

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced several arrivals from Sea: full particulars of which will be found in the usual place.

The Semaphore also reported the Herald, Combro, from Sydney 23d Aug, and the Frankland, Christie, from London, 26th May.—Hurkaru, Oct. 25.

Ferozpoor.

Intelligence has reached us in letters, of the 11th instant from Ferozpoor, of the safe arrival at Lahore of Dr. Jamieson, who some months since—proceeded to the Punjab, on a scientific mission, as it is called, under the orders of the British-Indian Government.

“He has been received,” says our correspondent, “with all the honours and all hospitalities by the barbarian potentate; who uprose himself as fuddled as Burne’s Prophet in drink, and seemed, so the story goes, not a little disappointed to find that the learned Doctor would not get Royal with him, even on the condition of a special introduction to the Royal Audroon.

“The erudite geologist was not, however, to be diverted from his course, even by the multiplied diversions that were proffered for his especial advantage; and all the attentions bestowed on him by Sher Singh and his merry men all, failed to draw his attention from the secondary and floetz formations of rock, which invited his enquiries in the neighbourhood of Lahore itself, or to alter his intention of penetrating amid the endless worlds of genius, sienite, and granite which it seems are attracting him in the direction of the primitive as well as snowy mountains of Cashmere.

“Sher Singh has been far from chary of his soft soldier—or sawder, as the clock-maker styles it.—not’heless, having no lack of that commodity as long as he could meet with bismuth, nickel and tin, from which to compound a soft solder for himself and his troops of friends, the Doctor is going on his way rejoicing, and determined not to stop till he be brought up by some rock more primitive or precious than the rest, which same, the splendour of his deep yet luminous researches is to render more famous than the Koh-i-noor itself.”

Our correspondent proceeds to notice “a matter of, in sober earnest, infinitely greater and more general interest than the proceedings of any itinerant philosopher, curious in cadmium and great in gran-wace and gypsum can be supposed to boast. It is briefly as follows, and we shall leave our friend to state the fact in his own words.

“You, and what is more your readers, will hear with no ordinary interest, that Lieutenant Ball, of the Indian Navy, who lately went to Simla on a special deputation by the Bombay Government, and with a view to institute enquiries into the means of transporting oak and pine timbers from the foot of the hills to Roopur, and from thence by the Sutlej to Bombay, to be there rendered applicable to the purposes of ship-building, has arrived within a few days’ voyage of Ferozpoor, exchanged with a large quantity of splendid timbers,—of pines tall enough to be

“The mast of some high admiral,”

and Oaks, which if not altogether comparable to those of old England, are at least capable of yielding a better sort of timber for the purposes of the ship builder, than any other that is produced in India, not exclusive of the teak, or, at all events, only exclusive of that.

“The cost of transit is now almost beyond belief, and a tree which, at Bombay, is calculated to sell for from fifty to eighty rupees, will cost the Government, inclusive of every incidental outlay, (save only the Lieutenant’s pay, which he would receive at all events) not more than five rupees! And the best part of the speculation perhaps, inheres in this, that there is, at Bombay, an immense demand for such timbers—a demand which for a series of years, and probably for an indefinitely protracted period, will be found to proceed at least pari passu with the supply. Further that supply has already begun to increase the demand, in other words to create a new species of demand—a demand at Ferozpoor, Loodhiana and other stations besides the Sutlej for oak or pine beams, for house-building;—luxuries which fill now never even thought of. And we are already turning over in the general mind, thoughts of getting up regattas, though to be sure the boats are still to build!

“Some of the Pines are of the class of cedar, denominated deodar, something analogous to the thyoides or evergreen, American, cypress or white cedar, with an upright stem, branching out horizontally into numerous twined boughs, with imbricated leaves. They extend to from thirty to five-and-thirty feet in length. The wood of this same deodar, as well as that of its brother of the West, is said to resist worms, moths and putrefaction, and to last for many centuries; and Theophrastus tells us that the coffins in which the Athenians were wont to bury their heroes were made of this wood, as were also, by the way, the chests containing the Egyptian Mummies.

“Lieutenant Ball’s rafts are said to spread to an immense extent, “over the face of the waters,” and he has pitched his tent upon one of them, so that he is literally under canvass, though not such as he, a naval gentleman, upon his natural element too, might be supposed to voyage or journey under. There is, however, no other canvass to his fleet, which is merely guided (and occasionally stirred up) with a long pole as it floats lazily down with the stream.

