high Officers of the English Nation have clearly and manifestly proved that they cherish the people of Canton, and if misfortunes befal the city and the whole trade of the Province, assuredly the evil will not be justly attributable to them.
PUBLIC NOTICE

Macao, 20th April, 1841. Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring passports for small craft proceeding up the river after this date will receive the same on application at the office of the Superintendents of trade. The passports must be exhibited on board the

Senior Officer's ship, off North Wantung, and it is particularly notified that all small craft attempting to pass without examination will be liable to be brought to by the ships of war or their boats. CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M. Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE. British Factory, Canton, 17th April, 1841. To prevent general and serious inconvenience to the Trade. Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has applied to the Senior Officer in Command of H. M. Ships, China (and received his consent) not to suffer any schooner or other small craft to pass inwards beyond North Wautung without producing on board of the Senior Officer's ship at that anchorage a passport signed by the Plenipotentiary. And it is further notified that all small vessels without such passes will be liable to dismissal from the

river by the commanding officer of H. M. Ships. To except vessels furnished with his own passports from a visit or examination by the officers of he Provincial Government upon the ground of protecting the Revenue, or any nother, the Plenipotentiary has also procured licenses bearing the seal of the Kwangchow foo.

But the Plenipotentiary, has at the same time pledged himself not to issue his own or these passes of the government to any other than persons who shall afford him assurance to his own satisfaction that the boats shall only be employed in the conveyance of letters, passengers, or supplies of table provisions or conveniencles for the use of H. M. ships in the river. The passports therefore will be cancelled whenever the Plenipotentiary shall be cause to determine that such a course i ecessary in discharge of his engagements.

Subjects and citizens of foreign states desiring passports for boats to be employed in the above mentioned pursuits will be pleased to refer to their respective Consuls, upon whose application to the

Plenipotentiary they will immediately be issued. And Notice is further given that H. M. Plenipo tentiary will apply to the Senior Officer in Com mand of H. M. Ships to remove out of the river any ship or vessel proved to his satisfaction to be engaged in dangerous pursuits calculated to disturb the truce and interrupt the general trade.

CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

SAILED .- April 22 .- British, Herald, Watt, for Leith, Black Swan ____for Singapore and Calcutta; Java, Pickering, for London; American, Konohasset, Waterman, United States, 24 .-Giraffe, Wright, and Jean, Grimes, for Sydney; Mellish, Jones and West Brook, Lemington, for

Under immediate despatch, Scotland and Clifford for London, and Monar h for Leith. SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH .- Julius Cesar, Nimrod, Fort William, Earl of Clare, Durtmouth. Aden, Lowjee Family Jean, Ann Gales, Recovery, Amazan, Francis Smith, Mary Catherine, Anne Laing, Castle, Huntly, Chebar, Kingston, Orleana, Scaleby Castle, Duchess of Clarence, Premier, Bella Mari-

na, Eliza, Monarch and Charlotte.

AMERICAN.—Eben Preble, Lowell, Narraganset Lima, Hamilton, Argyle, Oneida, Spleudid, and

FRENCH, -Le Lydie,

CANTON PRESS, APRIL 3.

week at full length our opinion of the arrangement entered into between H. M. Plenipo tentiary and Assistant Commissioner Yang for the temporary carrying on of this season' trade, If we then saw little hopes of its actually taking effect, we confess that the Em peror's edict in answer to the news of the taking of the Bogue forts, which we published in an Extra on Wednesday last confirms the view we entertained: the edict expresses uncompromising hostility to the extinction of one of the contending parties; moreover Keshen it can no longer be doubted, has for his appa rently conciliating measures been degraded. and even earried a prisoner to Peking: where all his family is to share his fate. The ces-

peror a very great offence : yet Hongkong will on no account be again given up by the Eng lish, and no fulminating edicts demanding the restoration of that island will have the slightest effect on the rebellious barbarians. The feelings of hostility that are entertained by the Chinese government are therefore likely by late events to have become more exasperated, yet the last accounts from Canton state, that an expectation is entertained that business to some extent may be carried on. At a metting of merchants held at Canton on the 20th year of Taoukwang; nor shall there be Monday last at the request of the Hong merchants, to take into consideration the securing of the ships. Howqua at first proposed the former bond, of forfeiting life and property in case of any opium being found on board a ship. This proposal was of coarse not attended to, but it was proposed that the former certificate usual on securing ships, should be given. This ce tificate is merely to the effect that the ship has no opium and no wom u on board received from H. E. Commissioner "Yang" de- unattended by any penalty. After some demur to this proposition, the Hong merchants agreed to it. and we are told that one or two English ships have already been secured. There is no difficulty in obtaining pilots for English ships and the merchant fleet at Whampoa must at this moment already consist of about 30 sail. The British merchants mean while have taken possession againg of their factories, and have been to see the Hong merchants, nor have they up to the last advices, (30th March.) been in any way molested. The Hong merchants we understand, promise to ship the tees, but we have not heard whether they are willing to take

British manufactures in exchange. The English ships of war have removed to some distance below the city; H. M. S. Mo-deste only remaining in the Mocao Passage. Every day a guard of 50 marines is landed at the Factories who re embark in the evening Some of the shops in the town are open but all their property has been removed.

It remains now to be seen whether the expectations entertained by some of really carrying on business, will be realized. We confess that we have no faith in the profession s of the Gove nment; nor can it be supposed that they would be willing to seek their existance by couniving with the English in trade, when they are witnessesses of the severe punishment suffered by one of their highest officers Keshen for having merely recommended consiliatory measures. We therefore fear that under the fair appearances of the present day the Chinese hide dark and treacherous designs and would warn all such British more hants as have gone to Canton, to use the greatest circumspection not on y in not risking their property more than they can help but in not affording the chinese any opportunity of seizing on their persons. In the crowded streets of Canton. A ship of war in the Macao passage is but an unavai ing defence against any sudden attack ; and and should the Uninese succeed in getting several British merchants into their power, it may be a matter of the utmost difficulty to obtaining their liberty. It is true, we have been told by H. M. Plenipotentiary, that the provincial Government will be held responsible for any such acts of aggression, buris H. M. Plenipotentiary prpared to enforce that responsibility? We again recommend the utmost caution to all British merchants now at or psoceeding to Canton, nor must they forget that their stay there, as they have been officially informed is on their own responsibility?

Another week or fortn ight will shew how far the Chinese on this o ccasion are inclined to be sincere; until we have full proof of

heir good faith, we cannot be leve in it. SEIZURE OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE RIVER .-We stated last week that Messrs, Bligh an I Toole, mates of H. M. S. Blenheim, and Mr. Field. late the Nice Islands, when on their way to the Blen heim in a very small cutter. the Luna was run aboard by a large Chinese boat, and that according to the story of the boatmen, these wentlemen, fearing that their boat would sink, jumped on board the Chinese boat, which carried them off. It is now our painful duty to state that the body of Mr. Field, was washed ou shore in Casilla bay on Thursday last. On exan ination two deep cuts were found on the head, and anon ther near the ear. by which part of the left ear was cut off; one of the hands was also much wounded. From the fate Mr. Field met with the most melaucholy fore bodings as to that of the two officers of H. M. S. Blenheim suggest themselves, and there appears to us to be some mystery as to who the perpetrators of this mur-der may have been. We understand that the story told by the lascars, of which there e wer four is the Luna, is altogether contradic tory. Are these men not to be judicially examined, so as to arrive at least at the greatest possible portion of truth? No such examination has as yet taken place, but we think it is high time it shoul I By some it is suspected that the noted Wengchung may again have been guilty of this murder: it is said that he at present is commander of several junks fishing boats, and that his usual station is Cumsingmoon, only about 14 miles from Macao, where also he commands one or two small forts. Others say that the son of the Chinese Ad mircl, lately killed at the taking of Anunghoy, has vowed vengeance for the death of his father, and that on having been refused the command of 200 men which he demanded frem his government, he has on his own account enlisted a number of partisans and that he has been the perpetrator of this mur. der. The report of one of the gentlemen having been taken to Caca Branca has not been con-"RENEWAL OF TRADE -We stated last firm-d, nor that of their both being at Canton.

REPORTED STRANGLING OFKESHEN-News has reached us yesterday that Keshen, on his way to the capital, was met by an imperial mes senger with a bowstring, and strangled. If this should be confirmed, it proves to us that Ker shen has all along acted according to the orders from the Court, knowingly deceiving the Eng. lish in his negociations for peace, but is now victimized, being able most probably, to make most inconvenient disclusures."

"SINGAPORE, 8th May 1841.—We continue to receive contradictory accounts from China as regards the spening of the trade. Captain Elist

Government of Maharashtra

Mandarins are said to be favorable to his proposition, but the Edicts from the Emperor are most positive to cut off all communication with the English. Several vessels had been secured up to the 3d ult. by the Hong merchants, and many merchants had gune to Canton; at the same time great fears are enterined of some treachery on the part of the Chinese.

P. S .- The Agnes has this moment arrived from China, the 7th ult. ; we give the annexed extracts from two letters which confirm the want of couffdence in Captain Eiliiot's arrangements for corrying on a trade.

'Our last solvices from Canton are to the 4th. when some Chop boats are said actually to have come along side ships at Whampon to discharge eroan the Hong Merchants however show no disposition whatever to purchase manulars; in fact most of the teas that are likely to be shopped were bought or contracted for some time since, and whatever activity there may be in shipping would not go to establish that an active trade was being carried on people having every little faith in the continuation of the present state of things. Exchange on England 49ths to 410ths however some Amecrican Bills have been sold at 52'.

Atalanta steamer came down from Canton this morning having left on the 5th Several vessels were discharging into Chop boats at Whampoa and it was fully expected thatt matterswould go on quitetly. No teas had arrived down at Whampoa."

PINANG.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN PROVINCE WEL LESLEY. - We are happy to announce, tha-LESLEY.—We are happy to announce, that considerable additions towards the cultivat shall feel particularly obliged.

Would an individual not in the employ of Gotion of this important staple in the rich and fertile district of Bukit Tamboon, in House be permitted to Subscribe to the "Widow Province Wellesley, have been commenced and Orphan's Fund" now about to be established alluded to in the above article-Monsieur DONNADIEU-who has already arranged for clearing a very large fact of land and intends to extend it ultimately to 5,000 orlongs 7,000 reduction in the amount of the pension that might acres. The undertaking, of course, will involve considerable immediate out lays, for which it is understand Monseur DONNADIRU has already provided, and that he intends ins antly after his return from the Mauritius in the br g Patriot, now in this harbour; and chartered by him, to spare no expense in carrying into effect the objects of his speculation, in which he his proceeding with an liberty to request. Mr. Editor, that for the cause enterprise, spirit, and liberality that ought of truth, and in justice to my character you will to ensure and secure to him the utmost sucerss, and we wish him, most sincerely, the accommplishment of his most sanguine expectations .- Gazette May 8.

