



BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. Bombay, July 31st 1841.

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NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a *précis* of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
 The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
 No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

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

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

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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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THE BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 3.

Will be published in a few days.

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Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article, admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

AGRA UKHBAR, JULY 17.

AGRA.—We are concerned still to report the continuance of dry and hot weather, though with strong appearances of rain. Some heavy showers have fallen within a few miles of the station, particularly to the East and North, but none here; and all hopes are now fixed on the change of Moon, which takes place to-morrow.

A letter from Bareilly says, the weather here is dreadful—tatties every where, and the Khureef Crop in jeopardy. Indigo turning yellow, and Ryots pale, no rain till the new Moon expected; grain rising and hopes falling.

Letters we are glad to learn, are said to have been received from General Lumley stating, that the Furlough of the troops serving in the Kurnaul, and Meerut Divisions will be granted as usual during the remainder of the season, necessity for withholding it no longer existing.

Calcutta.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JULY 8.

Trade with Afghanistan.—During the last week, Mr. Torrens has furnished the local Press with a statement of the goods exported by way of Delhi across the north West Frontier to Cabul during the last three years. This document is strictly confined to the exports sent to that city, and does not comprise the goods sent to Biawulpore, Seinde, and the Punjab, the trade to which is reported to have increased in a similar ratio. The statement is as surprising as it is gratifying. It proves that the establishment of a vigorous Government in Afghanistan, and the introduction of security and confidence, have been followed by an increase of trade, beyond the most ardent expectations. In 1838-39, the total amount of exports did not exceed 7,51,698 Rs. or 75, 169£. In 1840-41, it rose to 43,18,169 Rs. or 431,816£. not far short of half a million sterling. The greatest increase is moreover visible in articles of British manufactures of which the quantity exported in the former years was four lakhs and a half of Rupees; and in the past year, no less than thirty two lakhs, being an increase of more than seven hundred per cent.

What new and splendid prospects does not this statement unfold to us. If the first year of peace and security, the increase of trade has been so unexpectedly great, to what extent may we not expect it to reach, when the continuance of confidence shall have opened new channels for commercial enterprise. The establishment of a British power to the west of the Indus will necessarily extend our influence to all the neighbouring countries, and by overawing the independent chieftains, procure such a general security for commerce throughout Central Asia, as has not been known for ages. It is impossible, therefore, to foresee to what length the demand for British manufactures may be carried in the almost boundless field which is thus opened to view. Considering the rapid growth of this trade, it would not be surprising if in a few years the consumption of British goods beyond the Indus should almost rival that of India itself. The large views which Lord William Bentinck was among the foremost to encourage, regarding the extension of our commercial relations to the countries of Central Asia, and for the accomplishment of which he made such strenuous efforts to

open the navigation of the Indus, seem now about to be realized. But we much question whether the mere opening of that river, without the establishment of a paramount British authority in the countries to the West of it, would ever have led to such results as those we now see, and to such prospects as may now be safely indulged in.

But what, may we ask, are the merchants of Bombay doing, when they allow the trade in British manufactures to pass through Calcutta, Delhi and the Punjab, instead of going through Bombay, up the Indus and across to Ghizni. It must be self evident that English manufactures sent from Calcutta to Delhi, from thence across the Punjab to Cabul, are necessarily loaded with such a charge for carriage as to double the price of the commodity. Now, if those goods could be sent from England direct to the mouth of the Indus at Kurachee, through the Bombay Houses of Agency, and transported from thence by water to Dera Ishmael Khan, or some more convenient point on the Indus, and from thence sent across the Suleman range, part to Ghizni and Cabul, and part to Candahar, the price of the articles on reaching the great marts of Afghanistan would be less by fifty per cent. than if the present circuitous, difficult and expensive route continues to be adopted. The reduction of the price to such an extent would necessarily lead to an increase of the import. Where so large and progressive a demand appears therefore to exist for articles of European manufacture, the most strenuous efforts should be made to open a communication direct from England to the estuary of the Indus; and as we have now the complete control of that river, to improve its navigation for the purposes of commerce, either by the encouragement of native craft, or by the introduction of Steamers.

THE CLIBBORN COMMISSION AGAIN.

—But, say the approvers of this extraordinary proceeding, do you intend to charge Government with having manifested a spirit of vindictiveness. To describe this proceeding as vindictive, would be to pronounce on the motives of those who are implicated in it, and this is contrary to editorial courtesy and natural justice. That the Supreme Government cannot have been actuated by any such feelings, is evident from its having only a remote interest in the question. But it is well known that the Bombay Government has been mixed up with these proceedings to such a degree that it was difficult to distinguish its feelings from those of a partizan. It is equally well known that the Ministry at home, have in the warmest and most unequivocal manner espoused the cause of their protégé, Lord Keane, whose successes were converted into an element of ministerial strength, and that the verdict of the Commission excited the strongest indignation in their circle, and produced a determination to visit its authors with the severest punishment, under the pretence of their having prematurely made it public. That the nature of the finding aggravated the sin of its unofficial disclosure, there can be little doubt. When therefore, two out of the three parties concerned in these proceedings, were committed to opinions, the reverse of those which the Commission had pronounced, its doom was certain. We do not say that the punishment was vindictive; but it wore so entirely the appearance of vindictiveness, and was so sure to be thus construed by nine-tenths of the community, that we think a regard for its own dignity might have induced Government to pause before a measure so totally repugnant to all precedent, was adopted. Governments, like individuals, should equally adopt the divine precept of abstaining from all appearance of evil. Every military object would have been fully answered by following the established practice, and disallowing the finding, with a reprimand to the members of the Commission. Far more beneficial would it have been for the general interests of the service even to have admitted—though that was not necessary—that Lord Keane and Major Clibborn, like all commanders in all ages, had committed military blunders, than to have vindicated their characters by a procedure which so deeply affects the independence of Courts of Enquiry.

But upon what principal does the Hurkaru pronounce on the motives of General Brookes, and inflict on him the charge of resolute malignity? Is it not possible that the evidence which was pointed out to him most demonstrably, may have appeared in a different light to his mind? It is absolutely impossible that he may have been actuated by conscientious motives, and that the pertinacity which is complained of, may have been the consistency of resolute integrity, not the dictate of resolute malignity? If we are to touch the delicate question of motives, is there not more reason, on the very face of things, to believe that Government was actuated by vindictiveness, than that General Brookes was influenced by malignity?

