

BOMBAY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter;—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 58

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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 the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the OFFICE. Bombay, August, 1841.

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NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £ is. in advance.

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Published Monthly.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Being, therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors took with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co., Newgate Street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (not paid) are to be addressed. John Cunningham, Dublin-White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

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Bombay, 30th August 1841,

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Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

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A few very handsome German Damask Pieces suited either for covering Couches or Tables, at 72 Rs. per piece of 36 yards; also a few Boxes of real No. 4. Manilla Cigars at 25 Rupees per box.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply to Nesserwanjee Muncherjee at the Office of Messrs. AGANOOOR Sons and Co. Bombay, 10th August, 1841.



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 Friday the 1st-October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in September next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.



FOR KARRACK. The Company's Schooner Emily will start for Kurrack two days after the arrival of the next overland mail.

Bombay, 30th August 1841.

FOR Sale a double Sea Couch with draws, in good condition, price moderate.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply to—PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, Apollo Street. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

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Table with columns: Age, Without Profits, With Profits. Rows include Age 25, 30, 40, 50, 60.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City, they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance, to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Repulse, Tadjore, Malabar, Queen Victoria, etc.

*Have sailed by the latest accounts.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We understand that the Orisland Mail (express) has brought out Government Bills to the amount of forty nine lakhs, at 1-10 the rupee.—Harkara August, 17.

Locknow.—The Cholera has at length made its appearance at this place, and many persons allied to His Majesty have fallen victims to the Epidemic. Notwithstanding the confusion which this has created throughout the neighbourhood of this place, the deputation of many villages in the suburbs, the route of Lieut. Holling's Detachment, and many other most important subjects, the Public has been greatly excited by the mutiny of some of the King of Oude's Regular Regiments under the command of country-born Officers, who have refused to proceed to the Terai for the relief of a detachment of Roberts' first Regiment, commanded by a son of the late Major Mearns which had suffered much by Jungle Fever both as regards Officers and men. The Regiment that was under the command of the late Capt. Buckley was sent "to the right about" sometime ago for a similar circumstance, and the same punishment awaited a Detachment of Roberts' 2nd Regiment under command of Captain Bunbury but it is whispered here that though Colonel Low does not interfere with H. M.'s affairs, and his assistants are not authorized to do so, yet one has interposed in this case which is quite unjustifiable on his part if true.

August 19, 1841.—Star, Aug. 17.

The following are the Cholera Returns since our last:

Table with columns: Date, Name, Men, Women, Children. Rows include 12th August, Hindoos, Mussulman, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and Total.

Courier, Aug. 16.

Madras.

H. C. STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The Enterprise Steamer arrived in the Roads on Sunday; she will, it is said, make but a short stay, as she has merely been sent round for ballion.—U. S. Gazette, Aug. 24.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are told that the following movements of Cavalry Corps have been determined on, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement:—

- 1st L. C. from S. Kunderabad to Sholapore.
2d " " Sholapore to Bangalore.
3d " " Bangalore to Sekunderabad.
The remaining Cavalry Corps to stand fast.

We learn from Belgium that a party has been ordered to proceed through the whole of the Southern Maharatta Country, for the purpose of destroying all the ammunition, &c. found in the several old Forts, which there so much abound. It is rumored that Major General Showers, is likely to be removed to Mysore, General Allen to go to the Southern Division, and Colonel Gibson have the command of Trichinopoly. Colonel Perry was expected to reach Bangalore, on Friday last, and would have charge of the station, consequent on removal of Colonel Gibson. Colonel Breton, having returned to India, Major Sallier, is on his way from Bellary, to assume charge of the Wing of H. M. 4th Foot, at present stationed at Bellagum. As much speculation is afloat touching the speedy return from China or otherwise of Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough; we beg to state that we have heard on the best authority, that there is no chance whatever of his Excellency being recalled from the command of the Forces in China until all shall be settled there, at least no mention is made thereof in the Court's late despatch. The Justitia with Troops from England came in last evening.—Ibid.

CIVIL CHANGES.—We understand that considerable Civil changes are expected to appear in the Gazette this evening in consequence of the non arrival from New South Wales of Mr. Edward Elliott, whose two fine appointments become thus forfeited under the regulations. We hear that the situations of Chief Magistrate, and first Commissioner of the Petty Court, are likely to be in future held by distinct individuals. Mr. Chamier, we understand, goes to Calcutta by the Larkins, but will only be absent about two months or so. Mr. Robert Clark, will act as Chief Secretary; Mr. Walter Elliott officiate for Mr. Clark, Mr. Froese, step into the Board of Revenue, and Mr. H. Morris, act as Collector of Chengleput.—Ibid.

BREACH OF TRUST.—We learn from Dharwar that the Collector of that district was a short time since under the necessity of dismissing one of the principal Cubehero Servants, in consequence of his having been detected in suppressing an official letter, addressed to the Government, regarding the arrangements that had been made on the pensioning of the Dewan Ram Rao. Notwithstanding which, it is reported, that this man is to be restored to his situation in the Cutchery, he having considerable influence amongst the Bombay Officials. Our correspondent further states that a rumour is current to the effect "that the Dewan's Pension is under consideration, altho' the Duffadar of Tannah, has been directed to proceed to Dharwar, to assume charge of the Dewanship of the latter place. The Bangalore apples despatched by hawk, and Trichinopoly chains, are thus likely to produce a profitable return, I think."—Ibid.

We understand that Sir Robert Comyn will retire from the Bench and proceed home at the commencement of the ensuing year. It is not known who will succeed to the Chief Justiceship.

We are also informed that W. A. Serle Esq. Clerk of the Insolvent Court and Clerk to Sir E. Gambier, is about proceeding to the Cape for the benefit of his health and that during his absence Mr. Dailan will act as Judge's Clerk, and S. J. Bollean, Esq. as Clerk of the Insolvent Court.—Athenum, Aug. 24.

In our shipping list will be found mentioned the arrival of the Olympus, Whyte, from New Zealand; and as our readers may be anxious to hear something of the progress of these newly Colonized Islands, we have endeavored to procure a paper, and have been politely favoured with the loan of the New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator for the 5th of June.

We are sorry to observe that Petitions and counter Petitions to the Queen, for the removal of the Governor, Captain Hobson, occupy so much of the attention of the settlers. Capt. H. is charged with "unfairly advancing one part of the territory under his charge at the expense of the other," viz. Port Nicholson, the Northern of the two Islands, which he appears never to visit, but has established his chief residence at the Thames, to the southward. But notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the settlers with their Governor, it is gratifying to observe that land was being bought very rapidly, and that on one day and in less than three hours, twelve thousand six hundred acres were sold in pursuance of the Surveyor General's Notice. It was expected that after the winter fresh surveys would be prosecuted with great vigour. The arrival of W. Swainson, Esq. the eminent naturalist, at New Zealand, seems to have afforded great pleasure.

sure. It was supposed that he would carry on his researches with his usual spirit.

The Magistrates at New Zealand either have very little to do, or are most conscientious worthies, for one page of the paper which we have under review reports a case of drunkenness which occupied the Bench three days in trying. Justice's justice, we should imagine, is not to be had on the islands, for love or money.