Military Arribals and Departures.

June 22, Bt. Captain C. Threshie, Staff, from Abinedabad.

DEPARTURES.

None.

shipping in the Marbour.

Names.	For	To Sail	Agents.
A Steamer	Snez	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy.
William Miles	London.	25th June	Pollexien, Milne & Co
Cale donia	Liverpool	Despatch	Mr. E. Bates
Relvidare	Liegenord	- Tune	Mr. E. Bates. W. &T. Edmond & Co
China	do.	m June	W. & A. Graham & Co
Warm.	do.	ao	Post A. Granala & Co
Tory	T do.	29th June	Forbeste Co.
THE ITS	· London	20th June	B.&A. Hormusjee &
Lady Fevershal	n		Diroin, Carter & Co. Co Grey & Co. E. Maclean & Co. Grey & Co. Remington & Co. Forbes & Co.
Zilichie	. Liverpool.	Desputch.	Grey & Co.
Britons Queen .	. Liverpool.	do.	E. Maclean & Co.
Louisa	. London	do.	Grey & Co.
Anne	China	do.	Remington & Co.
Shannon	. Liverpool	in June	Forbes & Co.
St. Lawrence	. Liverpool	24th June	Forbes & Co.
Ludy East	Liverpool	im June	Foster & Co.
Margaret	London	24th June	Forbes & Co.
Margaret	London	Desnatch.	Foster & Co
Royal Sovereign	do		D. Carter & Co.
Aroull	Clude	Do	Maevicar Burn & Co.
Argyll Euxine	London		
Daradesa.	London	Do	Grey & Co.
Acsource	. London	Do	R. Steuart and Co.
Wuisachan	. China	Do	Dirom Carter and Co.
North Pole	. Laverpoot.	Do	Grey and Co.
Mona/	. Do	Do	B. & A. Hormusjee.
Windsow Castle	. Do	Do	Higginson & Cardwell
Ospray		********	B. Steuart and Co. Dizom Carter and Co. Grey and Co. B. & A. Hormusjee. Higginson & Cardwell Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
roval Adelaine.	. Trees veres	Designation of the last of	
Sir C. Malcolm.			TANK I BE WATER
Bomanjee Hor		25 (25) III	
musjee			B.&A. Hormusjee & Co
Cursetie & Cowas	4	10.750000708	
ine	. Calcutta.	immedt	J. Dadebhov & Co.
Lady Grant	China	Despatch.	J. Dadzbhoy & Co. Kimchund Motichund
Mor		11.107	Viccaire Merice.
Inex	Macao	Desmatch	Viccajee Merjee. Aganoor Sons &Co.
Wellington		Designation.	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya
Canage the 4th			a. Atosact manges manya
Wantmornland	100000		White Bud Same Street Street
Westmoreand			
Malta Fergus		**** ****	
rergus			THE SALE STREET, STREE
Luconia Wm. Lushington.			A COLUMN TO SERVICE OF THE SERVICE O
Wm. Lushington.		**** ****	
Berkshire			
Scobrow			
William Shand	Acres 1	N. 15 1. 15 1	

Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Faaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut luguese- Brig of War Cassadore Affrican

Vessels Erpected.

	Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
	Sophia	London	Marchio	Foster & Co.
	*Gienelg		April 18	
	*Usceola		Marchll	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	*Six	do.	Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
	Tartar	do.	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
	*Candahar	do.	Mar. 13	
	*Quentin Leitch.	1 do.	Mar. 25	经期间分析通常性的地类心
	* Asiatic	do.	Mar. 16	
	*Five	do.	Feb. 10	District Co.
	*Copeland	do.	April 24	
	*Isabella	do.	April 26	MARKET STATES
	Cumbrian	do.	April 15	Eglinton, Maclean & Co
	Royal Saxon	do.	1000	
	James & Thomas	Shields	Feb. 25	
	* Emery	Liverpool	Sept. I	Foster & Co.
	*Abbotsford	do.	Sept. 28	起来的 10 多为 第7 周 32
	*Gondolier	do.	Sept. 23	
	*Hero of Malows	do.	10.00	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Devonport	do.	CASE STATE	
	*H. McCormick.	do.	Dec. 18	
	*Balfour		Mar. 9	AND THE PART OF SMALL
	*Circassian		Mar. 9	Market and the second sections
	Cath erine		Mar. 10	
	*Bab00		April 3	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
	*Leonard Dobbin		Mar. 11	And the second second
,	Thalia	do.	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co
	Bangalore	do.	April 12	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Herculean	Liverpool	April 21	THE WAY SHOULD BE SHOULD SHOULD
	Herculaneum	Hull	April 23	
		Liverpool	April 29	
	Calcutta		Mar. 11	AND STREET, SHIPPING, SAIL
	* British King	do.	Peb. 16	
	Agnes Gilmore	1 .	Dec. 20	
	*Flora	10000	Nov. 21	March Town Cold Cold Cold
1	Favourite	do.	Sept. 26	
į	*Emily	NSWales		W. Nicol & Co.
1	*Birman	CVI. Com	Acres 1	
	Mavis	Controller	200	There Toffinian & Co

Have sailed by the latest acc

Shipping Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVAL.

June 24—H. M. Ship Endymon, Captain the Hon, F. W.
rey, trom Aden. Passengers—Mrs. Tremeer and 2 Children,
r. Tremeer, and Mr. Renwick, I. N

June 22—Brig Lion, A. Ruxton, Master, to London.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble he Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, By order of the Honorabie the Governor in P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Sec-etary to Go Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.



CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR,-By some one of your numerous reader

vernment, but holding a situation in a Mercantile upon by an enterprising French gentleman and thus secure to his family a pension after his

> Would the widow of a Subscriber, who may have been in his day a provident mae, and had thus saved for her a little Cash, be subject to any be due to her ?

Your's obediently, TREBOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY CAZETTE. Sir,-Having sent the accompanying letter to set right some mistatements which appeared in your contemporary the United Service Gazette, 22d June: but the Editor of that Journal refusing to insert it, I have therefore taken the be kind enough to insert it in your columns.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS SHUTE FORD, Master late Barque Memno

TO THE EDITOR OF THE U. S. GAZETTE, Srs,-Finding that you have inserted in your paper of the 5th Instant a gross misrepresentation regarding the loss of the "Memnon' I feel called on to declare publicly that it is utterly false ; your having said that the loss was occasioned by any neglect on my part, or from the fault of any of the crew, or in fact as you "facetiously term it" a lubberly affair." It was altogether quite an untoward event and might have occurred to any other vessel coming into the Harbour. When an Editor presumes to hazard his opinion to the derogation of a man's character, he should be most scrupulously strict in adhering rigidly to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but this maxim evidently was entirely obliterated from your memory at the time when you were penning the Editorial.

Now Sir having lost all that I had in the world,

I really did not think that any Editor would so

Read Shakespeare and digestit for your future guidance. I will quote the particular part to which I wish to direct your special attention.

"Who steals my purse, steals trash, t'is something, no 'Twas mine 'tis his and has been slave to thousands; But he that filches from me my good name; Robs me of that which not enriches him And makes me poor indeed.

Now Mr. Editor I take my leave of you, and as you have thought proper to bring me before the public, I request you will insert this letter in

Yours obediently. (Signed) F. S. FORD, Master late Barque "Memnon Bombay, 21st June 1841.

To Correspondents.

PRICKLY PEAR has been received. We intend shortly to prick the sides of those who oppress their subordinates.

FAREWELL TO BOMBAY may receive from us a polite invitation to remain a few days longer in the "accursed isle" if he will call at our office. Matters beyond the island compel us to let his "lines" stand over for our sheets.

We have inserted the letters of the Captain of the Memnon just as we received them. By the bye we understand that the whole of the law library belonging to Mr. Cochrane the Barrister was lost in the Memnon. We regret this, as the library was uninsured. We would recommend to those who had not the opportunity of subscribing to the Cochrane testimonial, to remit their intended monies for the purchase of books to replace those lost. This indeed would be a memorial of the estimation in which they held him.

Standing Notice,

OUR contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE. We beg to request that our correspondents will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his " mistakes."



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

Friday, June 25, 1841. --

ARRIVED, June 24, H. M. Ship Endymon, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey,

and 2 Children, Mr. Tremeer, and Mr. | marine duties and provisions: but the alive to the love of glory will become Renwick, I. N.

THE Calcutta Dawk becomes more tardy as the monsoon advances. We received no papers or correspondence yesterday, and our latest Calcutta files do not reach beyond the 12th.

learn that the somewhat erratic course of the Jupiter has at last been determined. She left Singapore for Madras and will proceed to Cannanore.

We intend issuing a Supplemen this afternoon, containing an authentic and elaborate report of the case in the Insolvent Court, in the matter of Re before them make them return with dis- ous death by having his flesh cut from Thomas Jeffries, an insolvent.

FROM the Bengal Hurkaru of the 12th instant, we learn that letters had been received from Ferozepoor dated 31st May. Which state that the Dawk of the 29th from thence to the provinces had been attacked and robbed at Zeerub a place between Ferozepoor and supply of tea regardle s of any injury tunately been made a prisoner, he would Loodhianah. Our Bengal contemporary supposes that this refers to the dawk bearer. All is theref re not quiet on the Calcutta side of the Sutlej.

" No traces had been discovered either of the Vandals or of the Letters, whose foes they were; but an important result has occurred from this mischance, for on that day and by that dak were despatched the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Captain Mellish. The original of those proceedings was sealed, and cannot, (so the orders on this su ject will it) -be re-opened for the purpose of a transcript being taken from them, till permission to this effect shall have been obtained from the Commander in Chief. This will enable the Cavalry gentlemen on this Court, to cool both head and heels at Simla for the next two months, and, (adds our correspondent,) " Captain Gacretf, who started for Simia, "on the 30th, will be vastly glad of this." Meantime poor Captain Mellish will be a severe sufferer from confinement and anxiety-to which, we regret to be obliged to add, a fleshly ill of no common order-to wit erisepilis.

From Lahore our most recent intelli gence comes likewise via Ferozpoor. It is to the effect that on the 27th altimo, upwards of a lakh of armed men had congregated at the former point. Their o ject was unknown, but was it undetermined?"