QUEDAH AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

It is true the Supreme Government did not immediately return the Treaty for nally executed, but it is equally true that permission to send an Agent to reside at Penang was accepted, subject to conditions of alliance and protection, that Mr. Light assured the king not only previous to the transmission of the Treaty, but subsequent to the occupation of Penang, that while the English remained in this Island, they would assist him if distressed by invasion—that on taking possession of Penang, Mr. Light led the King to believe that before the expiration of a year, the Treaty which had been sent to the Governor General would be returned to the King with the seal of the King of England affixed, that the reply of the Governor General to the King of Quedah's letter was couched in such terms as led the King to believe that the Governor General had already taken measures to secure Quedah against any attack from seaward. It is also true, that while the King of Quedah confided in the assurances of Mr. Light and the Governor General, the Island of Penang was formally taken possession of by Mr. Light for the East India Company. It is certain that the King never had the remotest intention of giving Penang on other conditions, that he had spurned the idea of selling a part of his country, and that he looked upon the occupation of Penang as a ratifi-

cation of the defensive and protective alliance for which he had ceded the Island. It admits of irrefragable proof that Mr. Light, at the moment he planted the British flag on Penang, was perfectly aware of the impressions under which the King was acting, and that the Supreme Government knew that Mr. Light encouraged those convictions. In contradiction of the assertion promulgated by you on the authority of certain documents furnished by Government, that the refusal of political aid to the King of Quedah preceded the occupation of Penang. I assert and can prove that the Records of the Straits Government up to the year 1824, contained ample documentary evidence that, as stated in the Preface to the Report of the Trial of Tuanku Mahomed Saad, "a year and a half after Mr. Light had taken possession of Penang, which, as he informed the Governor General, was ceded principally and almost solely as the price of protection from Siamese invasion, after the Governor General in his letter to the King of Quedah, accepting the cession, had expressly said that a ship of war had been ordered to protect the coast of Quedah, the Supreme Government for the first time positively decided against affording that protection."*

Penang was taken possession of for the East India Company on the 12th August 1786, it was not until January 1788 that the Supreme Government communicated to Mr. Light their final determination not to aid the King of Quedah against the Siamese. This determination Mr. Light did not dare convey to the King of Quedah in the positive terms of his instructions. On the contrary, he had recourse to evasion and deceit, with the knowledge, and at least implied sanction of the Supreme Government. In June, 1788, Mr. Light was still endeavouring to negotiate a settlement of the King of Quedah's political claims. He informs the Governor General, "I made an offer to the King of 10,000 dollars per annum for 8 years, or 4,000 dollars per annum for so long a period as the Honourable Company should continue in possession of this island. To these offers I have received no answer. I have endeavoured to soothe His Majesty into compliance with the offers of your Lordship, and have hinted that although the Company did not wish to make alliances which might occasion disputes with powers they were at peace with, they had not positively forbid my assisting him, if really distressed." For another year he used every persuasion to induce the King to accept of an annual rent for Penang instead of protection. The negotiations which took place at this period, shew clearly that money was entirely a secondary object with the King. Instead of closing with Mr. Light's offers, "he said he did not relish the idea of selling the island, and endeavoured by his letters and messengers to draw a full promise, that the East India Company would assist him with arms and men in case an attack from the Siamese should render it necessary."† Mr. Light could not bring himself peremptorily to inform the King that the British Government had resolved to withdraw from the engagements under which the new settlement had been acquired. He shrank from the disgrace which such a declaration would entail upon himself and his Government, and felt that he could have no just ground to oppose the demand which he anticipated the King would make for restitution of the island that he might offer it to the Dutch, Danes or French. There was no middle course between perfidy and force. He must either tell the King plainly, that whatever were the conditions on which he gave Penang, the East India Company were now in possession and would keep the island by force or deceive the King, and use all his art to make him enter into a treaty merely pecuniary in its terms. Mr. Light, instead of informing the King that the East India Company could not retain the island on condition of defending him from Siamese invasion, steered a course which cannot be better described than in his own words. "This (the endeavour of the King to draw out a formal promise of assistance) I evaded by telling him no Treaty which was likely to occasion a dispute between the Honourable Company and the Siamese, could be made without the approbation of the King of Great Britain, at present; as there was no reason for his entering into war with the Siamese, he had nothing to fear; the Siamese and all other country powers would consider the English as his friend, and for that reason would not disturb him unless provoked thereto by his bad policy."‡ From the information I have received, I am pretty well satisfied of the King having wrote to Malacca and Batavia to try if the Dutch would give him better terms, and last year, I hear he wrote to Pondicherry to try if the French would undertake to defend his country."§

This letter was written in July 1789. Two years before in May 1787, Mr. Light had pressed the Supreme Government to authorize him at once to declare Quedah under British protection. There is a necessity said he for coming to some terms with the King of Quedah while the fears of the Siamese and Burmahs are upon him; and I have reason to believe nothing will be acceptable without Government promising the King protection "The Danes, the Dutch, and the French have solicited permission to have only a house in Quedah; either of them will promise much, and should the King consider himself aggrieved or disappointed by the English, he may in despair, seek for other alliance."¶ Now, it may be true, that in the month of January 1788, the Supreme Government ordered Mr. Light to avoid any acts or promises which might be construed into an obligation to defend the King of Quedah. But why did they not direct Mr. Light to inform the King that the promises of protection by which the island was obtained, and which were expressly sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the continued assurances of Mr. Light after he was settled at Penang as Superintendent, that political assistance against the Siamese would be afforded, must be considered as retracted? Could this strange omission in their instructions have arisen from a fear that the King would seek and obtain better terms, and more manly and positive demonstrations of sincerity of intentions, from the Danes, Dutch or French? Can it be that the Supreme Government were willing that Quedah, in Mr. Light's language should be "destroyed" and "extirpated" by the Siamese as Patani had been for the same cause, and the English yet retain Penang which had been granted solely to avert that awful doom? Was it that a British Government while it had come to the cold blooded resolution of seeing the chiefs and people of Quedah trampled to death in thousands by elephants, and utterly exterminated, yet wished to prevent the King taking the means open to him of

saving himself and his country from the horrors of a Siamese invasion, wished to keep the only part of his dominions which Mr. Light assured them could have readily purchased, protection from other European powers; and all still encourage him to think that in his hour of need their aid would be extended to save him? Alas for England that the East India Company had ever coveted Penang! Alas for Quedah that she had ever trusted the words of Englishmen!