From the mountainous nature of the country about Port Nicholson, great difficulty is experienced in the making of roads; but with this exception, the Colony appears, as far as can be expected, to be advancing, and already, several Doctors, Majors, &c. have located, and established themselves there in the double calling of Bankers and Storekeepers.

Respecting the French settlement to the southward, we can glean but little, save that there is considerable traffic carried on between it and New South Wales.

It appears that the Olympus touched at the Coocs, or Keeling Islands, on her passage here, for firewood, and reports that the enterprising Mr. Ross, the Governor, was well, and that the Islands were thriving.—Ibid.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 20.—Every day mostly brings some new comer amongst us. Recently, Mr. Brydon, a Dentist, favoured the station with a short visit, and afforded the highest satisfaction to all who availed themselves of his professional services. It was however a subject of regret to many that Mr. B. did not prolong his stay, for had he done so, he might probably have favoured the community with a lecture on Chemistry, similar to that with which he favoured the public at the Presidency at the latter end of last month, and which was so highly spoken of in the Athenum for the 31st ultimo. No doubt but that, the use of the public rooms would have been readily granted to him, and every other facility afforded, had he indulged the public here with a lecture on that truly delightful science, practical and experimental Chemistry.

An unfortunate old woman, an Indian connected with some of the Farriers or Trumpeters of the 4th Regt. of Light Cavalry, having gone to wash some clothes in the Aloor tank two days ago, was, it is supposed, seized with a fit (as she was subject to such) and fell into the water, where she was found lifeless by some passers by who observed her clothes and went to the spot. The water was only a few inches deep, and it is through that she must have been suffocated.

Amongst those curious in natural history, some excitement has recently been created here by the public exhibition, for a trifling payment, of a pair of that extraordinary animal—the Rhiuceros. They are the property of several Arabs, and exhibited in a small confined but at the back of the Arab dealers' lines, on the great Madras road leading to the Fort. The place being very small, and entered by a low door, and there being no other aperture in the building, the animals are not seen to any advantage. In size they resemble small elephants, but are of a most uncouth appearance, their backs sinking considerably behind the shoulders. The head is large, long and ill shaped; the upper lip hangs over the under, and being quite pliable is used by the animal in grasping its food, which is wholly vegetable. This upper lip is most useful, and seems capable of extension and contraction at the animal's pleasure. A single small horn is situated on the upper part of the nose, which appears in both animals to have been recently cut, being only a few inches in length. The skin seems in some parts to be amazingly thick, and is said to be scarcely penetrable by the sharpest sabre, or even by a musket ball. In some respects, they bear a striking resemblance to the hog; and altogether they are curious animals, and worthy of a visit.

Very great anxiety prevails relative to the anticipated movement of corps. It seems to be generally thought that both the troops of Horse Artillery here, as well as the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 34th Regiment Native Infantry or C. L. will have this, but as to their destination, nothing whatever is known. This is considered hard, as it appears, that the relief of troops in Bengal for the ensuing season, was published some weeks ago, and why the troops on this establishment should be kept so long in suspense is hard to derive. It is however to be hoped that they will not remain in this uncertain state much longer, but that the order will speedily appear.

This day being the Hindoo Festival of Vinayaka Chaturthi, the Hindoo sepoys, the Goutoo writers in Public Offices, and others of that caste, have all two days liberty.

The weather here continues remarkably cool and pleasant, the high winds are considerably abated, and rain continues to fall in abundance. The prospect in the country around is most exhilarating, and the cultivators are all hard at work with every prospect of an ample return for their labour. The Bazar is abundantly supplied with every kind of grain at moderate prices, horse grain selling at from 55 to 60 measures per rupee, and all other kinds of grain in proportion.

Yesterday morning there was a full dress parade of all the troops at the station. The splendid scarlet costume of H. M.'s 15th Hussars, the regular Soldier-like appearance of that fine old Corps the 4th Light Cavalry, and the very perfect and efficient state of the two troops (one European and one Native) of the Horse Artillery, drew forth general admiration. Nor was the appearance of the Infantry, consisting of the 2d European Light Infantry and 23d and 34th Regiments Native Infantry, less creditable. The object of the parade was to witness the investiture of the 1st class of the British Order of India, on Subadar Syed Ahmed Sirdar Bahadur of the 23d N. I. or W. L. I. On Major General Allan, C. B., commanding the Division, coming on the ground, he was received with the usual salute. The troops then formed three sides of a square, one Company of the 23d Regt. with the Officers and Band being thirty paces in advance of the troops. All being arranged, the Major General called the Subadar to the front, and stated that he had been directed by the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief to invest him with this flattering Order for his distinguished and faithful services during the long period of 47 years. That it was most gratifying to him to present such a reward to a faithful old soldier, and added, that this feeling was the more enhanced at he, the General, had served with the Regiment as the taking of Seringapatam and in the Southern Polygar wars; and in conclusion, wished him health and long life to wear the Order. The Subadar has seen much service, was wounded by a musket ball at Seringapatam, and again by a cannon shot at Assaye.

After the ceremony was over, the troops broke into open column, and marched past in slow and quick time; when the Infantry retired, and the mounted Corps were put through a variety of evolutions by Sir Walter Scott Bart., in a manner, which, for rapidity of movement and precision, could not be exceeded.

The Right Hon'ble LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H. &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Ship Madras, On the Booca Tigris, June 6, 1841.

MY LORD,

My public despatch to the Governor General will communicate the operations of this Force before Canton from the 24th May to the 1st of June, but I cannot permit that despatch to go forward without conveying to your Lordship, as head of the Government of Madras, the high sense I entertain of the gallant and exemplary conduct of that portion of the Madras Army, which forms a part of this Force. The practice of the two Companies of the Madras Artillery was most creditable, and their indefatigable exertions in getting the Guns and Ammunition to the heights called for by my best thanks. I feel it a duty to assure your Lordship that Captain Anstruther and every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, most creditably did their duty. To Captain Cotton, Senior Engineer Officer, my best thanks are due, and it has afforded me no small gratification to record these sentiments in my public despatch, as also the expression of my thanks to every Officer and Soldier present, from whom I received the most ready assistance. The brave Companies of Sepoys merited and received my warmest approval.

I feel peculiar pleasure in bringing to your Lordship's notice the spirited and steady conduct of the three Companies of the 7th N. I. under Captain Duff. It fell to the lot of one Company under Lieutenant Hadfield to display these qualities in the most praiseworthy manner. Having become disengaged and unable to rejoin his Corps during a violent thunder-storm, he was surrounded by some thousand Chinese Militia, and maintained his ground, and thence from the heavy fall of rain the men's arms would not go off, until reinforced by two Companies of the Royal Marines with the percussion locks.

Lieut. Hadfield speaks very highly of the cheerful assistance he received from Lieut. Devereux and Ensign Berkeley, the latter of whom I regret to say was severely wounded. This Company had 2 Sepoys killed, 1 Officer, 1 Havildar, 9 Sepoys and 1 British wounded.