China is somewhat relieved by intelli- think it all vain boasting that we said the Northward, and that on their di gence received from China up to the 24th April, which brings news from highest horse and in addressing his two that quarter to 61 days. We are inde ted to the Singapore Free Press of far forget himself as to endeavour to blast my fu- the 14th May, brought by the Vansittart which arrived at Madras. Trade give them form by writing them out .with the Chinese has been resumed Should you dare become tardy in your pon a comprehensive scale until the pleasure of the Emperor be known, make peace-I, the Emperor, will place and if we are to judge from one of his | myself at the head of a mighty force and celestial Majesty's edicts, proclaiming that his brother was to assume command of the troops and at the head of Keelin, Woolung and Solun will also an army of 50,000 men was to exterminate the British-indeed his zeal is so great in carrying out the comprehensive plan of humbling the British that his Bohea Majesty has a strong notion of taking the field himself, that inspired by his celestial presence they may bring the stubbornness of the English rebels to nought, and prove the valour of the mighty troops of the Celestial Empire. We may therefore conclude that these is more work in this quarter.

The suspension of hostilities and the opening of the trade may be of but short duration-it is but a temporary measure, awaiting the arrival of the Emperor's commands; and his Majesty does not appear to expedite the matter, as sufficient time had elapsed for a courier to have proceeded to Pekin and to have returned before our contemporary of the Canton Press issued his journal of the 24th April.

The present position of affairs cannot long continue. Commerce it is true is open, but the advantages are all upon the side of the Chinese. They take little or none of our goods, and will not

let their tea go but for dollars. The affairs of China are too far East for us-we cannot grasp the measures and instructions of the British government to Captain Elliott. From a few movements of H. M. Plenipotentiary we jump at the line of policy he means to pursue, when suddenly these all go to the wind, and his subsequent measures seem diametrically opposed to the former line of policy. When the enor- order of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the 7th, between some Greek and En mous fleet went to the China seas and like an imperial edict sums up.-RES- lish seamen. One of the latter havin such determined blockading measures PECT THIS." We hope however that been stabled with a knife, the pelic were taken, our inference was that the something will shortly be done or it will interfered, arrested several of the ri intention of H. M. Plenipotentiary was be fatal to the honour and spirit of our ers, and closed the coffee-house in

they will but bring that refined luxury | Poor Keshen has met with an ill fate for sale-tea-completely gives the lie at the hands of his imperial master. to the utility and design of a blockade. Charged with bribery and by hire sup-FROM Madras papers to the 16th we The earnest endeavours of H. M. Ple- pressing the efforts of the Chinese nipotentiary to get tea at any rate troops so that they would not fight, his would seem as if his instructions were disgrace has been completed by being to procure this article at the expense of cut asunder at the waist and all his national honour. Never mind wearing relations, friends, and attendants deout the bravery of our tars by suddenly capitated. Merciful reward ! Poor Paarresting them when glory is before outsung has also fallen a victim to them; treat with indifference the daring the imperial wrath and was to be ardour of our troops, and when success is punished with a slow and ignominigust; vex our naval and military forces his bones by small bits, and his relawith insults from their enemies; urge tions were to be sentenced to transthem on to return the insult as in days of old, and just as the dogs are going to fly

British forbearance and magnanimity or disgrace to the British name, com- have been treated with every promise the bravery of the lions rather respect his rank entitled him than forego the supply of tea we require when our countrymen once get with at your hands-would seem to be the the Emperor's power they are instructions of Her Majesty's Govern- moniously put to death by the n ment to the arch-latitudinarian diplo- lent means. Such atrocities as the grace Captain Elliott in imitation of been shed without just cause she the great Napoleon might conclude his loudly for a war of extermination, a

gained ground." At the rate China affairs have been settling during the past three years we may look for the time of final adjustment to be coincident with the settlement of the boundary question with the United States. Our political policy and negociations with the Celestials certainly continue, as Captain Elliott that the 4th Bengal Cavalry says "in course of progress" but the Regiment concerned. These discret rate is slow, and the result proves that very vexatious, and we look and it proceeds from bad to worse. Three further intelligence on the subjection years since we sent an enormous fleet can be no doubt that some disast and threatened to annihilate them or kind has occurred :make an advantageous peace. The Chi-Our anxiety about the affairs of nese laugh at what we have done and Bengal Cavalry have been misb we could do. The Emperor rides the generals admonishes: "Let the two find no place in your hearts, nor ever duties and listen to their pretensions to most uucompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of hasten to assemble at the capital that Dukhun. we may altogether advance and exterminate, not allowing so much as a bit of broken plank of the English to return-then will be laid aside my imperial resentment-RESPECT THIS." Had such a daring defiance as this been addressed to our fleets, even by so great a nation as France, our hearts of oak and jolly tars would not have left one of the sons of Gaul to repeat the ignominious challenge. It would have been a day when every man would have done his duty-when "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" would have magnificently waved at the summit of a pile formed of the cranium of every soul whose tongue when living uttered the daring boast Yet an imbecile, a semi-barbarous people, whose numerical strength is their defensive weakness, challenges the mistress of the seas, and the Queen of nations to peril an advance step upon their territories, and their only protection a few chests of tea which has closed the eyes of H. M. Plenipotentiary. What is a dish of tea to Jack while there exists one of the men with a long hairy cord to defy Jack'sa dvance and deny his valour! Fond as Jack was of the Ladies, he broke their ranks when placed as a barrier to turn his resentment ; no ; Mounseer had denied Jack's prowess and he would prove it at the hazard of or city Council, by which he was al his life; but now, enraged by greater solved under the plea " that a Mu insults, a few chests of Bohea is made sulman must kill two Rayas before I an effectual barricade through which can be convicted." An a Jack must not break. The vacillatory place at Smyrna on the evening o from Aden. Passengers-Mrs. Tremeer to starve them out by cutting off their Naval and Military forces, whose souls which the dispute arose.

forcing of the trade with the Chinese worn out by every endeavour on their merchants, in defiance of the Imperial part being frustrated by their superiors, edicts, giving them money and offering and at last they will break out into open our goods for theirs, assuring them of rebellion against his authority and curb safety under the mouth of our guns ; if their bold and valiant hearts no longer.

at and will pain the Chinese bull, draw are lost upon such a hard hearted mon them violently back to their kennels; arch as the present occupier of the hit the inhabitants of the celestial em- throne of China. Had an officer in pire hard, but don't hurt them ; get our his Celestial Majesty's service unfor matist, Captain Elliott. If this be should not pass unnoticed by the Britisl really the case H. M. Plenipotentiary authorities. If the threat to take the is deserving of the greatest honour and life of one man be sufficient ground to respect for carrying these instructions declare war with the United State into effect, even to a tittle. With good surely the blood of so many that has grace Captain Elliott in imitation of been shed without just cause should call dispatch with the singular and astound- an example in the history of the world ing epithet-" we have lost honour but that a nation's barbarity had met with its just severity.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTION.

TIMES, JUNE 23.

We have a lettler dated 12th June, from respected correspondent at Rajkote in Rail war, which would lead us to so will be preceived from the subjoined extra

" report came yesterday that Queen's fired on them. and killed believe this report is correct, but words ' make peace' for ever after this, find no place in your bearts nor over to you."

CIVIL APPOINTMENT

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1841 Lieutenant T. C. Wells, of the 15th native infa nant W. E. Evans of the 1st European regin assistants to the superintendent of the revenue Bombay, Castle, 21st June 184 Mr. A St. John Richardson, assistant to the

Mr. A St. John Richardson, assistant to the tor of Surat, is permitted to remain in the dist tion, until the rains set in, and that gentleman permanent charge of the Jumbooseer and A

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1841
The unexpired portion of the leave of absence
26th March, to Mr. A. Campbell, first assistant
of Belgaum is cancelled, that gentleman havin TERRITORIAL DEPARTMEN

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1841.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, acting accountant general, proceed to the Dukhum for two months from an accion XI of the absence rules.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT Research Castle Sized Lune 1841. Bombay Castle, 24rd June 1841 Mr. A. C. Travers, civil service, is permitte cona until the 10th October next.

By order of the Hon bie the Governor in C L. R. REID, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Bombay Castle, 17th June 184
Mr. A. Bell, puisne judge of the sudder dev
foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence fo
month from the 1st proximo, under section xi.
regulation, to proceed to the Decean.
Bombay Castle, 22nd June 184
Sreenwas Rao Hunmunt Hurryhurkur, is
office of Government pleader in the Dharwar Af
By order of the Hon ble the Governa
J. P. WILLOUGHBY
GENERAL DEPARTMENT
Bombay Castle, 23rd June 184

GENERAL DEPARTMEN.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 184

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is ple
general information, that C. Forbes Esq. was
printed regulations on the 14th instant, and w
tent to enter on the transaction of public busine putenant H. F. Siddons, 3rd regin inted to act as post master at Sholapor utenant Gabb, on field service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governa W. R. MORRIS,

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LIFE. letter from Akshehr, states that a Turk ish soldier having killed an Armenian, in a quarrel, was prosecuted by the family of the victim, before the Shours

LITERATURE

La Peau de Chagrin

THE TALISMANIC

From the French.

CONTINUED. The most costly fancies of spend thrifts who after possessing millions died in garrets, were to be found in this vast bazaar of human folly. An inkstand which had cost £4000, and afterwards bought for five shillings was lying near a secret lock the price of which formerly would have suf-ficed for the ransom of a King. There human genius appeared in all the pomp of its misery, in all the glory of its gigantic littleness.

There, human genius appeared in all the pompe of its misery in all the glory of its gigantic littleness. A table of ebony, a true idol of the artist, sculptured from the designs of Jean Gonjon and over which at the time, the artist had toiled for several years, was perhaus acquired by this sage several years, was perhaps acquired by this sage Collector at the price of firewood. Precious caskets, furniture which seemed to have been

manufactured by the hands of fairies, were seen contemptuously heaped together.

"You have got millions here" exclaimed the soung man when he reached the room which terminated the immense suite of apartments, that had been sculptured and gilt by artists of the last century. " Say billions" replied the great chubbed boy, "But this is nothing yet! Walk up to the third story and you will see." The stranger followed his guide and arrived

at a forth gallery where were several pictures by Poussin, a sublime statue by Michael Angelo, claude Lorraine, a Gerard Dow which resembled a page of Sterne's, Rembrandts, Murillos, Velasquez's dark and high colored like a poem of Lord Byron's, and then antique bas-reliefs, Agate cups, wonderful onyxes, in fact works which might enender a disgust for farther operations an accumu for the arts and destroy all enthusiasm. He came before a virgin of Raphaet, but he was tired of Raphael, a figure by Correggio which desired but did not even obtain a look; an in valuable vase of antique purphyry the circular striptures of which represented all the most fantastically licentious Prirapus's of the Romans: the delight of some Corinna scarcely got a smile He was suffocated under the wrecks of fifty ranished ages; he was sick of all these human thoughts; assassinated by luxury and the arts, oppressed by those regenerated formes, which like mousters; engendered by some malignant geni, offered an endless struggle alike in appearance to the caprices of modern chymistry which resumes creation by a gas. Does not the soul resumes creation by a gas. Does not the soul compose terrible poisons by the rapid concentration of its enjoyments, by its strength or by its ideas? Do not many men perish under the thunderbolt of some moral acid suddenly poured into their internal being? "What does this box contain, he enquired on arriving before a large cabinet; a last heap of the glory of human efforts, of the originalities and of riches amongst which he pointed with his finger to a large square box, toade of mahogany, and suspended on a nail by a solver chaft.