Well might Mr. Light tell the Supreme Government in reply to their letter, that if the Siamese were permitted "to destroy Quedah, the English name would suffer disgrace in tamely suffering the King of Quedah to be cut off!"

This page of British history will long awaken the most humiliating feelings in the breast of every Englishman. There is a heartless and cold blooded policy marked on every line. The spirit of covetousness working out its ends apart, all sense of justice put aside, promises made never to be fulfilled; a nation sacrificed at the shrine of English greed, and the most perfidious and deceitful measures taken to prevent its King availing himself of the means of salvation within his reach.

I now leave it to your own candour to declare, whether "the statements put forth by Tuanku Mahomed Saad's Council," or those which you have been made the instrument of propagating, are more consistent, not with the evidence adduced on the trial, but with "the official reports on which the conduct of Government has been based." Unless Government will place the whole of the records of Fort William and Fort Cornwallis bearing on the case, and on which their conduct ought to have been based, into your hands, it is hardly fair to call upon you to contradict statements emanating from those who were in possession of authenticated copies of every document mentioned in the statement published by you for Government, (save the late reports of the Straits authorities which cannot affect the general question in any degree) and of many others which it has not been thought necessary or convenient that you should see. I leave it to your sense of justice to say, whether it is fair and allowable for men to withhold documents which, as exhibits in a Court, they knew would reveal damning evidence against themselves, and afterwards to impose upon the world for a full and bona fide statement of the evidence afforded by the records of Government, what upon examination proves to be as partial and distorted an exposition of facts as ever disgraced a Chinese official despatch. The deliberate assertion that the East India Company had formally and decisively refused all political aid to the King of Quedah before they took possession of Penang, and that he ceded this island solely for a money consideration, is even less characterised by an unscrupulous disregard of facts than the subsequent portion of the statement.

The very next sentence exhibits a minute but characteristic specimen of that tendency to pervert the truth which is throughout apparent. To prove that Quedah was tributary to Siam, a letter of Captain Glass is quoted, and the attention of the reader emphatically called to the word "tributary," which was evidently a slip of the pen and is immediately corrected by Capt. Glass, and explained to mean no more than the transmission of the bunga mas. The disputes between Capt. Light and the King of Quedah for some years subsequent to the occupation of Penang are attributed to the King's "pressing" for payment of the money consideration for which he had ceded the Island. But it is curious, though I must suppose unknown to you, that that the very letter of Mr. Light quoted to shew the loan of opium (for it was a loan) shews that it was not for money that the King was "pressing," but for a confirmation by Lord Cornwallis of the promises of protection by which he was inveigled into making over the island.

The next paragraph contains what is put forth as the deliberate opinion of the Supreme Government in 1810, that "Quedah had from time immemorial acquiesced in the paramount authority of Siam." Now will it be credited, that this is actually the first clause of a sentence in a despatch from the Penang Government to Fort William, the concluding portion of which completely nullifies the impression which is sought to be propagated in the defence as to the degree of dependency of Quedah on Siam. The whole sentence is as follows, on the authority of generally received tradition it is admitted by the best informed, that Quedah has from time immemorial acquiesced in the paramount authority of Siam, and as a token of vassalage had triennially sent to the King of that Country the present of the bunga mas or golden flower, notwithstanding which, such tribute was received and given more as an assurance of continued friendship than as an acknowledged (or till now claimed) right of feudal military service." This report of the Straits Government in 1810 agrees with what Mr. Light had reported in 1786, and how consistently the King of Quedah could be treated as a sovereign Prince on Mr. Light's report, and as a subject of Siam on this report, it must be left to the authors of this defence to explain.

I pass over as comparatively unimportant the reference to the subjugation of Perak.

In the next paragraph it is stated, that in ceding Penang the Rajah "made a gift of what was but of little or no value to himself."

It will be seen on reference to the letter of the Rajah to the Governor General, that he estimated the annual value of the monopolies, of which an occupation of Penang would deprive him at Spanish Dollars 30,000. This was probably an over estimate, but it is certain that by the cession of this island, the King of Quedah lost an annual revenue derived from trade of 20,000 Dollars. Even within a year after our occupation of the island, the Quedah people became discontented from the abstraction of their trade. "This feeling," Capt. Glass informed the Government, and the evasive answers Mr. Light has been obliged to give them to many requisitions, has impressed them with the idea, that they have been deceived, &c. Four European nations coveted Penang, and had the King not placed too much reliance on English power and good faith, he might have remained sovereign of Quedah to this day under the protection of the Dutch, the Danes, or the French.

I shall, by the next opportunity, transmit some further observations on the statement which appeared in your columns. There is one portion of that defence however to which I would now draw your attention. It is the denial of the atrocities of the Siamese invasions and government of the conquered Malayan countries. Major Low's published works refute the assertions which he now makes regarding the mildness and benevolence of the Siamese. I refer you for correct views of Siamese government and Siamese invasions to Major Low's Dissertation on the soil and Agriculture of Penang and Province Wellesly, and to an article contributed by him to the Transaction of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta "on the Government of Siam," to the Reports of Captain Light, Captain Glass, Captain Scott and other early settlers at Penang to the Supreme Government, to the works of La Loubere, Hamilton, Forrest, Crawford, Raffles, Symes, &c. to the recent compilations of Captain Begbie and Lieutenant Newbold, and to various authentic narratives which have from time to time appeared in the Journals of the Straits. I shall content myself for the present with citing the opinion of Mr. Crawford, which you will find at page 347 of the account of his embassy to Siam.

"The same spirit of forbearance, however, is by no means observed towards the public enemy, and their wars are conducted with odious ferocity. Prisoners of rank are commonly decapitated, and those of the lower orders condemned to perpetual slavery and labour in chains. The peasantry of an invaded country, armed or unarmed, men, women, and children, are indiscriminately carried off into captivity, and the

seizure of these unfortunate persons appears to be the principal object of the periodical incursions which are made into an enemy's territory."

Yours, &c.