I have &c. H. GORDON, M. Genl. Comd. Expedy. Force

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, ROBERT CLARK, Secy to Govt.

Malmain.

We understand that a deputation has lately arrived from Zimway with letters from the chief of that place, requesting to be supplied with some nutmeg and clove trees. This is certainly a highly commendable request, and evinces a fair advance in civilization. We fear he has hit upon plants that are not likely to flourish in his country. They have failed here as far as we have been able to learn, and at Zimway where the heat is greater and the drought is longer, we believe, than on the coast, they are still in the way to fail. As this chief evinces such a horticultural disposition, we think a selection should be made for him of different fruits and flowers that are likely to thrive in his soil and climate, with instructions how to plant and tend them. By this means we might introduce many valuable plants in a part of the world where they have never even been heard of.—Ibid. July 14.

The last accounts from Rangoon appear to leave no doubt as to the fact of the king's coming down to that place in the course of two or three months. His Majesty is to be accompanied by an Army whose numbers have gradually amounted from 10,000 up to 120,000. The next arrival will doubtless complete the number to a lakh and a half. What all these grand preparations are for, no one seems to have the least idea, and conjecture is wild on the subject, not among the widest being the opinion that the king has determined on recovering these Provinces. Truly if he does assemble 120,000 men he may do some mischief, but Burmese Armies look very well on paper, and ciphers are amounting. Suppose the king brings 12,000 men with him, and we shall not be far perhaps from the mark, but then what sort of men are they likely to be? worse than Palataff's recruits, with muskets which will do more harm to those who fire them than to those against whom they may be directed. For our part we do not believe the king would ever be so mad as to bring our arms down him, unless, indeed, we should meet with real disaster in China or elsewhere. His Majesty never liked the sight of British arms; the Steamer astonished him in 1821, what then would he think of some dozen of them entering his rivers at different points and paying him a visit at Ava as they have done at Canton? The one visit would be fatal just as practical and easy as the other, and his war-boats and new gunboats (for we hear His Majesty has caused a number of these latter to be built) would prove no impediment to the progress of the fire-ships. It is said that the advance guard of the king's escorting Army, under the command of the Prince of Prome, is to be at Rangoon about the latter end of August, and that the king will quit the capital about the beginning of September.—Ibid.

It has occurred to us as it has, we believe, to others, that the census of Malmain both of the year 1839 and of the present year, which we published last week, is not fully satisfactory. We allude to its deficiency in those particulars which are generally noticed in the enumeration of a population. In this instance the number of the males and females of the indigenous population is given in the mass, whereas it is usual to distinguish between the married and unmarried of both sexes, and then again the latter are divided into two or three classes of certain ages. It is evident that by such a census alone, a correct and satisfactory view can be had of the real strength and efficiency of the population. It is apparent to the most casual observer that there is a great disproportion of children, under twelve or fourteen years of age, to the adult part of the Burmese community, and so obvious is this fact, that he enquires as to comparative numbers is at once suggested to the mind of the observer. It is noticeable again in the present census, as in that of the preceding one, that the respective numbers of the males and females of the resident foreigners are not mentioned, although the latter we believe many have come into the place since the last census was taken. We hope that in the next statistical account of the population these distinctions will be observed, that the curious in such matters may have the means of satisfying their enquiries.—Maul: Chronicle, July 7.

A deroity was committed, near, on the river on the night of Monday last, a canoe with two Chinese and three Burmese was on its way up from Natoum, when a boat with eight or ten men armed with muskets and swords overtook them and plundered them of all they had on their persons, which, however, was not much, except their clothes. The perpetrators are supposed to be from Martaban from the circumstances of their clothing themselves with the spoils they got, and having left their rags in exchange.—Maul Chronicle, June 30.

China.

Macao 2d June.—Commodore Broomer left this for Hongkong on Tuesday last, and General Sir Hugh Gough yesterday.

We have nothing but conjecture to offer on the probable destination of the force, which, it is said will move to the northward in the latter days of next week. Amoy is generally reported to be the next place of rendezvous. The occupation of that town and Island cannot fail to be a sensible blow to the Imperial Government, and may possibly be followed by consequences of the most serious nature, in the disorganization of the country; nor should we at all wonder soon after to hear of a revolution in that province at least, the inhabitants of which have always had and deserved among the Chinese a reputation for disorder and turbulence. Indeed, the Fokeen people have but slight affection for the Tartar dynasty, having been the last to submit to its sway. The Fokeen people are, above the Chinese of other provinces, distinguished for a spirit of liberty and commercial enterprise, and the frequent insurrections in their country, prove that they do not tamely submit to the tyranny of their government.

It is a subject of great satisfaction to us to be able to state that the health of both soldiers and sailors, which had so severely suffered, during their gallant attack on Canton, by hard duty and exposure to a scorching sun and heavy rain alternately, and to the poisonous exhalations from the swampy paddy fields, is very fast improving. That of the soldiers, as being more accustomed to such service, is, with a few exceptions, perfectly restored, but on board the ships a good many sailors and marines, though countenance, have not yet quite recovered. We regret to have to record the deaths of several officers, besides that of Sir Lo Fleming Subhouse, stated in our last, namely of Capt. Brodie, of H. M. Troop ship Rattlesnake, by apoplexy. Dr. Wallace, surgeon of H. M. S. Conway, Adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish, Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M. S. Modeste, who died on Tuesday last on board that ship, of the wound he received in the leg, off Canton, on the 24th of last month. His remains were interred here on Wednesday morning last, and followed to the grave by Sir Hugh Gough, his staff, and several other officers and residents. Below will be found a letter from Capt. Elliot, in which he informs the British community that it is his purpose to move Her Majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee simple for one or two years purchase at the late rates or to change them in future with as more than a nominal quit rent, if that tenure continues to obtain. We fully concur in the propriety of this proposal of Capt. Elliot's, for in reality, the headless competition among purchasers, has driven the quit rent to such high rates, that we apprehend a great number of the allotments will be thrown upon the hands of government.

again for we do not think, that even if the settlement at Hongkong succeeds in every respect, and becomes a great emporium, for the Chinese trade, the allotments will ever be worth the high prices that have been offered. The ground in many instances, is we are told of such nature, as to require very considerable outlay before any buildings can be raised upon it, and other more desirable situations will be found on the Island, which will, no doubt, soon be had at much cheaper rates. We have not yet heard when and how the remaining lots will be disposed of; by auction, it will be found that no such high offers will again be made, indeed would they have occurred, if as promised, the hundred lots had been offered for sale on Monday week last, instead of only 34. We learn that several of the purchasers are already beginning to build, but it is just now extremely difficult to obtain workmen at any rate.