"Ah!" said the great boy with a mysterious fack," Master has got the key. If you wish to see this portrait, I shall willingly run the risk of apprising him of your desire," "Ban the risk resumed the young man, is your Master a

"I really don't know replied the boy.

They considered each other for a moment with equal astonishment.

The apprentice interpreted the silence of the atranger into a wish and left him alone in the

Have you on reading the geological works of Cuvier ever launched yourself into the immensity of space and time. Borne away by his genius, have you ever hovered over the boundless abyss of the past, as if supported by the hand of a Magician? In discovering from slice to slice, from bed to bed, under the quarries of Montmartre, or in the schistes of the Oural, those animals whose fossilized remains, belong to antedeluvian civilization, the soul is frightened at the schistes of the millions. perceiving the billions of years and the millions of people which the feeble memory of man, or indestructible divine tradition have forgotten, whose askes thrown upon the surface of our globe, forms upon it those two feet of earth which gives us bread and flowers. Is not Cuvier the greatest poet of the age we live in? Lord Byrou indeed has reproduced by words by some mere agitations; but our immortal naturalist has reconstructed worlds with whitened bones, like Cadmus he has rebuilt cities with teeth, he has with some fragments of pitcosl repopulated a thousand forests with all the mysteries of zoology; has refound the people of giants in the foct of a mammeth. Those figures rise, grow and furnish regions in harmony with their colossal stature. He is a poet with figures, sublimely beautiful in placing a cypher near a figure of seven. He awakens nothingness without pronouncing magic words of great power; he rummages a parcel of gypsum: in it perceives an impression and calls to you: "Look!" suddenly the marbles are animalized, death is revived, the world unrolls itself! After innumerable dynasties of gigantic creatures, after the races of fishes and the clans of the mollusques, comes at last the human race; degenerated production of a noble type; perhaps broken or destroyed in symetry by the creator. Animated by his retrospective glance, those pitiful men as it were of yesterday may overleap the chaos and chaunt an unlimited hymn or configure to themselves the past of the Universe in a sort of retrograded Apocalyose. In the presence of terrific resur-Apocalypse. In the presence of terrific resur-rection indebted to the voice of a single man, the crumb the usufruit of which has been conceded to us in that nameless infinity common to all the spheres and which we have named Time. this minute of life which excites our compassion. We may well ask ourselves, crushed as we are under so many universes in ruins, to what pur-pose are our glories, our hatreds, our loves—and if to become a tangible point in futurity why the troubles of living, should be accepted? Root up from the present, we are dead until our valet de chambre enters and tells us : - " My Lady the counters has sent an answer to say that she is ex-

pecting my Lord." The aspect of all the known wonders of creation which had just been presented to the young man, caused in him a despondency of the soul, like that produced on the philosopher by the sight of unknown scientific creations: he wished more ardently than ever to die, and dropped into a cural chair letting his looks wander through the mantasmagories of this panorama of the Time The pictures became illuminated, the virgins had smiled at him, and the statues took the next Assizes.

louring of deceptions of life. Under favor of the twilight and the feverish anguish of his harrassed brain, those works whirled and agitated and danged before him, every mouster grinned at him, the eyes of the personages represented in the pictures moved and sparkled, each of these figures shifted audirisked about from its place, some gravely some lightly, some with grace others with rudeness, according to its character, manners and its contexture. It was a mysterious sabbath worthy of being compared to the fantasies seen by doctor Fauston on the Brocken. But, these optical phenomena engendered by fatigue, by the extreme tension of occular strength or by the caprices of twilight could not frighten the stranger. The terrors of life were powerlass over a soul familiarized with those of death. It even by a sort of bantering complicity favored the fanciful whims of this moral galvanism the prodigies of which were coupled with the last thoughts left him by his remaining sensation of existence. Silence reigned so protoundly around him, that he very soon fell into a soft revery the impressions of which gradually blackened and followed from shade to shade as if enchanted by the slow degradations of light. A light ready to leave the sky, having refracted a last red reflection in its atruggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head.

When the truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night, he raised his head.

When the truggle with night, he raised his head, and saw a truggle with night to be to a whister conversation of intense affection. He enter-to a whister conversation of intense affection. He can truggle with his arm round him, that he very soon fell into a whister conversation o were powerless over a soul familiarized with those

In passing his hand across his forehead to drive away sleep, the young man felt distinctly a cool wind of a shaggy nature produced, I know not how which lightly touched his cheeks and he shuddered. The windows having rang with a hollow chattering sound, he thought this cold caress, befitting the mysteries of the grave, had been made y a bat. During another moment the uncertain reflections of the setting day permitted him to perceive indistinctly the phantoms by which he was sursounded; and then all this dead nature disappeared, or, was confounded in darkness. Night and the hour to die had swftly come. From this moment a lapse of time passed during which he had no clear perception of terresterial things. It may be that he was enveloped in a profounder revery or that he was overtaken by sleep occasioned by fatigue and the multitude of thoughts which were rending his heart. All of a sudden he thought he heard himself called by a terrific voice, and trembled like one in the middle of a burning attack of the night mare who is precipitated by a single spring into the profoundest depths of an abyss. He shut his eyes; the rays of a bright light dazzled him, he saw shining in midst of the darkness a reddish sphere, the center of which was occupied by a little old man who was standing upright and directing the glare of his lamp upon him. He had neither heard him approach, speak nor move. This apparation had something magical about it. The most intrepid man would doubtless have trembled before this extraordinary personage, who seemed to have issued from one of the neighbouring sarcophaguses. The singular youth which animated the motion less eyes of this species of phantom, prevented the stranger from believing in supernatural of fects; nevertheless during the rapid interval which eparated his semnambulic life from that of realcommended by Descartes, and was then in despite of himself in the power of those inexplicable halbeinations which are condemned by our pride or which our impotent science trice in vain to analyse. ty, he remained in the philosophical doubt re-

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN BULL MAY 3.

APPALLING OCCURRENCE AT LIVERPOOL. remember in the demestic circle occurred by the servant that he had not left his living, viz., Messrs Adams, Jackson, between two horses, the Merchant and Amazon, the on Tuesday morning at Portland-place, bed-room. It being past his usual hour, and Van Buren. The following in the the neighbourhood in which the tragical occurrence took place was thrown into dreadful excitement in consequence of a rumour that Mr. William Jenner, a cotton broker, had attempted to assassinate his wife and family by shooting at them with pistols loaded with bullets. The report was confirmed by one of the children escaping from the house, and giving the alarm to the mediately proceeded to the house, and there saw the wretched father, whose reason appeared to have returned, and who immediately surrendered. The statement given by one of his children proved, alas ! to be too true. The mother was lying on the floor of the kitchen apparently lifeless, with several wounds from the pistol bullets on her head. She was raised from the floor and although life was not extinct, but little hopes were at the moment entertained that she would survive. Another policeman pro-ceeded up stairs, and there found one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies on children lifeless upon the bed-room floor, and bathed in its own blood. The pistols had been but too unerringly discharged in creation of the new regiment of cavalry and the temples of the unfortunate child. The infantry in the month of September last by the hoy who has escaped was requested by his father, in an apparently very affectionate tion of the Chambers, This question gave manner, to "come near to him and give rise to much discussion in the Committee, him a kiss; but the poor child, horrified who, after mature deliberation were of opinion at the fate of his mother and brother, cried that 88 regiments would be quite as sufficient, "Oh, you are going to kill me," and ent for the purpose of sating the effective fled from the house to give the alarm in the force of the army to 640,000 men, as 100 manner we have described.

perpetration of the horrible deed, that he that for an effective 640,000 men it would thought it better to see his wife and chil- be as necessary to add fourth bat aliens to dren dead, than to see them brought to the hundred regiments as to the 88 Regipoverty and distress. He has been a high- ments, ly respectable merchant, but some years SHIPS LOST AT SEA.—The undermentionago he lost all his property in cotton specued ships have been lost at sea, and never lation. He had been noticed by all who since been heard of. Dominica schooner, on

knew him as a most affectionate husband. The poor man underwent a long examiabove facts were deposed to. It was shown Hearty, packet, West Indies, 1827. Red- all claim to be considered as the ministerial organ that he was in a state of aberration of mind wing, coast of Africa, 1827. A orn, coast in that House. He asked whether the measure confined in a Lunatic Asylum, but Mrs. returning to England from the Br zils, 1828. poor man in the kingdom had a stronger motive

On Wednesday morning an inquisition | was taken at the Sessions House, on view of the body of William Jenner, jun. The testimony adduced was similar to that heard before the Magistrates. While his son was giving his testimony the prisoner wept, almost incessantly. When the boy had, concluded, the prisoner made a request through his attorney, Mr. Wardle, that his son might be allowed to sit beside him. This was acceded to, and the boy went over and took his seat beside his father, who receiv. ed him with open arms and with every de-

course of an inquest held, within the last day or two at Islington, before Mr. Wakley on the body of a female who was found dead in bed, there being no reason to entertain any other opinion but that death had occurred in the course of nature, the Jury were about to return a verdict of natural death, when the Coroner said that in a case like that he had a particular objection to record such a verdict. He recollected, some short time after he had been in office, bolding an inquest in that parish on the body of a lady who was found dead in bed, and in which a verdict of natural death was returned. After the inquest, papers were found in her apartment which left no doubt that deceased had taken poison, and on the body being opened a quantity of arsenic was detected in the stomach. It them came out that deceased had been a person of property, but her funds being nearly exhausted she was afraid of being reduced to poverty, and resolved upon destroying herself. From hour, but do not think of stirring it on any holding an inquest upon her he proceeded, in the same neighbourhood, to hold one upon a young man who committed suicide by hanging himself, the only reason assigned for which was his having come into the possession of 200,0001. In all cases like the one then at issue, he deemed it advisabe to return a verdict of " Found dead, and the cause of death unknown," which was in strict conformity with experience in "catables and drinkables," the evidence. With respect to the commission of suicide, he would just remark that he was of opinion one case was followed as an example by others, in proof of which he would instance the following i-Some mouths ago a gentleman terminated his existence years. During that period there have One of the most appalling events we ever lady called upon him and was told States, of which number three are still the amount of all the other expenses put together. and his continued absence creating order in which they served, and the alarm, his apartment was entered and duration of their service; viz. - Genehe was found on the bed dead, and in ral Washington, of Virginia eight years; a pool of blood, having blown his head John Adams, of Massachusetts, four to pieces, for which purpose he had years; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, used two pistols. The next morning the eight years ; James Madison, of Virgilady who had called upon him was found dead, having, by drawing a razor across her throat, nearly severed her policeman. It appears that the officers im- head from her body. On another occasion, while holding an inquest in the country, on the body of a gentleman who had cut his throat; during the investigation the deceased's groom said to his wife, " I don't see why great folks should have it all their own way," and went into the barn and hung

himself. The Journal des Debats states that ther report of the Committee on the Budget f. o Tuesday, contains their opinion upon a question of much importance, viz., that of the ate Ministry, two months before the convocaby raising the number of battalions to five or Mr. Jenner assigned as a reason for the six. The Committee were like wise of opinion