Penang, 4th May, 1841.

J. R. L.

Madras.

HERALD, JULY 21.

The lately received mail has brought out the following copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Indian Government, on the subject of further separating itself from the unholy connexion with the idolatry and superstition of this heathen land, which, to the disgrace of the British name, has so long and so improperly existed. The document is a clear, and on the whole a satisfactory one, and we shall be rejoiced if its instructions be honestly and without delay carried out. We do not approve however of the clause in the 3d para. which requires "marks of respect" to be paid to heathen princes at their places, on the occasion of their going forth and returning from the celebration of idol worship, nor do we admire the concluding sentence of the despatch, which to say the least of it, is superfluous. As it respects the palace compliments, we think they had much better be omitted, for however the royal individuals themselves to whom these honours are to be paid may be able to distinguish between things that differ, as much can scarcely be expected from the common people,—the great bulk of the community. They will never be persuaded that the government which obliges its servants to shew "marks of respect" to their titled countrymen on going or returning from the worship of their idol deities, can be otherwise than favourably disposed towards those dughill gods itself. A professedly Christian government should not only avoid evil but be careful also to shun its appearance. With regard to the Courts instructions being (as expressed in the concluding para.) "carried into effect in such a manner as to assure the natives that our [the Court's] Government will never fail to protect them in the exercise of their feelings," all we have to say is, that we really think this might as well have been left out of the despatch altogether. The local authorities certainly needed no such advice as their honourable masters have given them. Their sin has assuredly not been, that they were backward to protect the idolaters of India "in the exercise of their privileges,"—or that they were slow to manifest "a liberal regard for their feelings."

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 17th May 1841;—for.

COPY of a DESPATCH, dated the 31st day of March 1841, from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor General of India in Council on the subject of further separating the Government of India from all connexion with the Idolatry and Superstition of their Hindoo and Mahomedan Subjects.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed 18th May 1841.

Legislative Department, No. 11 of 1841.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

Religious Ceremonies of the Natives.

Para. 1. In our despatch under date the 3d of March in the Revenue Department (No. 2 of 1841) we expressed our satisfaction at the progress made, under the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, for effecting a final and complete separation of Government from all share in the management of the affairs of native temples; and we observed that the same principles were equally applicable to the presidency of Madras, and desired that they might be acted upon at that presidency accordingly.

2. We now advert to the attendance of troops or of military bands at native festivals or ceremonies, and to the firing of salutes on occasions of that nature, which practices, though not expressly mentioned in that despatch, are to be dealt with so as to promote the same object, viz. that of separating the Government and its officers as far as possible from all connexion with the ceremonies of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions.

3. With that view, we refer you to our instructions conveyed in the political despatch to Bombay, under date 3d March 1841 (No. 3.) para. 9 in which we desired, with respect to certain festivals greatly respected by his Highness the Guicowar, "that the attendance of British functionaries or troops at the processions themselves, or on the spot when any of the religious ceremonies are performed, shall not be resumed; but that the attendance shall be given and the marks of respect paid to his Highness at his palace on the occasion of his going forth and returning." Our wish is that this rule should be made general and accordingly applied to all occasions upon which it has been usual to appoint escorts to natives of rank, on their way to places of religious worship.

4. We further desire that no troops or military bands of music be called out, and no salutes fired, in honour of the festivals themselves.

5. With respect to the decoration of idols and images, or the presentation of offerings to them, these are practices in which no one in his capacity of an officer of our Government, can with propriety be required to take part: they are practices which obviously belong to those only by whom the religious ceremonies are celebrated; and if they have not already been every where discontinued, in the case of our own functionaries, they must be entirely put an end to.

6. In conclusion, we need scarcely impress upon you the importance of your carrying these instructions into effect in such a manner as to assure the natives that our Government will never fail to protect them in the exercise of their privileges, and to manifest a liberal regard for their feelings.

We are, &c.

(Sd) W. B. Bayley.
G. Lyall.
W. Astell.
W. S. Clarke.
J. W. Hogg.
J. Bryant.
R. Jenkins.

(Sd.) W. H. Sykes.
H. Willock.
F. Warren.
J. Shepherd.
J. L. Lushington.
A. Galloway.

London, 31st March 1841.

U. S. GAZETTE.

"Field Division Order, Camp Suttegherry,

20th June, 1841.

In consequence of the uncertain appearance of the Weather, the Detachment of H. M.'s 4th Regiment is at liberty to precede the remainder of the Field Detachments in its march to Belgium at the discretion of the Officer commanding it.

Major Johnson begs that Captain Otter will himself accept, and convey to those under his command, his best thanks for the excellent discipline that has been maintained in his Detachment, not one single complaint have been brought to his notice, either by Villagers or others, nor has he observed a single instance of intoxication among them.

D. O. by Major Johnson,—Camp Mahriall, 23d June, 1841.

1st.—The Field Detachment being about to join Division Head Quarters, Major J. requests that Captain Halpin and Burgoyne will intimate to all under their respective command, that he has observed with much gratification the willing and cheerful manner in which they have performed every duty that has fallen to them and also their very orderly and good conduct whilst under his command.

2d.—The steadiness and zeal of Mr. Sub-Conductor Ward, he has particularly noticed, and Mr. Fairless* has also conducted the duties of his Department much to his satisfaction.

3d.—To Surgeon Pollock and the Medical Department his best thanks are rendered for the very efficient manner in

* We beg to correct this—the name of the conductor is *Lawless* not *Fairless*—Ed. Bom. Gaz.

* Preface to the Reports, p. 4.

† Letter from Mr. Light to the Supreme Government dated July 1789, Anderson's considerations, p. 71.

which their duties have been performed during a period of more than ordinary sickness.

SPECTATOR, JULY 12.

The following arrival and departures have taken place since our last.

19th, Arrived Barque Wanderer, Captain Ambrose M. Owen from Halifax, Nova Scotia 24th February, and Port Louis 2d July.

We have been informed of a curious instance of the destruction of snakes which has lately been effected by offering a small reward of one anna for each, by the Government of Pondicherry; in the course of a short time no less than seven hundred of these venomous reptiles were brought in, thus to a sensible extent thinning their numbers in the compounds of the inhabitants and their immediate neighbourhood.

CYLON.

OBSERVER, July 13.