“I understand that Mr. Ball is a very musical person, and that he sits up half the night touching the light guitar in tones that astonish the niggers of all events, whatever they may do for the n. reids or hamadryades on land or beneath the water.—Ibid.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You are, Mr. Editor fully aware that the correspondent of the United Service Gazette, who styles himself a “Parsee Boy” has again come forward in that journal with his usual flattery and ignorance of the matter, which he has vainly undertaken upon himself to defend;—and you are also equally conscious that the long and tedious communication occupying about more than two whole columns of that paper, which he has sent to its Editor, and by which he seems to have faullessly placed himself on the pinnacle of victory, contains only a few remarks from the writer’s own pen, its unnecessary bulk having been exclusively increased by copious extracts from a writer on the History of India, whom he proudly designates “the most celebrated and authentic author,” and whom he consequently quotes as an unquestionable authority. Fortunately for the “Parsee Boy” that “a Second Hindoo” is removed to a

short distance from Bombay on account of some private circumstances; otherwise, the former must rest assured that, he would have been crushed down with his favorite Mill into innumerable pieces by the energetic pen and sound arguments of my friend, the “Second Hindoo.” As the matter which forms the subject of refutation of his letter does not at all concern me, I would, Mr. Editor, have remained quite tacit on the point, had not the “Parsee Boy” been bold enough to lay his claim and eventually his hand at once to the sceptre of victory, and to fancy himself quite secure in that comfortable situation. Having moreover observed that none of the “Second Hindoo’s” friends yet take up their pen to defend him from the attacks, which are heaped on him by the “Parsee Boy” without any restraint, and of which, I imagined, he is up to this time quite uninformed, I think it (being an intimate friend of his) incumbent upon me not to remain any longer silent, but to snatch off the victorious sceptre, which the “Parsee Boy” now illegally enjoys, and to shew to the public that his claim to it is as false and illegitimate as any thing else can be. Being fully confident, as my friend the “Second Hindoo,” and also your Correspondent the “Hindoo” are, that you will never hesitate to give publication to their letters, I have sent to you this communication which I hope will meet with the same favorable reception, as that of my friend did at your liberal, independent and impartial hands.

At the commencement of the learned (?) “Parsee Boys” letter, he observes that all the eloquent and excellent epistles which appeared in your paper, and still do, are the productions not of a Hindoo, but of a European; which assertion precipitate and inconsiderate as it is, holds no good when tested with the evidence and testimony of fact, for to enlighten my ignorant and young friend, I beg to assure him that your Correspondent “A Hindoo” my friend “A Second Hindoo” and myself are Hindoo’s in every strict sense of the word. Or to follow the same train of argument as my uninformed “Parsee Boy” did, and to cut the matter short, I would, in the first place, allow that the writer is a European, and that he has assumed the appellation of “A Hindoo” in your journal to conceal himself from public notice. Admitting this allegation to be true, tho’ false and unfounded as it evidently is, I think it adds more to the soundness of the “Second Hindoo’s” arguments and cause, than it does even a single grain to those of the “Parsee Boy.” Because, if a European, a Britain nay one from the own community of the British nation speaks in so ill terms of his own countrymen, of their unperceptible tyranny and political treachery, which they exercise with impunity on the poor inhabitants of this country, do not his arguments, experience, and deep research carry more weight and conviction about them, than the vain and flattering assertions of a “Parsee Boy,”—a boy, who has not even passed yet his early boyhood, who seems to be quite incapable to give a turn of his mind to political matters, and who stands too young and uninformed to discuss on subjects of which he vainly professes himself to be a judge, but to which he is as a great stranger’s darkness is to light. To shew that “A Parsee Boy” is too young to discharge the duties of the office, which he has undertaken upon himself to perform, I need but direct your, Mr. Editor, and your reader’s attention to a single point in his letter. He says that, according to the suggestion of my friend “Second Hindoo,” I perused the letters of your Correspondent “A Hindoo,” whom he openly declares to be a man “of strong arguments, excellent style, and Political knowledge.” Now Mr. Editor, though the “Parsee Boy” allows that “A Hindoo’s” arguments are strong and sound, and that his knowledge of politics is great, yet how amazing should it be not only to me, but to the public in general, that they produced no conviction on his tender mind. This single fact naturally warrants the inference that he here contradicts, himself and is as a natural consequence, quite incapable of judging of such extensive and interesting political matters.