SHIPS LOST AT SEA .- The undermentionpassage to the West Indies, 1816. Arabc,oast | The Earl of Ripon said that if the Premier could of Ireland, 1823. Delight, off the Mauritiue, not give better reason for his change of opinionwhen nation before the Magistrates, when the 1824. Algerine, in the Mediterraneau, 1826. the matter came to be discussed, he would forfeit who then attended him wished him to be North America, 1828. Redpole packet, was blown to air, and if the latter, then every guns in 1801.

Tue facetions Duke of Wharton, in a speech in the House of Lords, happened to introduce a scripture story; a reverend Bishop, who sat at his elbow, pulled him by the sleeve and said, "When will your Grace have done preaching?" to which the duke replied, " When I am a Biship, my Lord !"

HIP HURRA !- " Hip, hip, hurra !" originated in the Crusades, it being a corruption of H. E. P., the initials of "Hie osolyma est perdita" (Jerusalem is lost), the motio on the banner of Peter the Hermit, whose followers hunted the Jews down with the cry of " Hip, hip, hurrah!"

IRON Houses .- M. Rigaul, of B ussels, has constructed an iron house, which, according to the statements published, appears to answer the objects intended in a satisfactory manner. The walls are hollow, and the hot air circulates from a central point in the kitchen, through the intervals in the walls, and by means of valves the quantity to be admitted may be regulated. A house consisting of 17 rooms will c st 1,1651, while a house of the same size in brick would cost 1,1571. The rooms are arranged on to answer the objects intended in a satisfac. cost 1,157l. The rooms are arranged on three floors. The whole weight is 794 tons avoirdupois (810,000 kilogrammes). The advantage of this structure of house is represented to be its permanent nature, and facility with which it may be moved. The expense of carrying at from Bruss Is to Liege, to Gheat, or to Antwerp, would be about 25%.

EPIGRAM ON MISS ANNE BREAD. " Toast any girl but her," said Ned,
" With every other flutter—
I'll be content with Anne Bread,
But won't have any but her."

TO MAKE COPFEE, -I have tried nearly very method of preparing this Arabian beverage, and find, after all, that there is no surer way, of having coffee clear and strong, than pursuing the plan here given. Beat up an egg-two for a large pot-and mix it well with the coffee till you have formed it into a ball ; fill the pot with cold water, allowing room enough to put in the ingredients ; let it simmer very gen'ly for an account : just before it is required, put the pot on the fire and warm it well; but as you value the true ar ma, take care that it does not boil. Pour it off gently, and you will have as pure and strong an extract of the Indian berry as you can desire. Use white sugar candy in powder in preference to sugar; cream, if attainable; if not, boiled milk, [From Benson Hill's Epicure's Almanack, which contains a useful gastronomic hint for every day in the year, the result of white sugar candy in powder in preference hint for every day in the year, the result of very handy to refer to when in doubt as to the best, mode of dressing almost anything as food for mortale.]

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS .- The federal government, up to the 4th of March, 1841, has been in operation 52 nia, eight years; James Munro, of Virginia, eight years ; John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, four years; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, eight years; Martin Van Buren, of New York, four years. To these is to be added, since tion of some suitors before the Court. the 4th of March, General Harrison and Mr. Tyler.

The great theme of public discussion at the resent moment is the proposition of Lord John Russell to repeal the corn laws-a measure, the policy of which is so pregnant with incertitude, and so deeply allied with the welfare or ruin of our agricultural interests-a measure so seriously affecting the landed possessions of the rich as well as the just and efficient maintenance of the poor, that the country at large has been thrown, as it were, into a feverish excitement which the immediate settlement of this gigantic project can alone allay. With so vital a scheme, then, in the balance, we repeat that the world at large, " from Indus to the Pole," awaits with thrilling anxiety the decision on this mighty measure for the details we refer to the following resume : _ . As a supplement to our parliamentary news we may add, that in the House of Lore's last night the Duke of Buckingham presented a multitude of petitions against any change in the corn laws, and trulently attacked Lord Melbourne for being so easily won over to this fearful agitation, which is to shake the country to its centre, and to leave every thing in inextricable confusion. Lord Melbourne said he had opposed from time to time the discussion of the corn laws, as ill suited to the moment at which such motions had been proposed, but he had always expressed his convic-tion that the state of the country might so press on this question as to make its discussion politic and necessary. That time was now come when the danger of the discussion must be braved for the sake of the good results be expected from it. was one of protection or of taxation, for, if the last September, and the medical gentleman of North America, 1828. Contest coast of form r, every argument of the auti-corn law league Jenner would not consent. He appeared Ariel packet, coast of North America, in Melbourne could not at present answer the quescomposed, declined saying anything at pre- 1828 or 1826. Recruit packet, on passage tion, and the Earl of Winchelsea having defied sent, and was fully committed for trial at from Halifax to England, 1832. Blenheim, 74 the government to attack the corn laws, the | conversation dropped.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Handley thought worth while to call to the bar the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, for making him say that he approved the ministerial project; and Lord Sandon gave notice, for Friday, of a motion on the anbject of sugar, in opposition to the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis expressing a hope that the words of the resolution would forbid the introduction of sugar, the produce of stave labour, on any consideration. have, within a few moments of going to press heard from the lips of a distinguished officer at the head of the military departments of the government that it is quiet possible the debate of Friday night may induce the resignation of the ministry.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., one of the directors of the East India Company, died this morning at four o'clock, universally beloved and lamented. An active canvass for the vacant office has already

commenced.
Lieutenant Gunthorpe of the Madras Infantry was married a few days ago; and Captain Cale, of the Bengal Invalids, is about to follow that hymeneal

ARGUS, APRIL 4. Missing Ships Crew Discovered .- We are glad to announce the safe arrival of Captain R. Caston and crew, of the sloop Matilda, of Ipswich, who were supposed to have perished, the vessel baving sailed from Lisbon on the 23d of December last and not since been heard of. The Matilda was run down by an American vessel, bound to New Orlean, to which place Captain Caston and his crew were taken, with the exception of one seaman, who went down with the vessel.

Reduction of Postage to Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Lubec .- By an order issued from the General Post office it has been determined, the to and after the 6th of April next the postage of all letters posted in the United Kingdom for either of the above places be reduced from 1s 8d and s 1s0d to an uniform rate of 6d the half ounce, and £.s the ounce, and so on. This reduction does not apply to letters for the above places when sent via France, which will only be done in cases where specially directed.

Mr. M Leod.—The following authentic state-ment with regard to this individual is of importance at the present moment; we have been favoured by a friend of Capt. Drew, the officer who commanded the attack on the Caroline steamer, with an extract from a letter in which Cap'. Drew positively states that Mr. M Leod, whom the Americans have charged with murder during that affair was not one of the party engaged in the capture of that vessel .—
Devonport Independent.

During 1840; the entries of vessels at Alexandria cl. 6s. Coaster from Syria, Asia Minor, and Bar-bary, under the Turkish or Egyptian flag, are not comprised in the above return.

The return moved for relative to the expenses of the late trial of the Earl of Cardigan, states them; to have been as follows:-viz., for fees to counsel &c., £230 ls; expenses paid to witnesses, £1 98; fees to officers of the House of Lords, £22 4; shorthand writer. £24 10; stationery, &c., £4 7s 6d expenses of fitting up and funishing the House of Lords, £990 2s; total, £1.290 12s 6d. It will be by shooting himself. One morning a been eight Presidents of the United observed that the last item is more than three times

> roperty, of Sir Harvey Bruce and Sir W. Watkins Wynn, of the Life Guards. The jockeys ware Capt. Winton and Sir Charles Kent, the latter riding. Amazon. The country selected, lay between Staines and Chertsey, and the distance, four miles, was accomplished in ! I minutes and a half. After hard struggle, the race was decided in favour of Amazon, by only three lengths.

> A STRANGE belief appears to exist that Fauntle -. roy, who was hanged some years ago at the Old Bailey, is yet alive, and with his son in the United States. Application was made some time ago in the Court of Chancery, and granted, for time to in-quire into the teuthreof this extraordinary umour, as his being alive would materially affect the posi-

> 'A letter from Ghuzui dated 20th ultimo, mentions that the road between that place and Candahar is is shut, but on what account our Correspondent does not say, the repo t came through some Officers,) (Major Lane, Captain Bellow, Lieuts. Crawford and Rattray) who made a start on the 15th May, but who returned. Major Lynch's little affair near Ke-lat-i-Ghilzie has, it appears, brought out the people against us and it is reported that they are determined to revist, as far as lies in their power, any attempts we may make to build a fort there, while it is fear-ed that a campaign in the Ghilzie country will be inevitable, for there is no doubt strong resistance will be made to our progress and, though they will eventually fall before our disciplined and courageous Troops, there will be some " hammering" ere they give in. The picture is not a very gratifying one, but we are very happy to n tice a redeeming fea-ure in our policy, Cafilas are pouring into Ghuznie: from Hindoostan, our Corr espondent says that not tess than 1000 Camels were at the time of writing at the Cabul gate with goods from Calcutta.