General Court Martial.—The General Court Martial now sitting on the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson C. R. R., is composed as follows:—

Colonel Power C. B. K. H.—R. A.

Colonel Campbell K. H. 95th.

Lieut-Colonel Fraser D. Q. M. G.

Lieut-Colonel Dixon R. K.

Major Walter 95th.

Major Thompson R. E.

Major Griffith 90th L. I.

Captain Saunders 95th.

Captain Gregory R. E.

Captain Alcock 95th.

Captain Stokes R. A.

Captain Kaye R. A.

Captain Mann 90th.

Captain Fische, 95th.

Judge Advocate, J. J. Staples Esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate. Legal Adviser of the Prisoner S. Hanna Esq. Advocate.

Conducting the Prosecution Lieut-Colonel Charlton D. A. G. in the absence of Lt. Major Suckling 90th L. I. taken ill.

Weather in the Interior.—Private letters from the Interior mention that the Rain continues almost incessant, which is favourable to the coming coffee crop.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Sholapur.—The report from this Collectorate is brought up to the 8th instant, and mentions that during the week preceding that date, there was slight rain in some parts of it, and none at all in others; and that sowing was either completed or in progress in all the Talookas, excepting Marha, where the operation was suspended for want of rain.

Poonah.—The accounts from this Zillah are for the week ending the 17th instant, and intimate that rain continued to fall during that period in all the Purgunnahs, excepting Indapoor, and Bhemthurry, and Poorundhur, where the continued drought was the cause of anxiety to the cultivators; every where else the crops were thriving, and the accounts of the Baghayut cultivation gratifying.

Gandesh.—No rain of any consequence fell in this province during the week ending the 10th instant, and the want of it was beginning to be much felt.

Ahmedabad.—The accounts from the districts of this Zillah are for the week ending the 10th instant, during which no rain fell any where excepting in the Dholka Purgunnah: it is added, however, that the rain set in favorably on the 14th about the Hoozoor station, and that it had all the appearance of being general.

Kaira.—Rain fell in this Collectorate without intermission from the 13th to the 15th instant, and there was reason to hope when the report was dispatched, that it would continue to fall: the fall however was not sufficiently and heavy for the rice crops, though every other description of cultivation was thriving, cultivation had extended to 2,23,537 beegas during the week reported on.

Tannah.—The state of the weather was extremely favorable in all the Talookas of this portion of the Concan, saving Bassein, Mahim, and Sunjan, where the crops growing on the high grounds were said to be suffering for want of rain.

Ratnagerry.—The report from this quarter is for the week ending the 12th instant, during which the fall though scanty, was sufficiently and general; transplantation was in progress every where, the Mauritius and country sugar canes continued to thrive; and the prices of grain were lower than what prevailed during the corresponding week last year.



CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I remember a certain day, (the date of which I cannot well remember) a paper for collection going the round of those who were able to contribute as much as they pleased for the erection of a Cadjan Pandal in front of the Trinity Chapel at Sonapore, the object of which was to preserve the congregation from being nicely drenched in the rain: the collection I presume was made—how much was gained I will not take upon myself to mention, but the shed was raised; it remained so for a few weeks, and suddenly thro'

the order of some of our authorities, it was pulled down, and the expense incurred was a total loss.

The reasons assigned for this, that accidents might occur, of a conflagration, and nothing more!!! If this was the case, why not abolish the system now in practice, where there are numerous huts with Cadjans thatched near the Marine lines and inwards? for these are more apt to catch fire than that attached to the Chapel. It is expected that another collection must be made, to supply in its place—tiles, and is likely after the termination of the moonsoon to be razed again. This I give for the benefit of the public.

If you think this worthy of your columns, you will greatly oblige,

A CONTRIBUTOR.

20th July.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th—Brig Six, W. E. Kerkus, master, from London 4th March, and Madeira 14th April—Passengers—Messrs. J. DeSilva and J. Williams. July 28th—Barque Portland, J. Stulker, master, from Sydney 3d May, and Batavia 25th June. Do. do.—Ship Formosa, A. Adam, master, from Sydney 3d May.—Passengers—Mrs. Adam and European servant.

DEPARTURE.

July 22d—Ship Monarch, James Booth, master, to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: No., Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Shannon, Tory, St. Lawrence, Britons' Queen, Lady East, Argill, Euxine, Guisachan, Lady Feversham, Ritchie, Windsor Castle, Galedonia, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Lady Grant, Parkfield, Bomarjee Hormusjee, Wellington, George the 4th, Luconia, Malton, Asiatie, Catherine, Balfour, Chandahar, Sophia, Osceola, Bolivar, Ardaseer, Hindoostan, Morley, Baboo, Girassan, James & Thomas, Glesing, Quentin Leitch, Bangalore, Sir Cha. Malcolm, Heroulean.

H. M.'s Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palmarus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardua and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castles, Ransoon, Petambor Savay, Fanny, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze, Cardree, Dowlat Pursaud, Sephina Julia, Fazal Currim, Cornwallis, Futtay Rahimon. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1841.

To Correspondents.

"A WELL WISHER" has our thanks for his good wishes. AN IMPARTIAL ENGLISHMAN in our next.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 31, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 17th, Madras to the 22nd and Agra to the 17th instant,—they contain little of importance. The Calcutta journals arrived in such a wet state that some parts are scarcely legible.

"A Daily paper, and in Bombay,—pshaw, it will never succeed"—we have often heard exclaimed by not a few, ere the BOMBAY GAZETTE assumed its present form. Time and experience have proved the fallacy of such a groundless apprehension. A month has transpired since we have increased the number

of our issues, and we are happy to be able to say it has had the effect of augmenting our subscription list to an extent which has entirely freed us from those fretful forebodings with which we entered the field of our redoubled labors. Labor is sweet to the laboring man, when duly appreciated; and we rejoice to find that we labor not in vain. The only criterion we have of judging of the public estimation towards us, is our "subscription list," and a reference to it has fully satisfied us that a daily paper was long a desideratum, for the introduction of which enterprize alone was wanting. This has been supplied by the spirited proprietor of this Journal, and it is to be hoped that we shall continue to enjoy public patronage proportionate to our exertions. We tender our very best thanks to our Subscribers from first to last, and to our Correspondents, in general.