In the next place the correspondent of the U. S. G. observes, that “A Hindoo” is actuated to pen all his letters by some private injury that he might have received at the hands of the British. On this head also I beg to remark that my young friend labours under a great and inexcusable mistake;—as this conclusion is quite unfounded, and seems to be an offspring or work of his fancy. Now Mr. Editor to be brief and to cut the matter short, I will here put the “Parsee Boy” a simple question—what are your reasons, which justify you in asserting that “A Hindoo” has received some injury or other from the Brit. Govt. and that he therefore writes such letters against them? If such be your reasoning, why should I not with equal propriety and justice observe that all the flattering praises, which you have so profusely and inconsiderately bestowed, and still do on your present Rulers, had their origin from selfish and base motives. As regards those, which the able and learned writer “A Hindoo” has in view, I unhesitatingly assert that they are more pure, and truly philanthropic. If he be wrong in any of his statements, I challenge you, “A Parsee Boy” to push your head out and convince the public that such is the case. You, feeble being, you dare not take this step, for you are perfectly sure that you cannot withstand him in point of truth, your sole foundation being you heated and unbridled fancy. But why you Let any of those whom you so exceedingly admire, and who have been already challenged by “A Hindoo” in his 7th letter, come forward, and vindicate themselves from the innumerable charges, of which they publicly stand guilty, and which have been so ably and convincingly brought forward in this journal by that learned writer. No, no, the best policy that you and the objects of your admiration can now adopt, is only to take shelter in the tower of silence, and to listen what is said to you both, with tacit attention. As for the Britains, it has been their usual policy!—but it is with the extreme regret that I find you, a native (if not a Hindoo) should so advocate their cause by being dazzled and deceived by the outward show of their philanthropy and their boasted justice. Come now retract the steps you have taken, and leave all your selfish motives and fight for your countrymen, who are now groaning under the most miserable condition, to which they have been reduced by the crafty British.

Having Mr. Editor, given him a salutary advise, on the subject, I will now proceed to convince the writer that his

oppression and tyranny under the Mohamedan Govt, the “Parsee boy” brings forward Mill as an authority—an authority questioned not only by the majority of the natives, but also by that of his own countrymen, James Mill is an author biased and prejudiced in the highest degree, an author, who had never visited, even from a distance, the shores of the country, whose history in general forms the subject of his work, and who is severely despised for his partiality even by his own countrymen. If this was an unquestionable authority in the eyes of the uninformed “Parsee Boy,” he might as well have quoted many other partial writers, such as Thornton &c. to defend his cause. The quoting of such authorities as these will, O’ Parsee Boy,” expose the more your ignorance to the public. To convince you of the truth of what I have now said, I will merely refer you to the character of your favourite Mill as an author, which is given by almost all impartial writers on the history of India.