> On Friday night the Adelphi Theatre closed its. prosperous season, on which occasion, Mr. Yates delivered the following address; short, pithy, and to the purpose.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,-Custom demands, and who denies her sway? 'a farewell address on the conclusion of all theatrical seasons. The custom, in my opinion, would be more honoured in the breach than the observance, but for the opportunity it affords me of again expressing my gratitude for your undersating support of this establishment. It is my maxim, and that of my partners, that 'leave well alone' is a good rule, and 'a short reign and a merry one,' a good adage. We have no occasion to close, as regards lack of custom, for up to this night our benches have been crowded. But we think that there are times and seasons, not only for all things, but all theatres. We also think that the best friends must sometimes part, and that we meet again with more pleasure and with renewed spirit from occasional absence. We therefore close to open again on the 20th of September, with renewed efforts to please, and determinaton to merit a continuation of your kind patronage.

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

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

To Non-Subscribers half a Rupee.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

We regret that circumstances over which we have had no controul prevented our publishing earlier the case which excited so much interest in the Insolvency Court on Monday last: the, regret we experience has been greatly increased by the anxiety and numerous applications of our Subscribers and others to obtain the particulars of this case.

INSOLVENT COURT.

In the matter of Re Jefferies an Insolvent lately trading in Bombay under the firm and style of Thomas Jefferies and Co.

For the opposing creditor. Mr. Howard.

For Insolvent. Mr. Campbell. Solicitor Mr. Leech.

Mr. Howard opened the case by a few brief remarks which we are obliged to report at second hand from not being in Court at the time of their delivery. The drafts he observed had been obtaine I fraudulently and by false representations in March last when the Insolvent wished to change his Brokers. He had asserted that he had a large quantity of goods in his godowns; that he owed his former Brokers only about 20,000 Rs. and required Ardaseer Byramjee, who was about to become his Broker, to advance so much as would liquid to this deat; and in the course of business also advance two-thirds of the amount of consignments that might then be in the godowns. Mr. Howard's client Ardaseer had been deceived. Mr. Jefferies had exhibite! falsities to Ardaseer which had induced him (as he otherwise never would have done) to become his Broker.

Witnesses will be called who will prove that no hesitations arose with the Insolvent relative to these arrangements. He states that his circumstances were fully laid open to Ardaseer Byram jee, which is a gross falsehood. Ardaseer was suddenly called upon to put his name to these drafts which were immediately handed over to the former Brokers. When the godowns were opened they were found to contain only about 8000 Rs. worth of goods. It is impossible as the Insolvent asserts that his mercantile credit was destroyed by a Hudbill -He must sooner or later have come to this Court, under such embarrassments. Mr. Jefferies was now placed in the box and subjected to a very rigid examination, which we give in a condensed form, but we trust accurately. It appears from the insolvent's own shewing that he had been in a state of Insolvency from the date of his com noticing business and was every year getting deeper in debt. In addition to the large deficit in the Schedule, it is to be borne in mind that the Insolvent has received considerable sum for freight and com mission, and the admitted defigit is not even accounted for, although there is no doubt that it should be. Wherefore it should be urged upon the Court that this is a case requiring the Inselvent to file a balance sheet which is immediately required in England both in Bun'c-ruptcy and Insolvency. The detaining creditor is a servant of the Insolvent's and the arrest is friendly, made at the Insolvent's own request, for the express purpose of obtaining the discharge of his debts. The opposing creditor has not got an absolute debt, but every person is competent to oppose if there is any liability to him from which the Insolvent will be discharged by the adjudication of this Court. This is the only test of right to oppose. Now there is a clear liability as the Creditor at law is bound to pay the bills, or at least is liable to be called upon to pay them, and

the Insolvent is liable to make good that demand.

MR. THOMAS JEFFERIES-I commenced trading in 1832 and borrowed my capital. I may have had 40 Rupees and old in my house when I failed, besides goods to a small amount, namely 35 Barrels of gun flints and Barrels and 12 Hygrometers. The latter cost 120£. I had no other stock in Trade but the flints and Hygrometers-my first interview with Ardaseer was in February; previous to that time I never knew there was such a man in Bombay. I may have stated before then that I wished to change my old Brokers. I do not believe that I mentioned this to any person in particular. I wished to ching; my old Brokers before Manackjee came. I thought my old Brokers would not advance me any more money. Previous to the interview with Ardaseer I was not looking out for a new Broker, Ardaseer came in company with Manackjee Jejeebhoy, Danother a Hinden, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Parsee; at this time I had goods to the amount of 8 or 10,000 Rapees in my godowns belonging to different persons, waich have been since delivered over to Aganoor, Sons and Com pany. The sugar has been handed over to Forbes and Co. pursuant to instructions. I cold Ardaseer I owed my old Brokers, I Lac or 80,000 Rupees; and I told him this on more occasions than one. I never said 20,000 Rupes. Ardaseer asked what property I possessed; I said outstan Iing debts and effects to the amount of 60 or 70,000 Rupees. I did not speak of goods in my godowa. of 70,000 Rs. in the godowa.

(Agreement with new Broker marked A shewn to Insolvent and identified by him.)

I swear that I never told Ardaseer that I had goods to the amount of 70,000 Rupees. I spoke of my outstan ling debts; the remarks attached to my Schedule were drawn up by my Solicitor, from my instructions. I have not fully made myself acquainted with the Schedule. I must read it over before I swear to it.

(A discussion here took place as to whether or not a statement in the Schedulo to the effect that Insolvent had fully luid open his circumstances to the opposing creditor-had been inserted with his concurrence when it appeared it hid.

I had losses in paying off my debts when I'engaged the new Broker. I relied on my business to discharge my debts. I cannot speak accurately as to my extnings as a commission agent for the last year. I cannot say within 1000 Rupees -must refer to my Books. I have received much more than 500 Rupees as a com nission agent. I think more than 5100 Rupees; and f was more in doot at the end of last year than the beginning. I have been getting into debt every year.

BY Ma. Howard. - My prospects were improving when I failed. I would not have negotiated with Ardaseer if I did not think I could pay his debt. I made no promise to pay the drafts when they

became due, I told him I hoped to pay of a part before the bills became due. I never told Ardaseer I was in Insolvent circu astances. I told him that I required a person who had more funds than the old Brokers and I could thereby establish a larger business. I tol i Ardaseer that my brokers refused to advance further funds. I was emb irrassed by the reluctance of my old Brokers, to advance me further funds. I told Ardaseer that my old Brokers' chief property was in houses and lands; my old Broker Manockjee Dadabhoy was present when the Bills were signed. I never told Ardaseer I nad cloves in the godowa and was not known to persons by name Jairam Poolsidass, nor Luckmidass Dewchund.

(Tasse Persons called in. I do not know Visra Natha. I know Luckmidass Govind and Jairam Toolsidass,

When the agreement was signed some of these persons were present; the history of the cloves is as follows. Captain Gerard brought a cargo of cloves consigned to Jehangheer Nasserwanjee Wadin; cloves were so low in the market that he left them here on receiving an advance on them, and when Captain Gorard arrived again Johns gheer offered him so much a maund for the cloves. He came to me to try to get more. I could not get more and he sold the cloves through Jehangheer. I swear that I never told Ardaseer there were cloves in my golowa. I swear that I never told Ardaseer that the purchase money of these cloves were to pay the Bills. If Ardaseer had sold the cloves, he must have made a further ad vance. I had a sample of the cloves in my office. I told Ardaseer he would be paid from the Profits of the agency business. I believe I made such statements to Ardiseer when he accepted the drafts, as are mentioned in my Schedule.

Re-examined by Ma. Camebial. On the morning the agreement was signed 1 told Ardaseer that if he had any doubts as to my funds or capabilities he might withdraw. This was said in the presence of M. Menesse the evening before the agreement was signed. Manackjee Jejeebhoy came to me and said Arda. seer says to-microw is a lucky day and he wants his Broker. to sign the agreement. I sent him back to tell Ardaseer that unless he was prepared to accept 2 drafts for 25,000 Rapees each I could have nothing to do with him. Manackjee Jeejeebhoy came oack and said Ardaseer was perfectly willing to do so, and aske I when he should come to sign the agreement. I appointed next day. Ardaseer came at about half past 8 o clock, there were present Damother, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Menesse. Ardaseer expressed himself fully satisfied, and signed the agreement. I saw Ardaseer repeatedly for 2 minths before the agreement was signed. Three weeks before the agreement was signed, Ardaseer with others came to my house with the agreement copied, which contained a clause different to the deaft. I tore up the agreement and told Ardaseer not to come again to my in his possession. Witness had been in Jefferies. house Then afterwards Manackjee Jeejeebhoy came and asked me why I had torn up the agree. ment, and asked leave for Ardaseer to come again -I said that if Ardaseer would abide by the terms already prepared I had no objection to see him. Ardaseer afterwards cam: anl agreed to the terms. I had constant interviews with Ardaseer for 2 months previous to the agreement be ing signed. The chief subject of discussion was, waat lowed my old brokers-only as regards my Brokers. I put him fully in possession of my affairs. my house his latterly become more known and therefore my business would be more extented; My business this been encreasing during the last 2 or 3 years. If I had continued, I have no doubt of my business encreasing relied upon that and recovery of out-stan ling debts to pay off Ardaseer.

Atmaram Ballaje is debt is 123,000, Rs. Principal 60,000 and late lusurance, &c. &c. I had 4 ships consigned trifling sam. He said that the value of the cloves | I'mis occurred in Mr. Jefferies' house not in his

th me when Ardascer came to me. The vessels comselves were consigned to me and others were

By the Court-Before the first agreement was drawn up I must have told Ardaseer of his being required to accept deafts in favour of the old Brokers. I told him that the drafts would be partly discharged by consignments. I never fixed the exact amount -bazar news and my own business were talked of at our repeated interviews. Before he accepted the bills I told Ardaseer that I might be able to pay a part of them -several

ships have arrived since I have been in Jail.

Nowholks FURDONIES—I am Assistant Professor to the Elphinstone College. Insolvent said he had 75,000 Rs. goods in his godown, besides cloves. I was present when the agreement was signed. I am a subscribing witness to it. Ardaseer wanted a clause inserted in the agreement as to the goods being placed under his charge. Jefferies struck out the clause it was not in the agreement prepared by Insolvent. The agreement was torn up by Insolvent. Next day Damother and I and Ardaseer went to Insolvent's house. Insola vent expressed his sorrow for what he had donemuch conversation took place. Insolvent persuaded Ardaseer to become his Broker and held out great hopes to him -after he had interpreted the agreem at and after it had been signed fusolvent showed a draft for 25,000 Rs. which Ardaseer accepted. This had been previously prepared. Insolvent produced another draft for the same amount -Ardaseer objected to sign it. Ardaseer a few days afterwards threatened to circulate the handbills if the bills were not delivered back. Insolvent promised to return the drafts and agreement next day.