By the latest accounts from Canton everything there continued quiet, but although some British as well as American merchants continued to reside there, no trade of any amount could be carried on. The H. M. G. merchants refused to purchase imports, and also to secure the British ship Simon Taylor arrived at Whampoa after the attack on the city. Her consigns have, we are informed, addressed a petition to the Hoppo; with what success, we have not yet learned. Only a very few shipments have been made to the ships at Whampoa and these were chiefly of green Teas for the American market. Should the Chinese continue to refuse to secure British ships, and by this means force the trade into the hands of neutrals, we fancy that a Blockade of the river will become a necessary measure. A Great scarcity of money prevails at Canton and Fashan, and great distress among the laboring classes. It is said however, that the government is active in repairing the defences of the river, and that the fortresses the Chinese recovered by the late treaty are being again put into a state of efficiency. Wangchow which was not destroyed by the English on returning that fortress to the Chinese, has by the latter been garrisoned, and we hear that several forts (Macao lighters) have lately been fired at from the fort, on going up the river.

Although we have before given a good many details of what happened at the attack on Canton, yet we think, in the following narrative by an eye witness many details which have not before appeared in print, will be found; besides the attack on the provincial city, was an enterprise of such great importance, and so very gallantly achieved that we think, anything regarding it must prove acceptable to our readers.

"The Chinese in their relations with us having lately shown an utter want of faith every movement displaying their treachery and evincing the most hostile intentions, notwithstanding their peaceful professions, it was deemed expedient to move our force into the Canton River.

On the morning of the 24th May the Nemesis and several native boats (pressed into the service) commenced embarking troops. At noon the Blenheim and Blonde fired Royal salutes, in honor of Her Majesty's birth day; and by 2 o'clock the troops of the line, marines and soldiers were all embarked,—the aggregate number not exceeding 2200 effective Bayonets,—and the Nemesis started for Canton, having the whole force in tow.

She arrived at the point of debarkation (a large Temple on the bank of the river, about 3 miles N. W. of the City Walls) at about 5 o'clock, and the 49th was immediately landed, formed, Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Fleming Subhouse, each accompanied by his staff and escorted by a Detachment of the 49th, proceeded some distance inland, in the direction of the City, to reconnoitre. During our march an advance of some 5 or 6 men accidentally came upon a Chinese outpost. The alarm was immediately given the Chinese fired their Gingals and threw up blue lights for the purpose of ascertaining our strength and position, and our men were drawn up in line, expecting an attack. Nothing however occurred this night excepting the abduction and murder, by the Chinese, of one of our officer's servant, a native of India—close to our camp. We heard the poor wretches' death shriek, but were ignorant of the cause; and it was not till morning, when his mangled and headless trunk was found, that his fate became known.

At early dawn on the 25th our force was moved from the Temple, and formed, as each detachment arrived, on some firm ground about half a mile, or perhaps less, from the beach. Two Chinese sentries were observed watching our motions, their tall figures, as they stood on an eminence in full relief against the horizon, armed with spear and shield, presenting a most romantic appearance. A party of the 37th was dispatched to explore some ground on our right: their advance was marked by the enemy, who soon collected in a dense mass immediately outside a large village, reading the air with most discordant yells. Some of their bravest advanced to meet our men but a few shots dispersed them.

The nature of the ground was unfortunately, such as to render the transport of artillery and ammunition a most difficult and laborious task. Our men, however were in capital spirits and worked with a will, and our light guns rattled over graves and through paddy fields with miraculous celerity. It was found impossible to move the 24s, so the attempt was abandoned. The coup d'eil was now most exciting. The ground was studded with red jackets, and bayonets glittering in the morning sun; here a company of merry blue jackets turned sailors for the occasion; there a party of sable camp followers laden with comforts for those who were to engage in the coming fight. Onwards we went towards the heights, a band of 2000 men about to engage in mortal struggle with perhaps some 50,000; the horrible spectacle of the previous night teaching our men what to expect should they fall into the hands of the enemy. We were hardly within range when the Chinese opened from the heights, and on our side; three rocket tubes soon belched forth their murderous contents into their positions. The sailors pushed on and carried in galling style a Fort on our right under a galling and destructive fire from the City Walls. Eighteen of their number were wounded in this service, two, an officer and private, mortally.

The Royal Irish, 49th and one company of marines now advanced, at double quick time to storm a round fort (called by the Chinese "The Asylum of Old age") crowning a hill on our left: the garrison sallied out force to oppose them, but nothing could stand against the tremendous fire of musketry with which they were saluted, and the hill was soon cleared.

An instance of the sanguinary severity of the Chinese was witnessed at this fort. While on the advance a soldier

was observed rushing down the hill closely pursued by a party, who soon captured and carried him back to the Fort, where on our arrival we found his warm and quivering body minus the head.

Having placed our wounded in the "Asylum of old age," we rushed through a gorge to storm "The Terrace of eternal felicity"—a large square fort on a neighboring hill commanding the Northern portion of the City.

The enemy maintained a most galling and fatal fire of match-lock; gigals and rockets upon our party as we passed this gorge, which was completely commanded by the Northern Batterments of the City.

We soon silenced their annoying fire with shells and rockets from the Terrace of Eternal felicity! A large body of men now advanced from the principal encampment, waving banners and uttering the most diabolic yells.

A party of the 18th was set down to keep them in check, and some hard skirmishing took place, our men suffering considerably from the enemy's gigals.

After some delay the 18th and a company of marines were sent to storm the camp. The Chinese stood well to their guns, made a very creditable resistance, but British perseverance as usual carried all before it.

The 23rd, 27th, 28th and 29 were passed peacefully, some Troops having been agreed to by H. M. Plenipotentiary. An interview took place on the 27th between the Chinese General Yangfang, and Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Fleming Senhouse through the interpretation of Mr. Fearon.

The weather was dreadful and the sufferings of our men proportionately great. The quarters of the 18th, and Seamen were miserable; their beds the damp ground, their covering a few old mats which neither sheltered them from sun nor rain.

Great excesses having been committed in several Chinese Villages, public opinion was completely alienated from us, a feeling of deadly hatred against the invaders springing up throughout the country.

On the 30th ten thousand villagers appeared in arms upon the neighboring heights, their formidable front and loud yells attesting their desire to give us battle and revenge their wrongs.

The 26th, 37th and marines were immediately under arms, and marched towards them as if necessarily upon the nature of their force, however, being known, all our troops were withdrawn except a company of the 26th and one of the 37th.

On the 31st they again appeared in strong force upon the heights when a message was sent to the City requiring that they should forthwith disperse.

In consequence of this, some Chinese officers came out of the City and passed through our lines en route to the villagers ground. They succeeded either by threats or persuasion in inducing the poor wretches to disperse.

On the 1st of June, according to the terms of the circulation of force evacuated the heights Carachans resident bark.

The improvement of the Chinese in Gunnery was a matter of astonishment to all, and instances of in dividual courage were noted which would not have disgraced any enemy.

British loss in killed and wounded Killed 1 Officer and 14 men—15 Wounded 111 " " 101 " " 112 Total 12 Officers & 115 men—121 to which must be added 9 men who have been murdered by the Chinese.

On Friday last, the h. co's steamer, Queen, bearing the broad pennant of commodore, sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, naval commander in chief, arrived; here, landed the same day, and on Saturday salutes were exchanged with the forts of the city.

The British community in China, have not yet been informed, by any public notice, of the civil office that the commodore holds; the Indian papers say he is joint and sole plenipotentiary, neither of which reports can we believe: for surely such a neglectful slight as leaving that distinguished officer sir Hugh Gough the commander in chief of the Madras army, out of the commission, and continuing captain Elliot in it cannot be perpetrated.