Now to bring to light, Mr. Editor, that the Mohamedan Govt. was far better than the one which your civilized countrymen have now adopted towards the unfortunate inhabitants of this country, I need but direct yours, but especially my young Parsee’s attention to one or two simple points. Were not the natives of talent and learning raised to high dignities, even to that of the minister of the state, under the Mohamedan Govt. But let my young Parsee Boy come forward and point out a single instance, in which a native, however laudable and creditable his acquirements and qualifications may be, has been entrusted with a high office under the present British Govt.? Were the treasures of India ever conveyed (never to return afterwards) to Persia or any other country by the late Mohamedan Rulers of this country, whereas crores after crores are now-a-days exported to Great Britain by our present Rulers;—at the sad expence of the prosperity and happiness of the poor and inoffensive inhabitants. If the Mohamedans ever exercised a tyrannical sway over the Hindoos, it was in some degree justifiable in them, as they were naturally barbarous and cruel, and never boasted of high learning and refined civilization, as you Britons do. I cannot, by any means, Mr. Editor, account how the late Mohamedan injustice and tyranny can justify you, who are far more refined by intellectual as well as moral education than the moslems, in committing like crimes, though seemingly of a less atrocious nature. Your learning and civilization have however, put you in command of one singular thing, for which I must attach you great credit;—Viz, that you never exercise your tyrannical power over your subjects openly;—But what of this?—Are we to infer then that you are far from doing such things, and can never be termed guilty of these cruelties. My young Parsee friend by his feeble effort and superficial view tried but in vain to relieve you from this impeachment. One thing may, however, be said in behalf of you, and that is that you are ever careful to put a garb of justice to any of your political crafts, ere you begin to exercise it openly on your subjects. Your Education has, indeed, suggested to you a systematic way of oppressing the natives, and this circumstance surely merits your superiority in the knowledge of politics over the illiterate Mohamedans. But O! Ye treacherous people, is this the use that you should make of your Education?—Where do now all your Christian salutary doctrines lie prostrate, while you are busily engaged in devising every artifice to oppress the natives, and to reduce them to the most abject state of poverty?—Do not be so ungrateful as never to allow the thought to take hold of your minds, that it was India alone that raised you to this high state of glory? Why do you not at once exercise the same oppressive power openly as the Mohamedans did?—I see no reason why you should be so mean, to exhibit good things in your political theories so as to deceive entirely such young minds of superficial observers, as those of the Parsee Boy and others like minded with himself;—Whereas you would never hesitate to do things exactly of the very opposite nature. You certainly do wrong to the helpless and inoffensive Hindoos. I think you have made it a general rule, that you should never quit courting duplicity, such being the case, obvious and plain enough as it is, I cannot account how your Parsee friend has made up his mind to write such downright nonsense.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor I will say a few words, and will not further oblige you to give much of your valuable space to this long communication. The Parsee boy praises you for your religious tolerations, but I will ask my friend, how long does this assertion of your’s hold truth when tested with the evidence of fact. Were not lately two or three of your parsee lads converted to christianity not only by the individual exertions of the Revd Missionaries, but even by the cooperation of the then governor of Bombay, Mr. Farish. And what redress did your poor people get from bringing that case before the judge in the supreme Court? What was the treatment which the people of Nasick lately received, and still do, at the hands of the British: Officers there? my friend seems to be quite ignorant of these well known facts. In political and judicial matters too, the Britons stand equally guilty. What justice did they make to His Highness Purtab Sing the ex-Rajah of Sattara, what decision they came to in the late Sawant Waree case. Shame to you “O Parsee” to advance such nonsensical theories in the face of such notorious acts of British injustice. Nothing of this now will ever drop from your infant mouth in future. Peruse this letter attentively, and study, not only read, the able and eloquent epistles of a second Junius, “A Hindoo.” and then I am sure, you will come to your proper senses, and consequently lead the proper course.

I am, Mr. EDITOR

Your’s faithfully,

A THIRD HINDOO.

Bombay 29th Oct. 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

Lt. W. Ballingall 24th N.I. from Poona
Ensign Westropp 14th N.I. from Poona
Major W. H. Waterfield from Depolee
Capt. H. Macnamy 17 Regt from Depolee
Ensign O. D. Lancaster, 14th N.I. from Poona

DEPARTURES.

Major W. M. Coghlan, Brig. M. Arty. to Poona.
1st Lt. R. H. Baldwin, Bengal Arty. to Calcutta.
Lt. Dennis, 5th N. I. to England
Lt. Coll. J. Chuler, Artillery to Guzeratt
Ensign Levein 15 N.I. to Tannah
Lt. W. G. Hibbert, Engineers, to do.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date of intelligence. Locations include Agra, Alexandria, Avasthalla, Bismah, Calcutta, Candahar, Ceylon, China, Delhi, France, Harat, Lahore, London, Madras, Manilla, Nagasaki, Nepal, Penang, Persian Gulf, Quetta, Scinde, and Singapore. Dates range from Oct 12 to Sept 23.



“Measures, not Men.”

THE GAZETTE

Saturday, November 6, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 26th, Madras to the 27th, and Agra to the 28th ultimo.

We expect the arrival of the Steamer from Suez, with the Overland Mail of the 4th October, to-morrow or Monday.

We hear that our worthy Puisne Judge, Sir Erskine Perry, takes his departure in the Prince Regent Yacht, for Calcutta, this day.

It is with sincere regret we announce the demise of Lieut. Colonel C. A. Elderton, of the Madras Army. The gallant Colonel was 52 years of age, and expired at Colabah yesterday.

We wish our Ceylon contemporaries would do us the favor to send their journals per Seaforth. By the present arrangement we receive 12 or 15 days later intelligence by the Steamer than per Post; and, in addition to the staleness of the news sent by the Dawk, the expense is more than fourfold.