In the rates of fare for conveyances, buggies, &c., published in a supplement to the Government Gazette, there are several anomalous charges which we are at a loss to reconcile, unless some errors have crept into the list in the course of printing. The fare for a buggy and horse from the Fort to Great and Little Colabah is the same, although there is a great difference as regards the distance of the two places. The charge to Colabah (great) is eight annas, but the back fare is one Rupee, making the charge of one rupee and a half for going to Colabah and back to the Fort, while to Malabar Point or Parell and back, nearly double the distance, no greater charge is made!

We know not the person who was appointed to draw up the list of fares, but certain are we, the public will gain but little benefit from the present regulation of the fares, as in most cases the public paid less before the regulations were in force.

The fines to be inflicted upon Buggywalls and Hamauls, for non-compliance with the Government regulations, we expect will not be enforced; because our wise legislators here appear to have committed the same error in their regulations that was committed in the last act for regulating Hackney carriages in London, introduced in consequence of Alderman Wood's Bill. We mean the power that is given to the Magistrates of inflicting a penalty, without explicitly stating by whom it is to be paid, by the servant who drives, or the master who owns the vehicle. The magistrates in London cannot enforce the payment of the fine, and we suppose it would be equally illegal on the part of the Magistrates here to enforce the penalty until the regulations are made more explicit, as to the party who is to pay the amount of the fine.

The rates of hire, and the number of Hamauls for each palankeen, are neither clear nor proportionate. There can be but little doubt of the authorities soon finding it necessary to amend act IV of 1841, and probably to amend the amendment, unless more care is used in reframing the Regulations.

Two of our Madras Cotemporaries, the Spectator and the Athenæum, have, of late, been engaged in a squabble relative to the report of the trial of Captain Smith of a Regiment of Cavalry of that Presidency. The former assumes that only one copy of the document in question had been sent to the Presidency from the Station where it took place, and that to himself. The latter, who appears to have come by a copy also, the day after that on which the Spectator received his, stands his ground with a firmness that is fully indicative of the high sense of propriety which he possesses, and which has urged him to the length to which he has been tauntingly drawn by his overzealous brother, who, we are sorry to say, has proved himself devoid of that good sense for which we have given the Athenæum credit. The affair stands thus: The Spectator received a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, and, it would appear that the individual who furnished it, gave him to understand at the same time that it was the only copy sent abroad. Now this might have been the case so far as this identical individual was concerned, and it was not therefore a sufficient warranty for the Spectator to assert that it was the only one that did reach the Presidency: it would not have been a matter of surprize if every paper in Madras received each a copy of the report from different Gentlemen, and would the Spectator in that case have challenged every one of his Cotemporaries

to pick a bone with him, as in this case he did, because the Athenæum, although late in the day, got a copy and published it as a Document transmitted to him, from a correspondent, and as being in his possession? The Spectator takes upon himself to doubt the fact, and charges his brother with having pilfered from his columns without acknowledging the source whence he derived his information. The Athenæum launches out a well merited retort in his defence, intermixed with several counter charges—then follows a tirade of abuse from both parties, and while they are casting mud at each other, a correspondent, in the shape of a Dialogue, suggests the propriety of the Athenæum shewing to a confidential friend whom the Spectator should send for the purpose, the manuscript report, to prove that he practiced no deception—he consents,—and what is the result?—the Spectator is silent. Thus the Athenæum has given his brother “the knock-down-blow” and proved himself “the better man.” We congratulate him on the occasion.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1841. Surgeon A. Graham is appointed to the medical charge of the Byculla central schools. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1841. Mr. W. Escombe is appointed to act as senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the presidency, during the absence of Mr. LeGeyt on special duty at Dhavur. Mr. A. Spens, to act as stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased under the provision of Act No. XIV of 1835, to appoint lieutenant J. L. P. Hoare of the 15th regiment N. I. an assistant magistrate in the Candlish collectorate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1841. Surgeon A. Graham is appointed surgeon to the ghol of Bombay and the house of Correction.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1841. Mr. James McLean, to be unconvicted assistant to the collector of customs, Bombay, in succession to Mr. W. Wilson. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 888 of 1841. Notice is hereby given, that the following Sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Government of India in Calcutta, at Thirty days sight, will be disposed of on Friday the 6th of August next, by public sale, at the General Treasury, at one o'clock P. M. viz. 25 Sets of Bills of Co's Rs. 1,000 each Co's Rs. 25,000 10 " " " " 2,000 each " 20,000 10 " " " " 3,000 each " 30,000 20 " " " " 5,000 each " 1,00,000 10 " " " " 10,000 each " 1,00,000 5 " " " " 20,000 each " 1,00,000 5 " " " " 25,000 each " 1,25,000 Co's Rs 5,00,000

The Bills are to be paid for at the General Treasury on or before Monday the 9th Proximo, and such as may remain unappropriated in consequence of the nonpayment of the purchase money, on the close of the Treasury on that day, will be resold on the Saturday following, at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantage that may result from such resale, and be required to make good to Government any loss sustained thereby. The Sub Treasurer will, as usual, grant a Certificate for the sum of money paid into the General Treasury on account of each set of Bills purchased at this sale, or he will consolidate the amount of two or more Sets of Bills in one Certificate, at the option of the purchaser, provided the Sets of Bills to be so consolidated have been all bought at one and the same rate of exchange. On the above-mentioned Treasury Certificates being presented at the Accountant General's office, the Bills in question will be prepared as soon as after as possible, and will be delivered to the parties entitled to them, on their passing a receipt for the same on the back of the Treasury Certificate. R. T. WEBB, Dupy. Acct. Genl. in Charge. Bombay Castle, Acct. Genl's Office, 28th July 1841.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1841. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Statement of the revised rates of Duties levied on all merchandise in transit on the Indus, Garrah and Sutlej Rivers, within the territories of the Sheikhs, and of the Nawab Bahawal Khan. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt. Statement of the rates of duty levied by the Sheikhs Government on the Sutlej and Indus Rivers. Grain, Wood, and Lime-stone, duty according to the measurement of boats as follows. Duty on a boat not exceeding 253 maunds measurement, proceeding from the foot of the Hills, Roopur or Loodiana to Mithenkote Rojhan, or from Bahjan Mithenkote to Loodiana, Roopur, or the foot of the Hills. Rs 50 viz. From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepore, or back. 20 From Ferozepore to Bahawalpor, or back. 15 From Bahawalpor to Mithenkote Rojhan, or back. 81 The whole voyage up or down. 50 On a boat above 253 maunds but not exceeding 500 maunds measurement proceeding &c. &c. 100 viz. From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepore, or back. 40 From Ferozepore to Bahawalpor or back. 30 From Bahawalpor to Mithenkote Rojhan, or back. 45 The whole voyage up or down. 150 On a boat above 500 maunds &c. &c. 150 viz. From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepore, or back. 60 From Ferozepore to Bahawalpor, or back. 45 From Bahawalpor to Mithenkote Rojhan, or back. 45 The whole voyage up or down. 150 Boats to be classed 1, 2 or 3, and the same to be written on the boat, and every boat to be registered. Statement of the rates of duty levied by the Bahawalpor Government on the Sutlej and Indus Rivers. Grain, Wood and Lime-stone, duty free. All other commodities to pay duty according to the measurement of boats as follows. Duty on a boat not exceeding 250 maunds, from Rojhan Mithenkote to Loodiana, Roopur, or the foot of the Hills, or from the foot of the Hills, Roopur or Loodiana to Rojhan Mithenkote. Rs. 10 Above 250 maunds and not exceeding 500 maunds. 20 Above 500 maunds. 40 (Signed) GEORGE CLERK, Agent to the Governor General. (True copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1841. No 93 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dispense with the services of Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Cunningham, which are no longer required. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1841. No. 457 of 1841.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commission are assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their names, as follows. Medical Establishment.