Cross examined by Mr. Campbell .- Non of M. Jefferies, people were present on any occasion that I was there. I swear that Mr Menesse was there. I saw him 2 or 3 times. I saw him twice, Rastomjee, Jefferies' godown keeper was also present on one occasion. I don't know when Ardaseer saw the godowns. 10 or 12 days after signing the agreem int Ardaseer charged Jefferies with cheating him. This was said in a small room on the left hand side as you ascend the stairs; a minute or two clapsed between the signing the 2 drafts. No intim tion was given to Ardaseer that he would be required to sign these drafts; Arda-seer can write his name in English he does not understand the purport of English I never heard Ardiscer speak English, he never spake to Jefferies in English; owing to Jefferies assurance Ardaseer signed the deafts. Ardaseer himself brought the agreement; I dont know in whose hand writing the agreement is ; Jefferies said he wished to increase his commercial relations with America, France and other countries and to pay a personal visit to his constituents, when he Mr. Jefferies said that his business would be extended by a personal visit to his constituents and he would leave Ardaseer in charge of his firm in Bombay.

By the Court. Ard seef asked if Insolvent had other debts, besides the old Brokers and was ansured in the negative. The first interview was in February ; the clause in the agreement as to Ardaseer having charge of the goods in the Golowas was discussed once or twice, I was present when the Insolvent to e up the agreement, he was not satisfied with the clause inserted by Ardaseir. Insolvent next day expressed his sorrow at having torn up the agreement and said he was ready to take Ardaseer as

Ardiseer knows English, but very common he cannot speak English as well as witness does, With iss reads and writes English.

NASSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE. Knows Mr. Jefferies, H: has never been in his employment. He was present when Jefferies, godowns were opene ! I that nothing had ever been said about the cloves A few days after Ardaseer was there one Rustomjee a godown keeper and Dunother with several others were also present.

BEANIE MERCOND. He has been in Jefferies' employ as a Porter. He opened the God was after the signing of the agreement wit h Ardaseer. He saw som: Sago, about 100 chests of Dyewood and some Rittans The contents of the Godown might be valued at 7 or 8000 Rs. Mr. Jefferies had also some cloves but they were not at that time employment, previous to his taking Ardaseer as

a Broker. ARDASEER BYRAMJER, the opposing creditor. He is acquainted with Jefferies and first became so in February last. Damother Manackjee and he went to Mr. Jefferies house. Manackjee and Damother told him that there was a firm of Thomas Jefferies and Co. who were in want of a Broker. He signed as agreement with Mr. Jefferies to act as his Broker, He ha I seen Mr. Jefferies eight or ten times before this signing of the agreement. Witness accepted two Drafts for 25,000 Rs. each, one at four and the other at eight months sight. Jefferies promised to deliver to witness goods to the amount of 75,000 Rs before witness accepted the drafts. M. Jefferies never told him of his debt to the former Brokers

I did not tell Ardasser I had goods to the amount | The remain ler is compound I he est, Premium 2),000 Rs. Mr. Jeffeies said that it was a very ties had arrived and were there before I came.

was about 30, or 40,000 Rs, and that he had othe articles in his godowns to the amount of 25,000 R3 He also said that he expected several Ships con taining cargoes consigned to him - Witness asked Mr. Jefferies several times what he owed and was informed, that he owed nothing except to his old Brokers. When he accepted the Drafts witness did not know that Mr. Jeseries owed two Lackhs and Eighty Thousand Rapses. The drafts were accepted under the impression that Mr. Jefferies had in his Golowas 75,000 Rs. worth of Goods Mr. Jefferies ' told him that as his Broker he would get a clear profit annually of 15 or 20,000 Rs. He shewed him a sample of cloves-He also stated that he had no other debts but that due to the old Brokers. The precise amount was not mentioned. Witness never was informed by any person that he would be required to sign drafts for 50,000 Rs. He had seen Mr. Jefferies the evening before when nothing of the sort was mentioned. Neither Manackjee or Damother had hinted at any thing of the kind. Witness depended entirely up in Jefferies when he signed the second draft as he had told him repeatedly that he had Rs 75,000 worth of goods in the Godown. In consequence of these representations he accepted the drafts. Damother was never employed by him as a Bro-

ker. He had only seen hun on this occasion. By the Court. The Brokers were not to have any commission when the agreement was signed. Witness did not know at the signing of the agreement that he would be required to accept Bills to pay the old Brokers. When he accepted the first draft he knew it was to pay Da labby Cowasjee's Sons. He expected that the debts were not above

15, or 20,000 Rs.

The case for the opposition being closed Mr. Howard contended that the drafts were contracted fraudulently and under false pretences, without any reasonable expectation of being able to pay them. He therefore opposed the Insolvents discharge under the 58th, section, 9th, George 4th. MR. CAMPBELL replied that it would be difficult to meet the objections as to the reas in the nature of the expectations which the Insolvent might nave entertained of paying their debts. It was impossible to know what were the probable expecta tions entertained in the mind of a merchant, Mr. Jefferies started with nothing. He had many difficulties to contend with. If these were to be taken against him, it would be too severe, as they actually were to his credit. The original creditor Atmaram Ballajee from whom he borrowed the money in the Baztar with which he started was not there to oppose him. He was afterwards supported by aneminent Parsee Broker and there is little doubt that if he had continued to do so Mr. Jefferies would still have prospered. Mr. Campbell during the short time that he had been in Bombay had seen three or four houses, fall and if it were not for the Parsee Brokers he felt justified in saying (and he was assured that he would be borne out by many who heard him)all over India, but more particularly in Bombay not a single Mercantile house could support itself. In fact the Parsees were the merchants an I those who styled themselves the merchants were only the agents. The opposing Creditor pretends that he does not know that Mr. Jefferies owes to his old broker. The witnesses who have been called prove the centrary. When Mr. Jefferies represented that he might want about 15, or 20,000 Rs. wis it to be believed that Ardaseer would have signed drafts for 50,000 Rs. if he had not expected that he was to do so. Mr. Campbell stated that he would call witnesses to prove that Mr. Jefferies had never stated that he had goods in his godown to the amount of Rs. 75,000 also that the opposing ereditor was in the habit of speaking English to Mr. Jefferies, and before the signing of the agreement. Witnesses would prove that those called for the opposition had endeavoured to make up a cause . Merchants like other men might entertain expectations which never were realized or likely to be so. There is nothing to shew that the debt has been frauduleutly contracted Many men go contend. ing against difficulties in the hope that some lucky hit or speculation may relieve them of their difficulties. This system Mr. Jefferies un fortunately adopted and has found it unsuccessfull

MR. MENESSE. - I was present on one occasion when an interview took place between Ardaseer and Mr. Jefferies. I was desired by Mr. Jefferies to be present at the Office earlier than usual. I met Mr. Jefferies and Ardaseer Byramjee, an old Parsee by name I believe Manockjee was also present. There were also two agreements on the table and two Bills, all which were signed ly Ardaseer Byramjee. Before the parties attested the agreement I was desired by Ardaseer Byramjee to ask Ardaseer whether he understood the agreement or not. I spoke to Ardaseer in English after he had signed the agreem n's, Jefferies shewed him the two Bills and said that he nust sign them, that was all that past. I don't thow whether Ardiseer understood the purport of the papers. He looked at them long en rugh to The Brokers Manackjee and Damother told read them if he knew English. I remain-him that the sum due to these parties was about gd there till the parties left the office. The par-

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Office. Cross Examined. Ardaseer can speak | kine began to deliver his judgement to the follow- | Ardaseer to accept a draft for Rupees 25,000 which English. If Ardaseer were to state on oath that ing effect. This is an application by an Insolvent he could not speak English, I would say that it was to be discharged under the provisions of the Insolfalse. I myself always spoke to Ardaseer in English, I saw him sign the Bills, I was in the habit of conducting Mr. Jefferies French correspondence. I was not a daily attendant at his Office. I went there about four or five days in the week. I received a salary from Mr. Jefferies. I am not in his debt. I may be a creditor (The Schedule was here minutely examined by Messrs. Howard and Montriou under the supposition that witness's name was there as a debtor. It turned out however that this related to transactions between the Insolvent and Mr Camille MeNesse a Brother of witness.) The value of Mr. Jefferies' consignments during the past year might have by a recent act, and we ought to put a large and amounted to two or three Lakhs of Rupees. The | liberal construction on this clause. In proporconsignments were not his own property but that of his constituents.

BY THE COURT .- I have been employed with Mr. Jefferies nearly four years. When the bills were signed nothing was said about the consignments being given in Mr. Jefferies' godown

to Ardaseer as a security.

I dont remember whether the Bills were handed together or one after the other. The conversation which happened between Ardaseer, Jefferies, and Nowrojee I did not notice, as I was occupied reading the agreement. The whole transaction took up about eight or ten minutes. Nowrojee Merwaujee was there. I don't recollect whether passed between Ardaseer and Jefferies.

MANACJEE JEJEEBHOY .- I Rma Broker, procuringfreights for ships. Damother came to my house and said that a respectable Parsee wanted to be employed as a Broker by a good English house. On the third day after I took Damother to Jefferies Damother then told me it was Jefferies-Jefferies said if he was a respectable man he would employ him. I introduced Ardaseer to Mr. Jefferies_1 did not know that Mr. Jefferies wanted a Broker till I was told so by Damother-1 know of the agreement which was signed by Mr. Jefferies learned Counsel for the Insolvent has admitted Ardaseer was present when they signed it Damother showed each agreement to Ardaseer. Mr. no reasonable expectation of being able to pay said, he did. I saw Ardaseer sign the agreement | consignments and large dealings might very naand the drafts. I did not hear him say any thing turally think differently of their prospects. His I must have heard Jefferies say that he had 75,000 Rs. worth of goods in his Godowns if he had said so. I do not recollect whether he had seen Ardaseer the evening before. I am too old to recollect that Ardaseer said that he would sign the agreement as that was a lucky day-Ardaseer spoke a few words in English. The rest was explained by Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Lunderstood about ten words out of every hundred that was

Cross examined by Mr. Howard -1 am 65 or 70 years of age and have not an accurate recol- that he may have mentioned the fact of his desire lection of what took place on the occasion. No- to chauge his Brokers. My object is to draw conthing was said in my presence as to Mr. Jefferies, clusions from the whole case. I ranuot the efore having 75,000 Rs. worth of goods in his godowns help believing that Mr. Jefferies did give out that Ardaseer asked what goods Mr. Jefferies had—He he was desirous of changing his Brokers; accordreplied that he could not tell-I did not know ingly a Broker was procured and that Broker Mr. Jefferies' circumstances at that time—I can was persuaded to accept his drafts for Rs. 25,000 possitively swear to that. I did not know Ardaseer Now the question is if at the time of contracting these before I was taken to him by Damother 1 got nothing from Ardaseer or Jefferies-I told Ardaseer that I was not then acting as a Broker and I

did not want any thing. BY THE COURT-At the time that Ardaseer signed the agreements and drafts, Mr. Jefferies saidthat he expected consignments that would repay Ardaseer his advance-This was not in answer to any question put by Ardaseer never. I heard Mr. Jefferies say that he had any cloves for sale. Da-

mother is present in Court.