Our contemporary the Agra Ukhbar contains a piece of surprising news to the admirers of Earl Auckland, and an item of pleasing intelligence to those who cannot appreciate the noble Earl’s administration of the executive affairs of the Government of India. To the admirers of laconism it is an unique specimen of the weakness, more than of the power of the writer, and far outdoes the tit bits of Walpole, when writing of men and things. Here is the passage in a pair of couplets, i. e. four lines of modestly penned prose:—“There have been Governors-General more intensely hated than the Earl of Auckland; but we question whether there has ever been one more heartily despised in his public capacity, or more universally regarded as a mere political bungler.” The noble Earl must feel highly gratified at the remarks of our contemporary, apparently intended as a valedictory discourse addressed to the Governor General before quitting the shores of India. We are not going to defend Earl Auckland or his measures, but cannot but admire the freedom of our contemporary, in stating what he has to complain of, before the Governor General leaves India, as contrasted with the mode of treating Governors and Governors-General, resorted to by our Marine Street contemporary. The Ukhbar concedes his Lordship a few good points, which are not however sufficient to redeem him from the censorious remarks directed against him, and if we credit the declaration of our contemporary, it would appear that the Lords of the Admiralty chose the most inefficient man and consummate fool to be their Chief, and then recommend his being sent out to India as Governor General, and our contemporary therefore is frank “to confess suspicion that these, (good points), whatever they are, consist in mere negotiations, that at best they are but private and do-

mestic virtues, and in no wise calculated to infringe or impugn the charge, so generally alleged against his Lordship, of utter incapacity for the exercise of those important functions, the clear performance of which is required at the hands of every man who succeeds to the charge of this vast Empire." We have a pretty good swallow, and can gulp "a goodly quantity," but we cannot "open our shoulders" to swallow such a statement as this. If our contemporary intended us to take another and milder view of the abilities or inabilities (if it must be so) of Earl Auckland, he could not have resorted to any better method, than to assert such a monstrous statement contained in the extract which we have made. His Lordship must have some qualifications, and must be influenced by other, than mere domestic virtues. His Lordship's policy must have been in conformity with his instructions from the Home Government, or his Lordship would not have received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; or if his Lordship acted without previous instructions from Home, the reward conferred on him by the Queen and the British Parliament must have been better deserved and more meritorious. The general opinion—no, the opinion of the *Ukhabar*—of his Lordship's utter incapacity, falls to the ground. Earl Auckland may not be one of the most fitting, His Lordship may be one of the least fitting, to conduct the affairs of this vast Empire; but however weak his policy may have been, we ought first to know what instructions his Lordship received before consigning the departing Governor General to the abode of imbeciles, and the region of the utter lymphatic.

Our attention has been called to the appointment of a new Muster Master at this Presidency. In these days when retrenchment and economy are carried to such an extent as to be proverbially ridiculous, when the clipping system is made to pinch and injure those whose hands labour, and paltry pittance will scarcely give them food for their support, or allow them the privilege and comfort of roofs to protect them from the violence of the elements, and the scorching rays of the sun, whenever the Post Master General is compelled to pay two hundred Rupees per mensem out of his private purse for the exigencies of the public service, the appointment of a Muster Master should neither have been made, nor should it any longer be continued. What could have prompted the job of creating such an inutile official, we are wholly at a loss to know, unless we revert to the beautiful, unique, and complete system of jobbing, peculiar to, and perpetual in the Island of Bombay—the privileged few, as well as the unprivileged many, the covenanted and the uncovenanted—replete with mischief to the public service, and disgraceful to the men.

"Bobbed in gold and scarlet" and ruling provinces and kingdoms. How the Supreme Government of India, so jealous in sanctioning the trifling expense of this side of the Ghats of two Rupees per mensem to the widow of the Dock Yard labourer, how the Supreme Government could have been reasoned into the necessity, or believed in the expediency, or agreed to this most useless of all appointments, in the long list of patronage Sires would afford matter for curious and lengthened investigation, and bring to light in some modest yet useful degree, the *modus operandi* of jobbing practitioners. It is bruited that a high Military Financial authority, in recommending the creation of the Inspectorship of Pensioners, contemplated a dismemberment of the Fort Adjutant's appointment, and that one or two of its sinecures (well ah! too well paid for) would fall to the lot of the present Muster Master. But lo! and behold, such an arrangement however necessary for economy's sake, and public service sake, it was not deemed expedient, and the new Fort Adjutant proved himself of sufficient influence to preserve the appointment from spoilation.