Table with columns: Name, Date of Rank. 1. Edward John Parker Pridham, 2nd Feb. 1841. 2. John Sproule, M. D. do. do. 3. William Rowie, M. D. 10th do. 4. Thomas Adolphus Boyngson M. D. 2nd March do. 5. George Feddes Forbush M. D. 9th do. do. 6. James Ebenezer Batho. 7th do. do. 7. Francis Manisty do. do. do. 8. George Mathieson Ogilvie, M. D. 6th do. do. 9. William Colburn do. do. do. 10. John James Faithfull 11th do. do. 11. William Lochiel Cameron 12th do. do. 12. James Lindsay Lowry, M. D. 18th do. do. 13. Thomas Cannan do. do. do. 14. Humphrey Hudson do. do. do.

No. 458 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dispense with the services of Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Cunningham, which are no longer required.

No. 459 of 1841.—Brevet Captain C. Threshie, is appointed to act as a Deputy Assistant Commissary General in the Commissariat, vice Captain Harley, absent on sick certificate. Bombay Castle, 26th July 1841. No. 460 of 1841.—The following Native promotion is made. Corps of store Lassars. Date of Rank. 1st John Shakti Pathak to be Syrang } 19th June 1841. to complete the establishment. } Bombay Castle, 27th July 1841.

No. 461 of 1841.—Captain T. Donnelly, Assistant Adjutant General Seinde Force, is allowed to proceed to Sen, with leave of absence, for one year for the benefit of his health. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. (Signed) M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd July 1841. The following officer has leave of absence. Staff.—Brevet Captain E. P. DellHoste, Assistant Quarter Master General, Seinde Force, from 1st July to 1st August, in extension on medical certificate to remain on the coast. Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd July 1841. Assistant Surgeon R. Colburn is appointed to the medical charge of the European details quartered on Butchers Island, and will proceed to join with the least practicable delay.

Lieutenant T. R. Morse and Ensign G. Herne of the 1st European Regiment, are directed to join and do duty with the Infantry Recruits arrived per ships Quirin Leitch and Glenelg. Head Quarters, Poona, 24th July 1841. At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on Thursday the 8th day of July 1841, and of which Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith of the Regiment of Artillery, is President, Commander A. H. Nott, of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, was tried on the following charges, viz. Charges preferred by Captain Robert Oliver, Navy Superintendent of the Indian Navy, against Commander A. H. Nott of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris.

1st Charge.—For tyranny and oppression, in the following instance. In having on the 7th of May 1841, caused Benjamin Simmons, James Blair, and Alexander Brown, Seamen of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, to be drummed out of the Sesostris, and to be accompanied from one vessel to the other by the Drummer of the Hastings playing the "Rogues march" in consequence of which treatment Benjamin Simmons jumped from on board the Boat conveying him and the others to the Hastings.

2nd Charge.—For disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, in the following instances. 1st Instance.—In not inserting in the Log book of the Sesostris, the circumstances contained in the 1st charge. 2nd Instance.—In not reporting the same circumstances in the usual return of Punishments of the aforesaid Ship sent to the Superintendent. (Signed) ROBERT OLIVER, Captain R. N. Supdt. I. N. Superintendent of the Office Bombay, 23rd June 1841.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters, Poona, 30th June 1841. By order of his Excy. the Commr. in chief. (Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision. Finding and sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has alleged in his defence, are of opinion as follows: With respect to the first charge that the Prisoner Commander A. H. Nott, did cause Benjamin Simmons, James Blair, and Alexander Brown, seamen of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, ordered to join the Hastings "to be accompanied from one ship to the other by the Drummer of the Hastings playing," but attach no criminality to the same, and they fully acquit him of all that rest on the charge. The Court do fully and honorably acquit him of the preamble of the charges, with respect to the second charge, That he is not guilty of the first instance. That he is not guilty of the second instance, and the Court do fully acquit him of all and every part of the same. (Signed) J. G. GRIFFITH, Lieut. Col. Commandant of Arty. 10th Regt N. I. and President. Officiating Judge Advocate.

Revised Finding.—That the Prisoner, Commander A. Nott, is Guilty of "having caused Benjamin Simmons; James Blair, and Alexander Brown, seamen of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, ordered to join the Hastings, to be accompanied from one Ship to the other by the Drummer of the Hastings, playing," but they fully acquit him of all the rest of the charge. Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner commander A. H. Nott, Guilty of so much of the first charge as has been above specified, in breach of the articles of War in such cases made and provided, do hereby sentence him to be admonished, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct. (Signed) J. G. GRIFFITH, Lieut. Col. Comdt. of Artillery, and President.