But as sir G. Bremer is in the commission and as the command of the naval force and transports is invested in him, the responsibility of future operations must rest solely on him.

Capt. Clarke, of H. M. S. Columbine, bearing the decorations of the deceased officer. THE COFFIN, Borne by 12 sailors belonging to H. M. S. Blenheim PALL BEARERS Capt. Bourchier, R. N. Col. Mountain, " Smith, " " " " Morris, " Kuper " " Major Johnston.

followed by the governor of Macao, and staff; Major general Sir Hugh Gough, and staff; captain Hervert, Senior officer of the fleet, Mr. Johnston, deputy superintendent and about 70 naval and military officers and almost all the British and foreign community in Macao.

It is now known that sir le Fleming Senhouse was intended to be the second in command in China: the unfortunate death of sir Frederick Maitland, however, threw this office into the hands of sir G. Bremer; who having left Port Estington, of which new settlement he was governor became the senior officer in the Indian seas a station to which he had not been appointed.

It is reported the Calliope, captain Kuper, takes the ransom of Canton to Calcutta; this service was destined for the Conway, but the untimely and ever to be lamented death of sir le Fleming Senhouse frustrated this arrangement.

There's many a slip Twixt the cup and the lip. The Calliope is an efficient ship, the Conway is not; and every deduction from our military strength we think to be deprecated, Every Englishman—not only of h. m.'s service—but perse, is now worth his weight in silver, in China.

In the Calcutta Englishman of the 10th of March are published the despatches (colored Auckland from the naval and military commanders in chief in China, dated 10th, and 27th of March.

These despatches are too long to extract—particularly those from the commodore:—which contain a lucid detail of the previous course of events, and the movements of the fleet at the capture of the Bogue forts; and our local readers, besides being in possession of the Indian papers, have already perused in the Canton Register the details of the gallant and indefatigable services of their countrymen from the account of some amateur lookers on.

It is gratifying to learn from the commodore's first despatch that the governor general feels intense interest in the proceedings of the expeditionary force in China. We are also personally gratified to learn that sir G. Bremer entertains a true opinion of the perfidious character of Chinese public functionaries.

In the 5th paragraph of h. e's despatch, dated March 19 h. e. remarks: The proclamation for opening the port on the 2nd (Feb'y) did not appear, and on the 11th the two ministers again met, and after a discussion of several hours, on this (11th Feb'y) & on the next, h. m.'s plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay (not to exceed ten days), in order that the definite treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese commissioner was completely destroyed: my doubts were also strengthened by reports of the officers I sent up to the place of meeting who stated that military works on a great scale were in progress.

Commodore Bremer also remarks, towards the close of his letter, when alluding to "British magnanimity and forbearance, in holding the city of Canton at the mercy of the British force," "I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrogant and perfidious government is brought to reason."

H. m.'s plenipotentiary being however, desirous to try the effect of another proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affairs, &c. Now, with these records and differences of opinion between commodore Bremer and h. m.'s plenipotentiary, can the hope, that British honour and interests will be, at last, guarded by a union of sentiment and protected by a junction of force, be cherished?

We copy the names of the ships and officers employed, as officially reported. LIST OF THE SHIPS, STEAMERS, BOATS, &c. EMPLOYED AT THE CAPTURE OF CANTON, ON THE 10TH INSTANT.

- H. M. Ship Herald, captain Niles. H. M. Sloop Modeste, commander Eyres. H. M. Sloop Hyacinth, commander Warren. H. M. Brig Algerine, lieutenant Mason.

- H. M. Schooner Starling, lieutenant Kellett. H. M. Schooner Hebe, Mr. Quin mate. H. M. Cutter Louisa, Mr. Carmichael, mate.

- H. C. Steamer Madagascar, captain Dacey. H. C. Steamer Nemesis, captain Hall.

- Commander Barlow. Lieut Williams. Lieut Stewart. Lieut Drury. Lieut Dewes, actg. Mr. W. Kendall, mate.

- Lieut. Hamilton. Lieut. Beadon. Lieut. Shute. Mr. King, master actg. Mr. Miller, mate.

- Lieut. Coulson. Lieut Ingram. Mr. Christopher, mate. Mr. Walker, mate.

We are sorry to learn, from respectable sources, the extremely sickly state of the crew of h. m.'s ship, Conway. A special nautical report has, we understand, been given in by her surgeon to the senior naval officer, whose attention has been particularly invited to the almost total inefficiency of the ship, arising from disease contracted from a protracted servitude within the tropics.

The Conway was put in commission in the early part of September 1837 and ought to have been relieved, in the common routine of events, early in 40 but the unsettled state of affairs on the east India station, added to the interest of her captain, has been the means of keeping her still in employment.

Her sick list numbers 61, and most of the cases are climatorial, and she has lost, since her departure from England 36 viz: by dysentery, 10, cholera, 6, fever, 4, drowned, 7, in conflict with the enemy, 8, of wounds, 1, drunkenness, 1, apoplexy, 1, consumption, 1, rheumatism, 1.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bodie, master R. N., commander of h. m.'s troop-ship, Battle snake, and of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish.

With reference to the foregoing melancholy detail we would, in the most earnest terms, advise our fellow countrymen of the navy and army of all ranks, to have a Bengal horror of unnecessary exposure to the sun; they will find such horror to be extremely wholesome.

We offer no remarks on the sale of land on the island of Hongkong; but we cannot help thinking that, if the crown of England will sell land belonging to the crown of China, a better and healthier site might have been selected for the town; namely the tongue of land jutting out from Kowloon, open on the south east, and west sides to the breezy ocean, and protected from the cold, still blasts of the north by the hills of Tang; for the crown of England has an equal right to one as to the other; the English flag is flying on fort Victoria, situated on this Kowloon peninsula.

In the Scalesby Castle captain Johnston, Richard Henry Cox, esq. is a passenger returning to his father-land. This gentleman was for many subsequent voyages the surgeon of the h. co's ship "Anglican" owned by Messrs. Borradaile & Co. In 1837 he was appointed junior surgeon to the h. co's factory in China, on the retirement of Alexander Pearson, esq., the senior surgeon, who was succeeded by Dr. Colledge, who is soon expected to rejoin h. m.'s commission in China.

Dr. Cox unites great skill in his profession with the kindest, the most soothing, and fostering manner; and many whose lives have been saved & health benefited by his able treatment, will ever remember that the attention and care of a kind heart—almost the feminine and anxious carefulness of a nurse, succeeded the skill of the professor, in his treatment of old behaviors to convalescents in the tedious hours of slow recovery.

The young gentlemen connected with the mercantile establishments in China, have addressed a very handsomely letter to him, requesting his acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be delivered to him in London. Dr. Cox is held in universal estimation; he parts with the sincerest wishes for his health and happiness, with the deepest regret for the loss of his skill, care, and society.

Our readers will be greatly amused at the peccal of the translations of Yekoon and Yihshan's reports to the emperor.—The papers, both English and Indian, brought by the Queen have occupied much of our time, or we should have translated these documents; we have therefore, taken the liberty to borrow Mr. Thom's translations, which were published in the Canton Press of Saturday last.

We may gird up our loins for the fight; for we have created a war that will not be soon or easily terminated; let us hope that not only adequate, but more than adequate means will be adapted for the attainment of the desired end; peace on just terms and a free trade with all the ports and towns of China; for in our future preparations we should be prepared to be opposed by the skill and daring of European engineers.

Twelve months have come and gone since twenty sail of English pennants, and a military corps of selected regiments, arrived in the Chinese waters: what has been done in furtherance of the objects of this noble expedition, as they were declared to be in the house of commons by lord John Russell?

What conclusions can be drawn as to the fate of this very pretty quarrel: judging the future from the past, we have no hopes. He marched, nor want nor cold his course delay Hide, blushing glory, hide Canton's day.

SALE OF LANDS AT HONGKONG. 14th June, 1841. Lot. No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Quit rent. 20 21 32 38 52 57 50 43 50 65 64 80 80 111 150 140 160 150 185 230 35. Bought by R. Webster. H. Leighton. Gemmell & Co. Holliday, Wise & Co. Herjebhyh Ruse. tomjee. Dirom & Co. A Parsee. Hooker & Lane. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Dent & Co. Lindsay & Co. Gribble, Hughes & Co. M. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Innes, Fletcher & Co. Gemmell & Co. H. Rustomjee. Jardine, Matheson & Co. R. Gully.

Besides those destroyed in Liu's and the mandarin war boats. (Signed THOS. HARRIST.—Captain.) A list of casualties in the force employed in the attack and occupation of the defenses of the city of Canton on the 18th day of March 1841.

Lieut. Stransham R. severely. Calliope 2 wounded slightly. Hyacinth 2 " I slightly I severely. Modeste 2 " slightly. (Signed) THOMAS HARRIST.—Captain. Ship Dartmouth Lajes Roads, May 28th 1841. " We spoke the Giraffe on the 26th instant and exchanged numbers with the Jean and Dubess of Clarence to the northward of Gaspar Island and saw two other berks, but could not find out who they were. (Signed) E. JACOB.

- 23 60. Jamieson & How, 24 67. John Smith, 25 67. Franjee Jamsetjee, 26 67. Captain Hart, 27 67. Macvicar & Co, 28 67. Turner & Co, 29 95. T. Larkins, 30 100. Fox, Macvicar & Turner, 31 115. Captain Morgan, 32 265. 33 250. 34 205.

£3238. per annum.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1841. No. 499 of 1841.—Ensign H. N. Robertson, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health. Ensign G. F. Sheppard, attached to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health. No. 500 of 1841.—The following alteration is made: 30th Regiment Native Infantry. Subedar Essajee Bannjee to take rank, vice Shikab Abdul Kader pensioned. Date of Rank 1st July 1841. Subedar Caloo Sing to take rank, vice Goolamally Khan deceased. 13th Feb'y 1841.

No. 501 of 1841.—Lieutenants G. Wingate, of the Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for one year, on private affairs. No. 502 of 1841.—Quarter Master Sergeant Unger of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Barnek Sergeant at Surat. No. 503 of 1841.—Captain C. Johnson, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for a period of one year. No. 504 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed. A Detachment Order by Captain Brown, dated Sukker the 10th March 1841, appointing Ensign Jameson, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Pelly, on General Court, Martial duty, or until further orders.

No. 505 of 1841.—With reference to the General Order No. 424, dated 6th ultimo, the following promotions are made:— Regiment of Artillery. Second Lieutenants J. Pottinger, G. P. Scully, W. C. Sey & K. Bell, W. Hodgson, W. S. Terry, A. B. Kernal, and J. G. McDowell, to be 17th Augt. 1841. first Lieutenants on the augmentation. The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the date specified opposite their respective names, and posted to the Regiment of Artillery to fill vacancies.

Rank as 2nd Lieutenant. 1 Edward Wray, 17th Augt. 11th Dec. 1840. 2 John Gravely, Do. do. Do. do. do. 3 John Gordon Peirce, Do. do. Do. do. do. 4 John Dobree Woolcombe, Do. do. Do. do. do. 5 William Davidson, Do. do. Do. do. do. 6 John Crawford Smith, Do. do. Do. do. do. Bombay Castle, 30th August 1841. No. 506 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, Lieutenants A. Price, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant to the Sawant Warree Local Corps. Bombay Castle, 1st September 1841. No. 507 of 1841.—Lieut. L. S. Hough, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Treasurer resigned.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. MIRINE DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 28th August 1841. No. 107 of 1841.—Mr. James White, Bernard, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the ship Copeland on the 18th instant. No. 108 of 1841.—Mr. Purser Smith is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence till the 31st proximo. No. 109 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 88, dated 9th ultimo, M. Purser Stockham is allowed an extension of leave for one month.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT. REVENUE. Bombay Castle, 30th August 1841. Mr. E. H. Goldsmid, to be Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country, and Assistant to the Collectors of Balasore and Dharsur.

Lieut. P. C. Wells, of the 15th Regiment N. I. Lieut. W. D. Evans, of the 1st European Regt. and Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, of the 18th Regt. N. I. to be Assistants to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, in the Southern Maratha Country. Lieut. D. Davidson, is confirmed as Superintendent of the Kasak Survey. Lieut. H. Boye, of the 23d Regt. N. I. to act as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to notify the following appointments. Ran Row Nursing, Tarpurtee, Row Bahadur, Duffadar of Tannah, to be Duffadar of Dharwar. Kessoo Ramchundur Joshee, Mauldar of Joonee, to be Duffadar of Tannah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, L. B. REID, Chief Secy. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841. Rao Bahadur Bappajee Mahasoolraee, principal sunder ameen of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 18th proximo, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, D. DEANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt. OPIUM MEMORANDUM BOMBAY. Passes granted up to the 25th ultimo. Chests 533 Total.. 533

INDORE. Passes granted under Proclamation of 1839 L. 40. Ditto under proclamation of 1840 L. 41, up to the 5th June last. Chests 16,773 Total.. 18,013

IMPORTED. Balance of former years imported. Chests 6,667 Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 24th August 1841. 19,599 Total.. 26,266

EXPORTED. From the 25th May 1840, to the 24th August 1841. Chests 19,647 Ditto from the 25th to the 31st ultimo. 666 Total.. 20,313

W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Opium Agent. Bombay, 1st September 1841.

NOTICE

I hereby give, that the undermentioned spots are appointed for stands for Carriages and Palkies, agreeable to Sec. VI of Act IV. of 1841. 1 The Tamarind tree, near the Cathedral. 2 Outside the Church Gate of the Fort. 3 Outside the Bazar Gate of the Fort. 4 The Apollo Bunder. 5 At Colaba, near the Church. 6 Near the Old Sailor's Home. 7 Pidone corner. 8 Tannah stand. 9 The Gool. 10 Mazagon Bunder.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions, L. G. C. RIVETT, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions. Bombay, Petty Sessions Office, 31st Aug. 1841.

HIGH WATER

Table with 2 columns: Date and High Water Time (A.M., P.M., M.). Rows include dates from 1841 Sept. 2nd Thursday to 8th Wednesday.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

31st August—Ship Caroline, H. Jones, master, from Runder Abbas, 14th August, Passengers. Mr. Donally Mrs. Donally, and two children, 30 natives.

25th Aug.—Barque Berkshire, R. M. Norris, master, to London. Do. do.—Brig Balfour, Thomas Butler, Master, to Liverpool.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, September 3, 1841.

CALCUTTA journals to the 17th have arrived, but they do not contain anything of interest.

We have received Madras journals to the 25th from which we learn that the Chief Justice at that presidency, Sir Robert Conyn will shortly return to Europe.

The Steamer with the Overland Mail for England did not leave Bombay until yesterday, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Calcutta dawk until yesterday morning.

Mrs. Servant, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Shean, The Honourable J. A. Dunlop, Major Master, and Captain Sir Keith, A. Jackson, Bart, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel Gascoyne H. M. 6th Regiment, Ensign H. M. Robertson 5th Regiment Bombay N. I.

The following has been furnished us by the Post Office as the number of Covers despatched per Victoria on the 2nd September 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Letters, Papers, Total Covers. 40094

We are happy to observe that our reiterated complaint of the want of places, as stands for Buggies and Hamans has been listened to, and places, enumerated in another column, fixed upon for the purpose.

From Maulmain we have received, via Calcutta, Maulmain Chronicles to the 16th July. The King, it appears, really means to pay that part of the country a visit.

By the Castle Huntly we have received intelligence from China to the 26th June, from which it would appear that everything remains quiet, and trade in Teas is carried on to some extent by the American Merchants.

The Celestials persist in not trading with the English and Captain Elliott threatens that if the trade is not resumed the port of Canton will be blockaded. From our private letters we learn that some Parsee Merchants had left Macao and proceeded to Canton to dispose of their Cotton: We may therefore encourage the hope that the trade will be renewed upon advantageous terms to our merchants until the arrival of the Plenipotentiary and the Admiral; when no doubt something definitive will be done.

We learn from Belgaum (27th ultimo) that a body of Arabs from the Nizani's territories entered those of the British and proceeded towards "Dummul," a fort a few miles Southeast of Dharwar. The Irregular horse left Belgaum for Dharwar: it is said that this movement is in consequence of a requisition from the Political Agent. A Company of the 7th Native Infantry left Kuladgee about the same time to take possession of a fort called "Naugluur" where it was expected the Arabs would endeavour to secure themselves.

Mr. Legeyt, one of the commissioners appointed to try the prisoners taken at Badamee had arrived at Belgaum. Captain Penny had also arrived at the latter place in a very precarious state, in consequence of the wound he received at Badamee. His Lordship the Bishop was likewise at Belgaum, in the enjoyment of excellent health and engaged in confirming the people in Christian doctrines and discipline.

From the despatch received by Mr. Davison the collector, of the movements of the Arabs it is highly probable some of the troops in the Belgaum Division will measure Swords with the marauders.

On the evening of Wednesday last, a slight tumult was occasioned in the rear of the Cathedral under the following circumstances. As a Parsee, by name Dinshaw—Dabash to Messrs. Forbes and Co., was about stepping into his Buggy, three Engineers drove furiously in his direction, and called out for the way to be cleared. The Parsee however, from either indifference, or his not hearing them, paid no attention; and, consequently, on the Engineers' passing him, received a cut from their whip. He instantly turned round, and wrenched the whip from them. His Gorawallah then interposed with a good deal of insolence, and was collared by one of the Mechanics, who, on being struck once or twice by the infuriated Parsee, planted a sledge-hammer blow on the side of his ogle, that instantaneously did "his business" for him, by flooring him in a state of insensibility. The Sett is now recovering; and intends bringing the case before the Magistrates.

Contemporary Selections.

Some mis-statements having within these few days been circulated respecting the Adele, now taking in cargo for the Mauritius, assuming the privileges of a British vessel, without being entitled to do so; we deem it proper to state—that the propagator of the report ought to have ascertained beforehand, and which he might have done simply by making application at the custom-house:—that the Adele was built at a British port, viz. Cochin—that she is entirely owned by British subjects, viz Messrs Skinner and Co.—and that she is commanded and manned by British subjects, as required by act of parliament. If a vessel so situated is not entitled to the privileges of a British vessel, we should be glad to know what will give her a title.—Times, September 1.

We are far from being satisfied: notwithstanding the above remarks of our contemporary, we have pretty good grounds for stating that if the Adele be not directly she is indirectly owned by a foreigner; we know this was the case when she last left this port and we have even now no reason to alter our opinion. An application was made to Messrs Skinner a few days since to see the Captain of the Adele, and the French gentleman was pointed out as the Captain: this is another proof not a mis-statement, that the case of the Adele is very suspicious. This would not answer the enquiry of our contemporary "what will give her a title."—ED. BOM. GAZ.

LAHORE, 13th August.

We are looking forward with anxiety here for the Autumn, to see what will then happen from General Lumley with his Staff and 6000 English soldiers coming from Simla to Peshawar, and what Treaty he will be sent to have signed. If Peshawar is asked, it will be given up I believe, as it is a Province which has never been profitable to the Sikh Government; but if Cashmere he also asked for, and it may be the retirement besides

from all interference in the affairs of the Mountain states and the division of the Punjab into 3 parts to satisfy the ex-Queen and it Sendevoil, and at the same time to divide the whole force of the Empire, I do not believe such terms would be submitted to without a war.

His Highness has recalled General Ventura from Bombay, and General Court from Loodiana, and both have promised to return, and will return also, which shows that they do not fear a war, otherwise they would not come. You will have heard ere this of the Raja Goolab Sing having had a severe fight with the revolutionists of Cashmere, who refused to restore the property they plundered, or to deliver up the guilty. 800 men have been killed, viz. 600 Sikhs and 200 Mountaineers, on the side of the Raja. The Rajah of Mende, who was made prisoner by General Ventura, has also been set at liberty and honoured with the usual Khelat horse and Sword, and woolsen cloths, and his Kingdom restored to him on payment of 4 lacs. Some days ago a mission was sent from this to Mr. Clerk, composed of Bak Mohun Lal, with Moonshee Dur Mahomed, and they have not been received in the same friendly manner as usual, but very coldly, which has made His Highness the Maharajah very anxious, and causes him to doubt the friendship of his neighbours the English. This does not look well.

General Ventura was to go on to Bombay from Kurachse to send his daughter by the Steamer to France and is expected here in all October; and General Court by the end of this month.—Ibid.

What a number of times this Times Organ must play. Curious too, that our music seems to please every body. We are here called "the Organ of the Chamber of Commerce—our Calcutta friends will have it that we are "the Organ of the Bombay Government—and the U. S. Gazette, and correspondents of the Bombay Gazette affirm that these parties are hostile to each other! We have offered much more plausible proofs than our contemporaries can generally give for any thing, that we are the organ of the Governor General,—the Shah Soojah, Sir W. Macnaghten—Capt. Haines of Aden—and the Members of the Scinde Commission, and yet for such a monstrous quantity of music we can assure our friends that the number of our stops is not equal to one half of our catches—our bellows must be powerful.—Ibid.

The Monsoon.—We have seldom had a more favourable Monsoon for Agricultural purposes both in Bombay and throughout Western India,—rarely a more unfavourable one for the human constitution. From the inland, as well as the coast districts, they write us they had had nothing like it for ten years. The season has been wet, hot, steamy, and sickly to the last degree. The thermometer here has ranged from 78 to 83°, and the quantity of rain which has already fallen amounts to 68 inches. The Monsoon set in upon us on the 6th June this season at once, without the usual premonition of thunder and lightning and showers, and the fall of rain for that month, amounted to 25 inches; the fall for July was 23 inches; for August 20 inches; so that up to the present time, there has fallen in the course of the last 88 days, no less than 68 inches—being 15 inches more than fell on an average for the last 24 years! In the course of this period, nearly one half of the European population of Bombay have been more or less sick, though in very few cases dangerously so.—Ibid.

European Intelligence.

At last we have a chance of getting rid of the Elliotts. Admiral Elliott has arrived, and a Sir Henry Pottinger is gone out by the overland mail to relieve Captain Elliott from his onerous duties, and to settle all matters in dispute in rather a different manner to that which has been hitherto pursued.

By Jove! it was about time that something of this sort should be done. The manner in which these Minto cousins have played at foot-ball with our interests, and the manslaughters which they have committed among our troops, have arrived to such an extent of evil that we look around us and wonder whether we are governed by some men or lunatics. Look at Chusan, and look at Canton! There are pretty prospects for you! In the one place, the soldiers and sailors are still rotting away at so many by the hour; at the other the Elliotts are partaking of splendid Chinese banquets, and the merchants are falling into ruin by wholesale; while a lot of long nailed savages, with broad brimmed hats and long tails, are twisting spooney Elliott round their fingers, and wondering at the wisdom of the Great Spirit of Con Fu Tzee in committing such a large force to the guidance of a woodenheaded Nin Nee.

It is all very well for the Whigs, at the last moment of their existence, to find out that everything that ELLIOTT has done is wrong, and that he ought never to have been employed; but who is to recompense the country for this scandalous waste of men and treasure? Who is to pay our merchants for the six millions out of which the miserable potheroony of this fellow allowed them to be swindled? Who is to pay us for all the money that we have expended in order to fit out an expedition which this incompetent ninny has rendered altogether abortive? Who is to provide for the widows and children of all the brave fellows whom that wretched figure-head who was sent out as Admiral has uselessly sacrificed? Who is to do all this we ask? We know pretty well who ought to pay for all this, and we know quite as well who will have to pay it all. New taxes stacked on by a Tory Government will be the means by which these things will be paid, he will be told that all these things come of a Whig, First Lord of the Admiralty who has a Scotchman's belief in favour of the infallibility of his own relations.

By all the gods of Greece, this is too bad! By this time Pekin ought to be our own, and we ought to have paid ourselves in hard Sycee silver out of the pagodas of the Celestials. Yet here we are, out of pocket and with a blasted character—nothing at all done—tea getting up again—two millions of deficiency—and all through these curses of our service, these Scotch Elliotts. Oh, for the shade of John Wilkes back again for a few months! Oh, for a new North Briton and a new No. 45, to write down these Scotch rascals, and put the public upon their guard against being overrun by this pushing squeezing, boozing race of vagabond adventurers!—Saterist.

Varieties

VULGAR OPINIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

Preventive measures rarely receive the same meed of praise as violent and penal policy: the time has not yet gone beyond memory, when the only system of government honoured with the name of strong was that which hanged by dozens, transported by scores, and imprisoned by hundreds; but an administrative course which lightened the calendar by creating respect for the law, and confidence in justice, receives so little credit, that we often feel tempted to join in the cry that ministers do nothing for the money we pay them, Louis Philippe has now held the monarchy of France for about the same number of years that Napoleon possessed the empire, and his stability appears to have increased with time; even before he went to Russia, Napoleon complained that the reins were slipping from his hands, but he did not perceive that the cause was furious driving. Louis Philippe holds them sufficiently firm, for, like a careful driver, he never lets the steeds get into an unmanageable gallop. Yet nine-tenths of the world believe that Napoleon was a greater statesman than Louis Philippe, just as there were people in ancient Elis who deemed Salmoneus the best charioteer in the city.

Unclaimed Letters.

SHIP LETTERS.

- 1 Gunner R. R. Smith n. m. 22nd, Regiment. Bombay. 1 Soobedar Rama Soortee... do. 1 Navarowjee Dorabjee Halkaroo... do. 1 Runzien... do. 1 Gareedas Manajee... do. 1 Narayen Naik... do. 1 Golam Hoosain... do. 1 J. M. Morris, Surgeon... do. 1 E. C. Walkins... do. 1 Tooka Subedar... do. 1 Lieut. J. A. Cowper... do. 1 Sr. Captao Luis Barretto... do. 1 Lieut. A. Hogg... do. 1 Sra. Anna Maria de Gama... do. 1 Sra. Rita Fernandes Anna... do. 1 Nuserwanj-e Muncherjee... do. 1 Ao Senhor Penha Moriano Agaveadas... do. 2 Capt. W. W. Rice, commanding the Hon'ble R. I. C. Steamer Planet... do. 1 R. Kirk, Esq... do. 1 Miss Hart... do. 1 J. Bellew Esquire... do. 1 Antonio Manoel do Francisco... do. 1 Sorabjee Hormusjee... do. 1 Lieut. J. Duncan... do. 1 Lieut. C. Price, 4th Regt. N. I... do. 1 Balajee Vishwanthor Putawardhun, do. 1 Doctor Weatherhead... do. 1 Capt. Sewin Reade... do. 1 Capt. F. Williams... do. 1 Lieut. M. P. Hunt... do. 1 M. D. F. Collett... do. 1 Rama Servant... do. 1 Putta Jessa Marwady... do. 1 Shaik Pred, butler, in the care of Major General V. Kennedy... do. 1 Lieut. H. Ceed... do. 1 Capt H. B. Brown... do. 1 Shaik Hoosan, Jemedar of Horse Artl... do. 1 Ballapeal Raman... do. 1 Rannoojee Wunjary... do. 1 Major Cammiel... do. 1 Quarter Master Sergt. Black, Rifle Corps... do. 1 Hormusjee Dadabhoj... do. 1 Govind Havidar... do. 1 Cap. C. R. Whitelock... do. 1 Capt. C. Graves... do. 1 Theena Washerman... do. 1 Manackhund Jeweralall... do. 1 Capt. Davies... do.

J. A. SHAW. Actg. Post Master Genl. Bombay, 27th August 1841.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with 4 columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Tuptee Tigris and Palurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Madlida. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannahl, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambur Savog, Fanney, Lodeasa, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Fazemardore, Dowlat Pursand, Fattel Currim, Brimacout, Patel Bares, Yati Rayman, Ustie Eavis. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africans.