With reference to the appointment of a Muster Master, the Muster of Troops at the

Presidency had hitherto been taken by the Fort Adjutant, assisted by an Officer from the Garrison, who went to Colabah, and the Pensioners at Panwell and Caranjah were mustered each by a Subaltern from the Native Corps. Was there any ground except that of jobbing, or any reason save the creation of a sinecure, why so economical a system, entailing but little trouble to all parties, should be discontinued? If the appointment can be justified and upheld on the plain necessity for the duty being properly executed or expediency for the public service; then of course these arguments will apply to other places than at the Presidency, and we must in justice expect that Poonah, Mhow, and other sections, with a larger body of troops than Bombay will also have a Muster Master appointed to them, and that some more lucky and gallant fellows will be enabled to pocket Rupees one hundred and fifty per mensem at the expense of a morning's ride! It may not be amiss to enquire if the new Muster Master is to muster the Pensioners at Panwell and Caranjah? If this be the case, then we presume he can be spared from the Auditor General's Office, and since to visit Panwell and Caranjah will take only a day and a half at all times, and on every occasion of mustering, he may be spared; but during the monsoon, when to discharge the duties of the appointment and visit both places will take four or even six days, in such case he must be spared, and of course will take these constant pleasure trips without having to pay out of the profits of the new appointment one pie towards paying a *locum tenens* at the Auditor General's Office! Heaven preserve us from directing severe epithets unnecessarily towards the recommenders and approvers of this, another instance of the job, job, job, spirit which predominates somewhere and somehow in the higher order of beings in India. The authorities in India ever fertile in monstrous productions, find no difficulty in creating sinecure appointments, and giving "Cabinet employ" to their favorites. Regard for the public service is looked upon as a mere sentiment to be entertained, not acted upon; rewards to the deserving, if we look at common practice, we see it only as anomalous theory; the choice of efficient persons to discharge appointments in India, is a necessary, but at the same time an inexpedient thing. No; public regard rewards to the deserving, and the choice of efficient men are GENERAL ORDERS always to be acted upon, but seldom near enough to be made use of. THE ORDER OF THE DAY, near enough always to be acted upon and of sufficient influence in its local application to individual appointments is, make appointments to confer them upon those who have "found grace in your sight" and treat with indifference, motives of efficiency, economy and utility, nay banish these qualities from all public offices and appointments, and whether if by Tortunatus' Cap or the gins of "the merry monarch" renowned in English history, never mind so long as the design in the appointments is carried into execution. Jobbing will and, by a sort of fatal necessity, it would seem that it must go on until a comprehensive Indian Reform is effected, not by the Company but by the Crown, when the affairs of India will become better known to our legislators and countrymen at home, and when anything savouring of a job will be repudiated by the public Press without fear of Government's sending down a veto upon the head of the Editor, whose only crime may be the performance of a public duty, and whose "noblest motive is the public good." The appointment of a muster master or any other master at the Presidency having the honour to hold office, to afford the pleasure of drawing additional pay, or to be cumbered (?) with sinecures to confer not public benefit, but individual pecuniary emoluments will be perverted in, unless the Press is ever on the alert to expose the inconsistencies and evils such appointments are fraught with, to the community at large, and especially to the Army of India.

The creation of an unnecessary appointment, or the bestowal of it upon some favorite, is inimical to the interests and injurious to the good feeling and discipline which should prevail in the Army. Moreover in these enlightened days when the march of intellect has well nigh overmarched itself, when the air we Ducks breathe is rank with jobs, gentlemen holding staff appointments look upon these unimilitary favors in no other light than as funded property, held at pleasure, and transferable as it were at *ad valorem* profit. We may with justice be pronounced a commercial people, but official situations and appointments ought not to be introduced into the list of the prices of stocks as a sort of marketable commodity, and by an underhand traffic abuse, the confidence of those with whom the appointments rest by a mischievous system calculated to lower the standard of high feeling which should pervade an Army, and repulsive to the spirit of every gallant and honest soldier. Let it not be supposed that in these remarks we hurl our shafts at any individual in particular, we pull our bow, certainly not at venture, and direct our arrow against the system itself, we aim at the principle which sanctions public measures for the sake of bestowing, we will not say reciprocal, advantages for horses, purse, land, or any other real or supposed equivalent, and laying the parties, making such appointments, open to censure, when, as in point of fact, they are ignorant of the secret spring which, when wound up by a *private* key imparts a *public* movement to the recommendation, and the ingenuity and ingeniousness, too, apparent in the effect, conceals from a high dignitary's view the ostensible cause of the action. To prevent such a gross system of abuse of patronage, it is desirable that individuals about to succeed to vacated appointments be required to declare upon honour, that neither indirectly nor directly have they given or intended to give any indirect or direct pecuniary or other douceur for the office or appointment about to be entered upon. This declaration is required in some offices of state in England, and we think it will be granted that greater scrupulousness is required in India. Some blow must be given to the system of jobbing which prevails, or duty more than inclination to hold up particular jobs to public censure may compel us to recur to the subject, and bring to light things but little dreamed of, and less thought about.

LOCAL.

We understand that in a cause with a banyan in the Supreme Court Yesterday, the defendant was not only unwilling to pay the money claimed by the complainant, but wished to fight or create a disturbance in the court. He was adjudged to pay the claim and costs.

We are happy to learn that the paddy in the neighbourhood of Bombay will be partially recovered from the late destructive rains. As our mofussil Ryots have in all probability experienced similar floods, we hope their losses will not fall heavily upon them.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Murder in the Duncan Road.

THE Inquest on the bodies of the two individuals murdered in Duncan Road, we learn had not closed its proceedings at about four o'clock last afternoon. The parties were found killed in a Pagoda, a place of worship, and not in a place of ill fame as stated in our Thursday's issue, the woman it appears was an object of veneration amongst a certain class of natives, from the circumstance, as it is said, of her having been considered a sort of prophetess. The man being merely an attendant, or a person who had been in her employ for several years. The murder we understand was committed for the sake of the property possessed, by the woman, for when the place was entered by the Police on Wednesday morning, every article of any value; was found wanting, and all that remained were the Cooking utensils, with a few other little things, the woman besides having her throat cut, was wounded in another part of her body, and the man, exclusive of the cut on the throat, had two other cuts also.

We trust to be able to communicate, a few other particulars of the case when the coroner's inquest shall have been closed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We regret to learn that another murder of a most fearful character has been committed two days ago in the Duncan road. An old Gosaave woman aged near-

ly 60 years, and her servant aged nearly 80, are the victims in the present case, both were discovered murdered in their house two days ago, a short time since the old woman received from the government 200 Rs, as compensation for a small temple which belonged to her, and which had been removed, to this sum she added a few thousand rupees more, and commenced to build a good house in the Duncan road, the house was nearly finished, and little doubt can be entertained that the murderer's object was to possess himself of the old woman's money. It is believed however that he was foiled in his object, as there was no money in the house. Not a trace has been discovered to lead to the detection of the murderer, and it is feared that this will be only an addition to the numerous murders which have lately been committed, to the disgrace of our island. The unfortunate victims appear to have no friends or relatives.

European Intelligence.

Peace with America confirmed.

All apprehensions of hostilities between the United States and this country, arising out of the detention of Mr. M'Leod by the authorities of New York, are, happily, set at rest by Lord Palmerston's replies in the House of Commons to a string of questions proposed by Mr. Roebuck. Of this we have never entertained a doubt. The special pleading of Judge Cowan, on overruling the plea of M'Leod, was remarkable for the utter ignorance of and disregard of all respect for the law of nations which it displayed, and produced an impression that if the fate of our countryman was to be left in such hands, the worst consequences to him, and to the continued amity of the two countries, might be apprehended. Mr. Webster's application of the law to the case in question is clear and satisfactory: in fact, were any other view of the position in which individuals engaged in performing acts by direction of the responsible authorities of their respective governments to be assumed, no such persons would be able to calculate upon their personal safety; and disputes between governments arising out of such acts would sink to the level of mere petty personal reprisals, utterly unworthy of the governments of civilised nations. As to the ultimate consequences to the preservation of peace between the two countries involved in the responsibility of the attack on the Caroline, it would be premature to express an opinion. We have seen nothing in any part of the case, as stated by the Americans themselves, to induce us to waver in our judgment, that it was perfectly justifiable. The expedition of the Caroline was for a piratical object; and though within the territory of the United States at the time of her destruction, she was beyond the limits of its legitimate protection. Her destruction was, therefore, an act of self-defence; to have delayed which until she came within the British territory would have exposed our own ships to destruction, and possibly destruction, both of life and limb, to the inhabitants of the United States, who have strong confidence in the practice of the American people, and in their sense of justice, and controlled by the great principle of law, on which the question between them must obviously rest. If those principles are applied to the subject-matter of the Caroline, there will be no doubt as to the result. (GLOBE.)

The people of this country ought to be gratified by the declaration of the Duke of Richmond that the Duke of Wellington's declaration was not intended to do their work, and that if he did not do it, as they had made him, they would undertake him. The declaration was made in the confidence of strength. The Duke of Richmond puts the people aside very cavalierly when he tells Sir Robert Peel that he must not look towards them if he values his tenure. Mr. Pitt would not have suffered the proudest grandee in the land to hold such language without rebuking him; for Mr. Pitt was not a mere tool in the hands of the landed interest, as Sir Robert Peel is. The Crown could then trim the balance between the people and the landed interest. But though we are far from questioning many of the improvements of the Reform Bill, it may be doubted whether they are not more than counterbalanced by that unfortunate Chandos clause which the Tories succeeded in carrying, with the help of the Radicals. That Chandos clause has stripped the Crown of its prerogative, and the people of their fair share of influence. The landed interest can trample on both. It may have been imprudent in the Duke of Richmond to have proclaimed in so arrogant a manner the thralldom of Sir Robert Peel. But his grace probably thought that prudence was very well for those who may require it, but that the power of the class to which he belonged dispensed him from the necessity of holding terms with Sir Robert. Perhaps he may have thought that it would be better for the class and their creatures that he should understand correctly the nature of his position, to save him from future embarrassment. That Sir Robert Peel will not be long in office before wishing the Chandos clause were repealed, we verily believe. But he dare not fly in the face of his masters. He knows that the Chandos clause prevents him from discharging honestly his duty to his Sovereign and to the people; but he knows also that he has no power to shake off the yoke. The Duke of Richmond has done his duty, and out he goes. In the serious and important approaching, it is of infinite importance that we should know their real position, and not be misled. We are the thralls of the Duke of Wellington, and we are the thralls of Sir Robert Peel. They can make and unmake Ministers at will. They ought to be made quiet, and they ought to be made light of the insinuations or opinions of the Queen. They can make her quiet. They have proved their power. (CHRONICLE.)

Literature.

Seven Years.

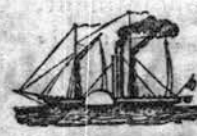
(Continued from our last.)

"He deserved no better," said my uncle, "though he was my own son. You know he was always like touchwood, and would take fire at the slightest spark of contradiction. One day, he and his poodle were walking in Hyde Park, when a gentleman, switching his cane, accidentally struck the beast. Words ensued—cards were exchanged—a duel followed—and George had the honour of receiving a pistol-ball through his lungs. I had an inkling of the business in time, as I thought to prevent it; but the very means I took for that purpose had the effect of hastening it."

"To be sure," said I.

"Why to be sure—Oh, I know what you mean: it was to be. Well, if anything could make me a convert to that comfortable theory, it would be the fate of poor Henry, Slingsby; for, of all men living, he was the last I should have suspected with regard to what actually happened."

"Henry Slingsby—he was the head of the firm of Slingsby Cuthbert, and Company, and in the banking line." "Yes," rejoined my uncle; "but he got into a very different line before he died."



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st December next.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

Vessels Expected. Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like 'Cambrian', 'Malabar', 'Bombay', etc.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

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By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

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For Passengers and Cargo to India (via Egypt), Malts, Alexandria, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the Company's Steam frigates carrying the East India Mail under contract with her Majesty's Government, viz.—the Oriental, 1673 tons and 450 horses' power, and the (Great) Liverpool, 1540 tons and 464 horses' power, start alternately from Southampton 1st of every month, and from Falmouth the 2d, with her Majesty's Mails and Despatches for Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Egypt, and India, touching at Gibraltar, and making the passage from Falmouth, under ordinary circumstances, as follows:—to Gibraltar in Five days; to Malta in Nine days; to Alexandria in Fourteen days.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY INCLUDING STEWARDS FEES.

Table with columns: Destination, 1st Cabin, 2d Cabin. Includes entries for England and Malta, Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta and Alexandria.

* Steamers every ten days between Malta and Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Constantinople, &c. Children under Ten years of Age half price. Under Three Years free.

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Private Family Cabins for Passengers if required. Each vessel carries a medical officer approved of by Government. Quarantine.—The time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine; and under ordinary circumstances, the vessel will be released almost immediately on arrival.

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, one HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report. B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.) £ 4 0 0 E. L. P. A. 2 0 0 W. I. A. 2 0 0 G. L. P. A. 1 0 0

The Account—General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)..... 25 0 Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)..... 25 000 Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)..... 100 0 Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)..... 264 18 11 Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)..... 50 0 0 Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on 1,000l Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)..... 15 0 0 Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cappel, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coles, Dorrin, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore, Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, OLD ADAM STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE), BY J. W. CROSSADEN.