(Signed) H. J. ACORN, Capt. 19th Regt. N. I. Offg Judge Advocate. Confirmed, with the following remarks. In publishing the finding and sentence in the present case, I consider it necessary to state the grounds on which I felt it may duty to direct a revision of the finding on the first charge and those which prevent me from giving my approval even to the partially altered finding, and to the award of the charge. On the trial, it is clearly established that commander Nott, under the plea of inflicting a minor punishment for "drunkenness and absence without leave," directed three seamen who had been previously ordered to be transferred from the Sesostris to the Hastings, to be conveyed to the latter vessel in an unauthorized and ignominious manner unknown in the Indian Navy, and only sanctioned in the Army on the recommendation of considered unworthy of remaining in the Service.

In respect to the tune which was played on the occasion in question although it is deposed by Lieutenant Campbell (through whom the measure was directed) that he simply desired the Drummer to play the latter distinctly affirms that he received orders to play the "Rogues march", and that he did so. Without therefore, attaching the slightest doubt to the correctness of Lieutenant Campbell's testimony as far as he remembered, it is but a fair inference that a degrading tune was contemplated for the purpose of effecting the avowed object recorded on the Proceeding, "of making an example." But independent of this view of the case it is to be observed that as a person from whom an illegal order emanates is answerable for its consequences the full responsibility of every thing which occurred from the time the boat left the Sesostris until it reached the Hastings (including the circumstance of the seaman jumping overboard) devolved on commander Nott. The conduct therefore of that officer in adopting the measure which he resorted to was I conceive of an unauthorized unusual and oppressive nature—I am consequently precluded from concurring either in the original or revised finding on the first charge, but as it does not appear that any order for making the entry and report referred to in the instances of the second charge were then in force in the Indian Navy I do not include in my disapproval the verdict of the court on the points therein set forth. The court having awarded admonition to commander Nott, I accordingly convey to that officer my recommendation to be more circumspect in his professional conduct in future. (Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut. Genl. and commander in Chief. Commander Nott is to be released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty. The General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, and of which Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith commandant of Artillery is President, is dissolved. Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1841. Frasnig J. W. Hope of the 26th is appointed to do duty with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders. Ensign W. B. Pelly is attached to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join. By order of His Excy. the Commr. in Chief. (Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 26th June 1841. No 168. 1. With reference to the General Order of the 18th instant a Board of Medical Officers having re-assembled to report on the state of health of Lieutenant C. A. H. Rambold 21st Fusiliers, recommends that he be permitted to proceed to England for eighteen months for the recovery of his health. Leave is therefore granted to this Officer for that period from the date of his embarkation. 2. The Division Order dated Head Quarters, Cabool 7th November 1840, issued by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton G. C. B. & K. C. H. directing captain Foristone 33rd Foot, to proceed in charge of the invalids of the season of H. M. 13th Light Infantry to Cawnpore is confirmed. 3. Leave of absence is granted. 13th Light Infantry.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Tronson, to England for the purpose of exchanging into another corps. This Officer will report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards, immediately upon his arrival.

Miscellaneous.

The Tories are indignant at the idea of any alteration being made with regard to timber. They declare that the heads of their party have such an interest in letting timber alone that a strong stand ought to be made to prevent any interference with an article with which they are many of them personally identified.

It is well known that Prince Albert is very desirous of becoming acquainted with law and politics, the former of which he studies from a series of legal hand-books, which he takes in regularly as they appear and pores over with most praiseworthy diligence. When he heard of the intended revision of the Corn-laws, he declared that he would look into the subject thoroughly, and, in order to become acquainted with the gradual steps by which the Corn question has reached its present position, he thought he could not do better than begin with Bunion's Progress. His Royal Highness, in reference to the pressure on the lower classes occasioned by the Corn grievances, remarked to Lord Melbourne that he was glad the Ministers had found out, at last, "where the shoe pinches."

The timbers of the "Royal George" are advertised for sale, we perceive. We should think that it cannot be the "Royal George" at Windsor that is here alluded to, because his "timber" must long ago have got too rotten to be of service to anybody. It is true that a man may lie a long time under ground in a tolerably sound condition, "an' he be not rotten before he die," which, by-the-way, in the case of the illustrious individual referred to, may be rather dubious. But the one Royal George was a man of war, while the other was merely a man of pleasure.

In an action for the amount of goods supplied to the wife of an individual from whom she had separated, tried in the Court of Exchequer the other day, the counsel for the husband argued strenuously against his liability to pay, on the ground that the separation was the voluntary act of the wife, whereas "the letters of the husband clearly showed that he was willing to receive her, and do what he could for her." It does not appear, however, that any evidence was given to show that he had done enough for her to make her comfortable, which was doubtless the real point for the counsel to establish. Performance in connubial cases is infinitely more important than mere promises, and the jury evidently regarded the matter in this light, as they found a verdict for the plaintiff, thereby intimating that "the doing what he could for her," was just the point in which he had wholly failed.

Some horse-chauunting worthy advertises in the Chronicle, "Conservative," which he describes as a bay horse of great power, winding up an eloquent eulogy with the observation that "Conservative" is "known to be a very honest horse." We will be sworn that we never knew it, nor did we ever hear that the animal had any pretensions to honesty at all. If the horse in question be "honest," it is very shameful to give it so objectionable a cognomen. Hang it, let us keep our horses free from the taint of Toryism if possible.

JACK KERCH, M. D.—The Vigie du Morbihan states that the place of public executioner was lately vacant at Bourges, and that amongst the numerous applicants the choice fell upon a bachelor of letters, who likewise practised as physician, and enjoyed extensive patronage. On appointing him to his present situation, the authorities wished to prevent him making use of his diploma, but it was discovered that there was no law in existence to prevent a physician filling the office of executioner. A Paris journal adds that the assistant executioner in that city is an in-door student at the Hospital Beaujon.

DELICATE SYMPATHY OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.—The following, headed "General Jackson in pecuniary distress," appears in a Louisville Journal, and, it is observed, "it will read with pain!" "A few weeks ago we saw a very long letter from General Jackson to a gentleman who had drawn on him for one hundred dollars. He acknowledged that the money was due; but stated that he was so miserably embarrassed by his security debts, as to be utterly unable to raise the small sum necessary to meet the draft. He said he had some blooded stock which he was willing to give up to drawer of the draft, but that one hundred dollars in money was out of the question."