Damother Humraz. I went to Mr. Jefferies the day the agreement was signed, about 7, or 8 in the morning. I and Manackjee went together. I was not to have any thing if Jefferies effected the bargain with Ardaseer to be his new Broker. Nothing was promised to me, but I expected something from Ardaseer. When the agreement was signed, Jefferies had 2 drafts ready prepared for 25,000 Rs. each, which he produced one after the other. Ardaseer seemed indisposed to sign them, He asked upon what security he was to sign them. Upon this Mr. Jefferies said that he had goods in his godowns and also some cloves. Why then should he hesitate to sign the drafts. He farther added my business is very extensive. I have not drawn upon you at sight, but at a long date. Menesse was there. He read the agreements. He was sitting close by. Perhaps Ardaseer was conversing with him. The night before the agreement was signed. I went to Ardaseer's house with Damother. Jeffries told me to tell him that he would be required to accept a draft for 25,000 Rs. He did not actually specify whether the amount was 25, or 50,000. Rs. Mr. Jefferies did not state what amount of goods he had in his Godowns. THE CASE IS NOW CLOSED. MR. CAMP-BELL objects to Mr. Howard being heard in reply. MR HOWARD stated that they began and had a right to reply. MR. CAMPBELL said that he would put in his evidence and then speak upon it afterwards. He had been three years cierk of the Insolvent Court where this practice prevailed. Sir Herbert Compton also concurred in that plan. MR. Howard observed that he was ready to leave the case in his Lordship's hands. The Court then adjourned ill 10 o'clock the following morning.

TUESDAY 22 NDJUNE. At the opening of the Court this day, Sir Ers.

vent act relating to India. The discharge is opposed by Ardaseer Byramjee who appears in the Schedule as a Creditor to the amount of Rs.50,000 I it is contended by the Creditor that drafts for that amount were fraudulently obtained from him and without any reasonable or probable expectation on the part of the Insolvent that he would be able to discharge the same. His Mr. Jefferies said that he would shew them to him Lordship here read the clause of the act regarding debts fraudulently contracted. The Court he said could not allow this clause to slumber.) It was in to Jefferies office when Ardaseer stated to the power of harsh creditors to press their debtors this has been put an end to in England tion however as liberality of construction is to be extended to honest debtors, it is incumbent on the Court to take care that it shall not be the means of enabling fraudulent debtors to escape unpunished. By these means a fraudulent creditor might go to Jail for three or four days and come out white-washed A large door is open under the act to fraudulent debtors. Creditors not coming forward from numerous causes to oppose an Insolvent's discharge, the Court is naturally favorable to the debtor. The principle therefore is twofold in this country, and that to a nation of foreigners the Court should see the act was properly applied. Still more so where the Insolvent Nowrojee Furdoonjee interpreted any thing that is an English merchant opposed on grounds affecting his faith and integrity. When a charge therefore is made against an English merchant it is incumbent upon the Court to scrutinize the case particularly and every part of it. It will be seen that Insolvent's own statement is contradictory in itself in the most material point-he states that he was desirous of discharging hisold Brokers because they would not continue their advances. Iproceed to enquire whether the debt of Rs. 50,000 has been fraudulently contracted or contracted without reasonable expectation of being paid. The that to him it might appear that the Insolvent had Menesse asked him if he knew the contents; he this debt; but added that merchants with large Lordship here entered into a history of the Insolvent's mercantile career which is similar to that given in another portion of the Report. The Insolvent tells us that the last year was a losing year and so was the preceding one. He had incurred large debts to his previous Brokers. It is clear to my mind that about the end of last year, Mr. Jefferies was wishing tocharge his Brokers, accordingly two petty brokers came and as he says suggested to him that he should change his Brokers. Mr. Jefferies admits in his examination debts Mr. Jefferies was completely insolvent-He has ever been so.

He has never had a shilling of his own, and when I refer to the means with which he was to pay the same, it appears that these means were null. I am bound to hold that this debt was contracted without any reasonable or probable means of being paid. The only available sum coming to the Insolvent would be 2 or 300 Rs. Then he refers to his outstandings. But when I refer to his Schedule and find debtors to the amount of its. 28,000, many of them upwards of six years, I cannot see how they dispose of the cause at once, but another issue has been raised whether this debt has been frandulently obtained. I would willingly avoid this painfull enquiry, but I am bound to make the investigation for the sake of the creditors, and for the character of British merchants and the British name; the charge is that Mr. Jefferies at the time persuaded the Creditor that he had goods to a large amount in his godowns. The witnesses Nowrojee Furdonjee and Pestonjee Byramjee give evidence confirmatory to that effect. There is also another witness, who says the same-He was called by neither of the parties but by my self. I mean Damother-He stated that his business was flourishing and would soon rival that of Forbes and Co. He intended to increase the number of his constituents by visiting them personaally, in which case he would leave Ardaseer in charge of the firm; he also stated that he had about 75.000 Rupees worth of goods in his Godown of which there were 30, or 40,000 Rupees worth of cloves and these were to be given over to Ardascer as a secu-rity. There could be no doubt as to the fact of his having stated that he only owed his old Brokers a small amount and had no other debts-The Insolvent gave Ardaseer the draft of an agreement which he took home to consider; a few days afterwards Ardaseer went to Mr. Jefferies at his office accompanied by Damother and taking with him the agreement fairly copied out with a clause added that the goods in the Insolvents godowns were to be given into Ardaseer's custody, -as a security for all advance s-Mr. Jefferies disapproved of this alteration and tore up the agreement. Ardaseer and Damother went away. They returned the next day with Nowrojee Furdoonjee, when the Insolvent ex-pressed his regret at what had happened and said that he would agree to the clause. Upon this Ardaseer took home the agreement to get them copied; on the 29th of March Damother, Ardaseer and Manackjee weut to Mr. Jefferies, upon which occasion the agreement was signed-The Insolvent asked

he did-Mr. Jeffries then brought out another for an equal amount, which Ardaseer hesitated at signing-Nowrojee Furdonjee, who is a highly respectable witness both from his knowledge of the English tongue and his general intellect, states that the Insolvent would be quite safe as he would immediately put him in possession of goods worth Rupees 75,000-After disposing of these a large balance would remain in Ardaseer's favor. Ardaseer the next day. He procrastinated doing so-about three days afterwards Nowrojee Furdoonjee went the Insolvent that he had been cheated, as he had failed in putting him in possession of goods to the promised amount-He was much disappointed and wanted the drafts and the agreement returned-The Insolvent promised to return them-He said that he would employ another Broker and put an end to the transaction with Ardaseer-This conversation was subsequently repeated on two or three occasions-On the 29th of April, Damother accompanied Ardaseer to Mr. Jefferies' office-It is unavoidable that a bias should be in favor of one's own countryman, but I cannot punish in one case and exempt in another-I do not know how I could at any other time sit upon this Bench and pass Judgment upon any Hindoo who had committed a fraud upon an English merchant under similar circumstances -- Mr. Jefferies has declared all along that he acted in a straight forward, candid manner-Had he met with no opposition I should have believed him and at once discharged him. But when the enquiry was thrust upon me and I find the starting declaration in this Schedule, I enquired who was the Attorney that had drawn it up and if he ventured to make this statement. I am glad as it turned out that the Attorney could prove to me had he had the Insolvent's written instructions to that effect. Mr. Jefferies had also read over the rough draft of his Schedule two or three times. I have it now in my hands and he ap. pears to have read it very car efully and minutely, and corrected it all the way through with pencil marks. Had it been otherwise, I should have been obliged-to consider whether the Attorney's name should not have been struck off the Rolls for conduct unworthy of a gentleman, a member of an honorable and liberable profession. The learned Counsel for the opposition has attempted to show that Mr Jefferies is a creditor of Mr. Menesse. I dont think this is proved nor that he comes with an exorbitant partiality to give evidence in favor of Mr. Jefferies. He cerfainly had not given his evidence in some points in a straightforward manner, and has been guilty of several discrepancies-as for instances that he did not go overy day to Jefferies office; that he always went only about four or five days and only conducted Jefferies' French correspondence. Now we all know that he went every day and received a regular salary as a regular clerk. But no two men tell the same story the same way. We ail recollect the celebrated story of the Gospels being considered inaccurate by certain sceptics because they did not agree together in some minor points; has been quoted by commentators as a proof of their not being fabrications: for if they had agreed in all these minor: points, would have been made to correspond with each other. Mr. Jefferies attempts to set up as a defence that he did not peruse the agreement carefully and did not observe the clause in the agreement, saying that he was to give Ardaseer all the goods, merchandize and wares which were in his godowns as a security to the amount of 2 | 3rds value which he was to advance from time to time. It is ridiculous for him to come here and tell us that the very cause at which he was so indignant as to tear up the could be relied on. If I were to pause here, I could agreement and express his determination to employ no Brokers upon such terms was inserted the succeeding day without his knowledge. 1 will not believe this of any English Merchant who like Mr. Jefferies thoroughly understands English and has had the benefit of an Attorney's Office. His answers throughout have been abasing and shuffling; such as do him no credit and which Mr. Campbell his Counsel who has very ably defended him, in the exercise of a sound judgment has not attempted to substantiate. Indeed Mr. Jefferies in his anxiety to regain his liberty seems to have been perfectly reckless of what he said or did. In his Schedule he has levelled the most unqualified accusations against Ardaseer Byramjee. He has called him an unprincipled man, a swindler; and that his Insolvency has been entirely owing to his duplicity.

This from the evidence is utterly false. Instead of carrying conviction to my mind these declarations convey the very reverse and unfortunately for Mr. Jefferies force me to the conclusion that this debt has been fraudulently contracted and he must not be suffered to escape unpunished-The sentence therefore is, that with reference to all the debts in his Schedule excepting that of 50,000 Rs. due to Ardaseer Byramjee he be discharged ; but for that he is now remanded to Jail for the space of four months reckoning from the date of filing his Petition; at the end of that time he will be finally discharged.

The Court then upon the arrival of His Lordship the Chief Justice sat in Equity.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIE-TOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSCADDEN