

PUBLISHED

DAILY.



BOMBAY GAZETTE

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors and two Pressmen—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 2d, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2

Printing Ditto. " 3

Gentlemen's Ditto. " 1 1/2

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

Gazette Office, July 1, 1841.

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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

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

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ; Respondentia

Bonds, each R. 1

Ship's Articles " 1

Policies of Insurance " 1

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

NOTICE.

The result of Golindchunder Gooptoo & cos. Lottery which took place on the 15th June last at their office New China Bazar No 98, were drawn in the presence of the Subscribers.

No. 272 Prize of 50 Fifty Whole Tickets.

No. 149 Prize of 20 Twenty whole Tickets.

No. 235 Prize of 10 Ten whole Tickets.

No. 114 Prize of 5 Five whole Tickets.

No. 542 & 927 Prize of 2 Two whole Tickets each.

No. 419. 535. 775. 930. & 1491. Prize of 1 one whole Ticket each.

No. 344 473 594 679 739 757 764 803 828 906 1075 1084 1220 1405 1536 & 1554, Prize 1/2 one half whole Tickets each.

Nos 94 123 185 223 248 325 361 486 521 589 618 661 701 740 745 434 858 943 966 and 1433 Prize of 1/4 one quarter Ticket each.

Nos. 6 7 10 21 35 60 61 67 74 76 97 108 119 121 122 124 129 135 138 146 152 172 183 188 196 197 212 215 216 239 255 256 278 287 293 320 327 329 342 355 364 371 380 381 392 393 418 445 449 455 462 481 524 525 544 555 563 570 572 581 588 604 622 637 653 665 666 674 680 686 711 719 721 730 748 761 763 765 793 807 811 819 821 823 825 829 833 835 837 839 879 884 887 888 890 892 894 896 905 911 913 915 941 946 959 973 988 989 998 1005 1007 1017 1021 1023 1025 1027 1030 1032 1035 1040 1059 1061 1063 1067 1089 1099 1100 1105 1110 1112 1136 1141 1144 1147 1149 1167 1168 1170 1173 1175 1178 1179 1182 1189 1191 1199 1202 1206 1214 1224 1233 1246 1248 1255 1260 1265 1267 1270 1271 1272 1292 1299 1300 1303 1317 1325 1338 1339 1341 2350 1352 1353 1358 1363 1377 1382 1383 1390 1392 1397 1400 1412 1427 1429 1442 1415 1447 1450 1462 1463 1464 1466 1477 1488 1525 1531 1539 1544 1549 and 1557 Prizes of one sixteenth Ticket each.

The rest of the Numbers were drawn Blanks.

The Prizes are ready for delivery, from 10 o'clock to 5 at our Office.

GOLINDCHUNDER GOOPTOO & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. LAURENCE BARRETTO begs to inform the gentry and other inhabitants, and the public in general of Poonah, that he returned to his shop at that station on the 28th Ultimo, and resumed the management of his affairs from his late agent *Mr. Francis Mascarinho*, whose further services have been dispensed with. Mr. Barretto therefore respectfully requests that all orders connected with his business may be addressed to himself, and he hereby notifies that *Mr. Francis Mascarinho* is not authorized to collect Debts or receive any payments on his account from the above date.

Bombay, 3rd July 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 19, 1841.

The following embarked yesterday afternoon for China :

John Adam.—Lieut. Ramsay, Lieut. Laine, Lieut. Brackman, Ensign Pretjohn, Assistant Surgeon Jowatt 180 men of H. M.'s 49 Regt.

The following will embark on their arrival from China. *Worcester*.—Capt. McAndrew, Lieut. Daniell Ensigns Baddely. Faunt and Weir, 130 men H. M.'s 49th Regts.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals :—The *Poppy*, Cole from China 9th May and Singapore 1st June ; the *Aunundehunder*, Thompson from the Mauritius 17th May ; the *Hindooistan*, Redman from Gravesend 17th March and Malras 12th June ; the *Ramsay*, Hamlin, from Amherst 30th May, and the *Janet Boyd*, Topping, from the Mauritius 16th May.

Up to yesterday evening we had believed that Captain the Hon'ble W. G. Osborne went hence in the *Queen Steamer* on the 24th May ; but the *Courier* says. We are happy to state the *Syed Khan*, with the Hon'ble Captain Osborne on board, arrived at Canton on the morning of the 21st April.

COURIER, JUNE 19, 1841.

A letter in the *Harkara* this morning raises a doubt as to the reported death of *Mr. Field of the Rustomjee Cowasjee*, and this doubt is strengthened by the letter we published yesterday, which states that the body found was that of the Second Officer of the *Sophia*. The letter was from one of our regular correspondents, an Officer of the *Cameronians*.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 18.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Black Swan*, Man, from Macao 22d April ; and the *Singapore Packet*, Tingate, from Penang 4th June.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—The Chief Magistrate has been so kind to accommodate the Reporters with a table and chairs in the room occupied by his assistants, we have invariably experienced great kindness from *Mr. McFarlane* and return him our thanks.

FRAUD.—*Mr. Hampton*, Secretary to the Assam Tea Committee, came to *Mr. Robison* this day, and preferred the following complaint : he stated, that a native named *Gorah Chand Day* (a person who has acquired some celebrity by frequently fighting at the Court of Requests and Police) purchased from him goods to the value of 270 rupees, signing himself *Bycunthnath Day and Co.* On the presentation of the bill, payment was put off from time to time. *Mr. Robison* said, that *Gorah Chand Day* was a notorious character and has more than on one occasion appeared before him and always got off scot free—invariably keeping himself on the wind side of the law. It was he said, before proved that his son's name was *Bycunthnath Day*—that he was carrying on business, under the style of *Bycunthnath Day and Co.* and his father a partner of his. *Mr. Hampton* was referred to the Court of Requests.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JULY 24.

The information which we received on Monday, led us to believe that the details of H. M. 50th Regiment which arrived at Madras on Sunday, originally left Sydney on board the Marquis of Hastings and Fergusson, and that the Orient received the detachment which had been wrecked in the Fergusson. We have since learned that the whole of the troops were wrecked in the Fergusson, and that the Marquis of Hastings and Orient were in company with her, bound to Batavia. It is to be hoped that the Government will amply remunerate the Captains of these two vessels for the readiness with which they received the shipwrecked troops on board and conveyed them to their destination, bound as they themselves were to another and distant port. We observe that Captain BIRN bears honourable testimony to the praiseworthy conduct of the Captain, Officers, and crew of the Fergusson, in the painful and trying circumstances in which they were placed.

We understand that the Resolution now in the roads, had engaged to convey twenty five convicts to Singapore at twenty five Rupees per head. These men are from Chingleput; and are a set of most daring fellows, under sentence of transportation for life, several of them for murder. Subsequently to the arrangement being made, the Commander of the Resolution declined to take charge of them, unless the authorities furnished a guard to accompany them—whom Government has declined to do, notwithstanding that Capt. WHITE offered to take the convicts for twenty instead of twenty-five rupees each under the aforesaid condition. After the recent occurrences on board the Virginia and Freak, we are really astonished that the authorities should refuse common protection against the probable attacks of such a blood thirsty set of ruffians, as we are informed, these Chingleput convicts are. Were all Commanders, similarly situated with Captain WHITE, to insist on a guard being allowed, Government would be obliged to furnish what no vessel thus freighted should be without.

Our Teetotal readers will be gratified by the perusal of a short extract, purporting to be the speech of MOSES ELIAS at the Manchester Auxiliary Branch of the Teetotal Society. It is the first time we recollect hearing of one of the Hebrew race coming forward on such an occasion, and therefore we deem it worthy a passing notice. The historical recollections of this son of Abraham are not the most correct, for he tells the audience whom it was his happiness to address that "our great prosenitor Noah, tish true, got drunk, but tat was becos he dronk too morsh vortars at the dellage".... a new idea, which the totalers would do well to regard; for if our progenitor really injured himself by taking too much of the element in its pure state who knows but that the same consequence may follow with reference to those whose principles lead them to the conclusion there is no beverage like that of aque pura. MOSES ELIAS is evidently a calculating man, for he looks to the profit of teetotalism in a worldly point of view. "Vines cost moch monies, and vortars shu get for nothink." This was followed by Hear, Hear, roars of laughter, and tremendous applause—a fact that would incline some to think that teetotalism is not the pure thing it has been represented to be. It is no doubt a saving system, which circumstance perhaps operated with MOSES ELIAS as the great and grand reason for becoming its advocate; though it is among the best arguments we have heard in support of the scheme, and one that would act most powerfully on all thrifty souls who wish to be spared the inconvenience of running up a Bill with the Wine Merchant. Human nature is a strange compound and the difficulty of getting at the true motives of a man's conduct is of all things the most difficult.

This speech of Moses Elias was extracted from our Journal and as we derived it from a private source it was but fair that our contemporary should acknowledge the source whence he obtained it. We agree with our contemporary on the economy of Moses Elias' tee-total principles?

ED. BOM. GAZ.

At the moment of going to press, we observe the Columbus signalled as entering the roads.

The Proserpine Iron War Steamer left the roads on Saturday evening after a brief stay of twenty-four hours; great mystery was observed respecting her voyage and ultimate destination, though why so, it is difficult to imagine. Her size, small draught of water and general equipment, admirably fit her for coasting and river navigation, but the small supply of coals (hardly a fortnight's consumption) which she carries renders her very unfit for a long voyage, and was perhaps the chief cause of her very protracted passage out. The Proserpine is not improbably destined for the China warfare in the first instance, and from her small draught will be a most invaluable auxiliary in reconnoitering mouths of rivers and preceding the attack of large vessels.

The Enterprize steamer from Calcutta arrived in the Roads on Sunday morning, and kept our Marine Department actively employed during her short stay in weighing and shipping coal and its more valuable concomitant, treasure; great expedition was used in getting on board the supply of coal which amounted to 100 tons, and to save time the fuel was put board on one side of the vessel, while the treasure was received on the other. The honor of a Steamer's visit to Madras, is always dearly purchased, on the present occasion it cost us twenty lacs—whether this sum is destined to pop up our amiable and much respected Ally SHAH SOOJAH, or to support the expiring vagaries of the incapable ELLIOT, is of course doubtful, but we cannot help thinking, whichever be its destination, the effects would have been equally beneficial had it remained in our own territories to be there employed in those little ordinary transactions in which specie is generally allowed to be at least a convenient auxiliary

To return from this digression, there is one point connected with this expedition's shipment of treasure, which requires some notice—we mean the unusual and unnecessary exposure of the party of H. M. 57th Regiment who escorted it on board. This party was exposed to the sun (fortunately less powerful than usual) from 11 A. M. till between 3 and 4 P. M.—the hottest and most trying period of the day; a departure from the usual salutary rules which we can find nothing whatever in the present case to justify, and we believe notwithstanding a remonstrance coming from a quarer which ought to have produced effect. In cases of emergency it would be idle to talk of risk or exposure, but it does appear to us passing strange that a few hours of the Steamer's time should have been deemed of more value than the health of our European soldiery,

HERALD, JUNE 19.

With feelings of no ordinary gratification we place thus prominently before our readers the copy of a despatch, relating to the dissolution of the alliance that has so long existed between the Honourable Company and the idolatries of the East, which has been recently received by the Indian Government from the Authorities in Leadenhall Street. If the instructions contained in this very interesting document be only promptly and fully carried out, as we trust they will be, the unholy connexion adverted to must shortly and for ever cease. Copy of Despatch in the Revenue Department from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 3d day of March (No. 2) 1841.

Revenue Department, 3d March (No. 2) 1841.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. i. On the 2d June 1840, we communicated to you our sentiments regarding the measures adopted by your Government for carrying into effect our instructions for the withdrawal of all interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, and for the relinquishment of the revenue derived from native temples and other place of religious resort.

2. The only point under this head as regards the Presidency of Bengal, on which at the date of that despatch we were uninformed, was the mode in which the superintendence of the temple of Juggernaut should be transferred to the Rajah of Koordah.

3. The advices subsequently received supply this information, by which it appears that the Governor General has yielded his opinion in favour of defining by a deed of trust, instead of by a law, the nature of the charge to be made over to the Rajah, and we approve the Act No. X of 1840 passed by you for the abolition of the tax, and for the future superintendence of that temple.

4. By your present advices we are also informed of the progress made by the respective Governments of Madras and Bombay, in carrying into effect our instructions on this important subject.

5. At Bombay the separation of Government from all connexion which the affairs of the temple of Yellama in Belgaum, has been effected; a committee of natives has been delegated to relieve the collector in Nassuck from the management of certain temples in that district; a scheme is under consideration for relieving the Government from all charge of the temple of Trimhukeshwur in Ahmednuggur; and measures have been adopted for effecting similar alterations in the management of other religious institutions under the Bombay Presidency.

6. These proceedings, as far as they go, are very satisfactory, and have our entire approbation. We particularly approve the tenor of the instructions issued to the Bombay Government, in your Secretary's letter of the 10th August, and we trust that it may be found practicable to carry into effect the suggestion offered in the 5th paragraph of that letter, for rendering final and complete the separation of Government from all share in the management of the affairs of native temples.

7. It is matter of much concern to us that the same progress on this important subject has not been made at Madras as at the other Presidencies; and we are of opinion that the dilatory proceedings of the Governor in Council would have justified even more severe animadversion than was conveyed in your Secretary's letter of the 10th August last. We also concur with you in opinion that the proposed arrangements of the Government of Madras, as explained in the documents which accompanied Mr. Secretary Chamier's letter of the 11th June 1840, for effecting a partial change only in the present system under that Presidency, were inconsistent with one instructions and at variance with the views which you had communicated to them on the 10th June 1839.

8. The same principles which have been acted upon in Bengal Agra and Bombay, and which are stated with precision in your instructions above referred to, of the 10th of August last, are equally applicable to the Presidency of Madras, and we are desirous that you should allow no further time to be lost in following them out. Much reliance, it is true, must necessarily be placed on the local government and its officers; but after the delay which has already occurred we cannot admit "that the time and the place for the alterations which have been decided upon" should be left altogether to the Governor in Council. The subject has been specially committed to your charge, and we feel assured that you will deem it incumbent on you to see that it is disposed of under the Madras Presidency at an early period—it possible, by the beginning of the year 1842, in the same satisfactory manner throughout the rest of India.

9. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our approbation of the just, liberal and enlightened views, and of the prudence and discretion which have marked your proceedings on a measure involving no small difficulty and delicacy, and calculated to lead to serious excitement if carried into effect rashly or injudiciously.

We are your affectionate friends.

(Signed) W. R. BAYLEY, G. LYALL,

LONDON, March 3, 1841.

&c. &c. &c.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH. A 1 30m. A. M. this day Mrs. Bone, of a daughter.

DEATH. At Parell, on the morning of the 23rd June 1841, after a lingering and painful illness of many months, caused by teething, Sophia Emily, the beloved Child of Mr. G. B. Proctor, aged 21 Months and 2 days.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: No., Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne and ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rehimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambor Savoy, Fannay, Lodasee, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud and Benares. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: No., Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists expected ships and their origins.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender. If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

SOLUS has our best wishes. His communications will always be acceptable, The subject to what hereafter may be discussed in due time. A SUBSCRIBER has been received. Also "young Coles" and "Marmaduke."

To our Readers.

Our daily issues may not at first be so early as we could wish; but our readers know the inconveniences arising from any improvement among Hindoo workmen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th JUNE 1841.

No. 396 of 1841.—The following Extract, para. 42 of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 31st March last, No. 18, is published for general information.

52. The Government of India have sanctioned an allowance to Major General Sir J. Fitz Gerald during the absence at sea on sick certificate of Lieutenant General Sir John Keane from 11th April to 4th June 1838 at the same rate as was granted on this occasion of his succeeding to the Command of the Forces when the Commander in Chief proceeded on Field Service.

Para. 42d.—We are of opinion, that whenever from the absence of the Commander in Chief on sick certificate, or private affairs it may become necessary to delegate to the next Senior Officer serving on the Divisional Staff, the functions of Commander of the Forces, the extra allowance issued to him on this account should be from a deduction from the allowances of the Commander in Chief, we desire that a regulation to this effect may be acted upon hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1841.

No. 397 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed. Lieutenant J. Rose of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, until further orders.

No. 398 of 1841.—Captain H. Stockley, Sub Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Ahmednuggur from Lieutenant Woomam, on the 10th instant.

No. 399 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed. An Order by Major General Sir J. F. Fitz Gerald, K. C. B. dated Poona the 15th May 1841, directing Surgeon Collier, to receive charge of the duties of Vaccinator P. D. A. from the date of the departure of Assistant Surgeon Bouchier, M. D. to the Presidency, on sick certificate.

An Order by Captain W. Rollings, dated Camp Sunnee the 1st May 1841, appointing Lieutenant Morrison of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment at Baugh, consisting of 3 Companies.

Order by Captain Cooper, dated Mhow the 4th June 1841, appointing Lieutenant H. M. Blacke of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment during the absence of Brevet Captain G. C. Stockley.

No. 400 of 1841.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed. Lieutenant N. P. McDougall of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant at Surat, vice Lieutenant J. L. P. Hoare.

No. 401 of 1841.—The following promotions are made.

7th Regiment Native Infantry. Ensign R. W. Wheatstone to be Lieutenant, vice Fallon deceased.—Date of Rank, 6th June 1841. The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Wheatstone promoted.

James Tennant Johnson.—Rank as Ensign in the 16th Regiment. June 1841.—2nd Army Jan. '41.

No. 402 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser, attached to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's service.

No. 403 of 1841.—The following appointment is made.—

17th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant J. Anderson, to be Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice Scott, removed from the situation, Date of appointment, 13th May 1841.

No. 404 of 1841.—A Furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Riding Master F. Egan of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, for the benefit of his health.

No. 405 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under consideration the inconvenience arising to the Families of the European Officers on Foreign Service from irregularity in the receipt of the Remittance Lists at the Stations where the Family Remittances are payable, is pleased to extend the provisions of Clause 7th Government General Order of 15th November 1810 (vide Article 27, Section 29, of the Military Code) to European Officers.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1841.

No. 406 of 1841.—Gunner Thomas Hearn, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeable to the provisions of the Government General Order of the 7th January 1837.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1841.

No. 407 of 1841.—Lieutenant R. Fizez Gerald, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him in General Order No. 294, dated 25th May 1839, until the end of October next, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

No. 408 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 25th instant, Apothecary Abraham Carapit was attached to the Residency in the Persian Gulf, vice Apothecary Thomas Gerald pensioned. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1841.

No. 81 of 1841.—Lieutenant Draper is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit his health, with leave of absence till the 30th instant.

No. 82 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Table of Rates at which Purser's Eighth and Savings of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War will be paid from and after the 1st ultimo.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the Editor of the Bombay Times has given ready insertion in his Journal to "Veritas's" fulminating vituperation; and, as I fancy, you will "do unto others as you would be done unto." I beg that you will also be so good to publish this reply, in Common Justice to one who has been more sinned against, than sinning; and in order that the Public may hear both sides of the question, ere its tribunal disseminate its Verdict Ere I say anything further, I beg to premise that, in the course of Humanity, I stand second to none, and would, most heartily and cheerfully, do any thing in my power to and comfort the unfortunate, whether a Baker's or Cobler's Lady, Humanity makes no difference in either, rich or poor, Great or Small, Black, Brown, or White. With this preface, I beg to state that Mrs. Tadman, the Lady Bakeress called at the Traveller's Bungalow at about 3 o'clock one morning when a number of Ladies and Gentlemen were expected, and when, at that time, a Lady and Gentleman occupied a room. Fancying Mrs. Tadman to be a respectable Lady of the first Circle, (which I afterwards found She was not) I paid her every attention, although her LADYSHIPS ECCENTRICITIES OR PECULIARITIES annoyed me

much, by shifting from room to room and in other respects. She would have more Couches than I could furnish; or Government allows. In giving her only one Couch, I could do no more, without putting the Ladies and Gentlemen I expected every minute to serious inconvenience. She got offended at this refusal, and wrote a long Cook and Bull story in the Travellers Book (to satiate her vengeance, and to show that, as a LADY, she could write as well as travel on an elegant little Mahratta Poney, elegantly Caparisoned, to evince her eccentricity) her humiliating Cesure. Not satisfied in doing this injury by an attempt to traduce my character, she gets an Hector to tell the Public, through a Public Journal, that I not only deserved a broken Head but dismissal from the Bungalow for insubordination and disobedience to her LADYSHIP. It fortunately happened, that her Superior's were in the Bungalow at the time, and censured me for allowing this would be Lady to shew off her quality and eccentricities, and holding up to view the fable of "How we apples do Swim." Her malice induces her to fancy I was drunk, but the visitants at the Bungalow can assert to the contrary. Had I known her Ladyship's quality in time, I would have offered her a Glass of Aqua Vitae to put her in good humour. It fortunately happens that when an assbrays, the discordant noise creates disgust. The Traveller's Book (which many Ladies and Gentlemen saw, after her Ladyship's departure and caused a hearty laugh and admiration at her Ladyship's elegant Italian method and form of writing) contains ample testimonials in my favor to annul her Ladyship whose Mobility I am Sorry I did not know at her entrance into the Bungalow otherwise I would have politely ushered her into the out office, (her proper manger and which the Government regulations would justify me in doing) among the Canaille and not allowed her to put herself on an equality with Captain H. Mrs. — and others by occupying room in the Bungalow which is exclusively for Ladies and Gentlemen) next to their room, and exacting attention to which she was not entitled.

I ask pardon of Capt. and Mrs. — for allowing Humanity to get the better of my prudence and duty; and the lesson I have received by having evil returned for my kindness will make me in future, cautious how to distinguish the real "Apples" from the Counterfeit ones, ere they are ushered into the Traveller's bungalow alone I am sorry to be obliged to make these remarks in vindication of my character, and which Mrs. Tadman Hector has exacted from my feelings, much against my inclination. Hoping you will evince your impartiality and justice as a Public Journalist, by giving insertion to this refutation of the Calumny.

I remain &c.

"THE MAN IN OFFICE,"

Alias Person in Charge of the Travrs. Bung. at Wajee.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 3, 1841.

CEYLON papers have been received to the 14th. Ultimo, from the Colombo Observer we learn that Sir Robert Arbuthnot the Commander of the Forces took his departure in the Britannia on the 12th June. In consequence of an accident to the rudder the vessel put back and Sir Robert disembarked on the following day.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 21st Ultimo from which it appears the anticipated movements in Afghanistan are likely to be realized. The Hurkaru observes:—

"We understand that it has been determined to relieve, at the commencement of the ensuing cold season, all the native regiments in Afghanistan, which were among the original components of the army of the Indus. It is blaid, however that the 13th Light Infantry will not have the benefit of the relief. It is a matter of regret that the native regiments, the 16th, 35th, 37th, &c., &c., should have been detained so long in Afghanistan, as their long detention is not only calculated to create discontent among the corps, which have already served in that country, but to have an unfavourable effect on the native army generally, by causing the sepoys to regard, with apprehension and alarm, in the light of a three years' banishment an order to cross the Indus. The Army of the Indus marched from Ferozepore under a promise that our troops should be withdrawn when Shah Soojah was seated on the throne—Shah Soojah has been nearly two years on the throne, and a relief is now an anticipated event. "More bolsters" is the cry from Caudul—and more bolsters are sent."

The Englishman facetiously observes that one of his correspondents at Canton writes that no surprise should be felt if Captain Elliott was reported on the eve of returning home sick "as he is begining to feel all over-ish, and affects to desire to be relieved from his onerous occupation."

From the Calcutta Hurkaru it would appear probable that Mr. Field did not fall a sacrifice to Chinese barbarity.

MADRAS journals have been received to the 24th instant, which contain among other items some observations upon the loss of the troops belonging to H. M. 50th Regt. and the humane conduct of the Captains of the Marquis of Hastings and Orient do them much credit.

From the Athenaeum we extract the following particulars of a Sham fight at Bangalore to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.

"The attacking force, consisting of the 2d E. L. I. one Native corps, a portion of Artillery, and the greater part of H. M. 15th Hussars and 4th Cavalry, were posted on a rising ground facing the Cantonment; whilst the defending force, consisting of the 2d L. I. covered by the remainder of the Artillery and two Squadrons of Cavalry, were extended along the base of two strong rocky hills, thereby making up for their disadvantage in point of numbers.

The attacking force commenced by sending out large parties of skirmishers with supports to dislodge the enemy from the Hills, whilst the Artillery fired on that of the enemy opposite them, and after some time spent in this way, which certainly had a very pretty effect, the Europeans charged on the road on the left of the hill, and supported by the Hussars, forced the Artillery to retire.

Meantime, the Native Cavalry moved round the other hill so as to turn the flank of the enemy, who, seeing their retreat likely to be cut off, were obliged to abandon their position and retire skirmishing with the Infantry all the way, till they arrived at a plain in rear of the hills, where by some oversight or rather undersight, they formed in line and remained in that position for some time firing at the Infantry, not having observed the two Cavalry Corps which had succeeded in getting round both flank and ready to charge them, but who very politely remained looking on not wishing to take advantage of the error, and thereby decide the fate of the day.

At length they continued their retreat towards the Parade Ground and formed square covered by the Artillery. The Cavalry then advanced in troops and charged two sides of the square alternately several times but were as often repulsed; and thus ended the affair to the great admiration of the numerous spectators assembled on the grounds.

We have been asked by some who take peculiar interest in its rise to say a few words respecting the Fund about to be established for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of those serving under this presidency in the various capacities of uncovenanted assistants, Head Clerks, Examiners, Apothecaries, surveyors, Clerks, &c. and we do so with pleasure.

The Committee appointed to frame Rules for the future management of the Fund, we hear have completed their labors so far as to have them prepared in the rough. Upon the formation of these Rules, we would observe, will depend the future prosperity or otherwise of this very charitable project. It is said however that they are to be submitted, for revision, to a few of the most distinguished members of the civil and military services, and their invaluable aid cannot fail to place it on a basis firm and stable. While we say so we are reminded of the fragile nature of all human inventions, be they through whose instrumentality they are wrought ever so eminent, Warden's Fund is now literally among the things that were—few participate in the happy blessings it promised still fewer are in anticipation of them—yet, it was organized by many of the highest functionaries under Government and had the sanction of that Government as a Fund Established on judicious principles—time has told a different tale.—We could point at others also that would perhaps have a disheartening effect which we fain subvert as foreign to our object and opposed to the cause.—

Our object in alluding to these failures is to place the committee on their guard as to the reliance they may place in the Rules of any Institution now in existence, let them not be positive that they are treading on safe ground. The idea that a Fund is well founded because it is still in existence after being in operation few 3 or 4 years is preposterous. If Warden's Fund, had been taken as a guide, and another one Established on the same principles would it not have met the same fate? If the blind lead the blind will they not both fall into the ditch?

We are of opinion that the Committee would display a little more judgment, and evince more anxiety about the trouble they are about to impose on the gentlemen they might select as actuaries, were they first to allow the merits of Rules to pass through the ordeal of publick discussion, and then submit it the for their superior judgment. We trust those who compose the Committee will take the hint.

We shall return to this subject at a future day.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

U. S. GAZETTE, June 2.

We have seen a letter from Quetta yesterday, mentioning that Brigadier England had arrived there, we suppose, to assume the command, and that General Brookes had quitted the Camp, and betaken himself to a neighbouring top of trees, for the sake of coolness and comfort. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry were expected from Noosky about the 10th or 15th ultimo. Forage was very scarce in all parts of Shawl. We are happy to learn that Sukkur continues healthy; and there seems to be no grounds for the report, so inconsiderately put forth, of Captain Owen's death. No other deaths have been announced, from Dadur or Kotrie, than the three already known—viz Major Liddell, Captain Rebenack, and Dr. Cardos, of the Madras Army. We hope that something may be speedily done that will save our officers and men from the fatal effects of the climate, to the baneful influence of which they have been so long exposed. The sacrifice is too costly for the advantages that may be derived.

We hear that barrack room is very scarce at Poonah and Bombay. We also learn that 300 European Recruits, under Captain Burnett, are to be accommodated in the Artillery barracks at Ahmednuggur, an arrangement which will require close stowage, and may probably produce sickness, but that is not of so much consequence, both parties being Company's troops; perhaps if they were Her Majesty's the case would be different.

The gallant 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment is, at length, about to bid adieu to soldiering in India for a season. The Wing with the Head Quarters will, probably, be off in a month. During its period of service in India, the 6th Regiment has been conspicuous for effective discipline, and excellent behaviour. It had done good service in Scinde shortly after its landing in this country, about the latter end of 1824, or the beginning of 25, and the Regiment, though since that seldom has been called out into active service, has always been in the highest state of preparation and readiness for the field. It is expected that the other Wing, from Aden, will follow about September or October.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, MAY 12.

A set of Rules has been sent to us for publication under which waste Lands of these provinces are to be granted to individuals. The terms appear to us to be extremely liberal and we shall entertain confident hope, that they will attract capitalists to this part of India, where fertility of climate offer great encouragement. These Rules are apparently intended to apply to Land only covered with forests, jungle, or long reed grass, and consequently requiring some outlay of capital to bring it into cultivation, the object being, no doubt, to create an inducement for bringing into cultivation the extensive tracts of waste but valuable land to be found in this country. These provinces comprise an area of about 30,000 square miles, of which we suppose not one fiftieth is under cultivation of any kind, while at least one half of the remainder is available for almost every description of tropical agriculture. The Government has now performed its part towards bringing forward these resources, and it remains for private individuals to complete the good work. Obstacles, doubtless, exist; but we may hope to see them overcome in time. Labour is expensive, but it is gradually becoming less so by a large immigration from the Coromandel Coast. The most fertile lands are found in the least inhabited part of the country, and settlers there must make up their mind to a solitary and hard working life; but we think they would be amply repaid, especially when left for so many years without any demand whatever from Government and subsequently liable to so light a contribution to the general Revenue. The terms now published give ten years free from all demands the next five years a rent of 14 annas per acre, the next five 1, 12 per acre, and the remainder of the grant 3, 8 per acre. This seems to us an extremely moderate assessment. A fortune may be made ere the Collector will have any thing to say to an estate, and when he does commence operations they will hardly be felt on a large estate, covered, as it may be by that time, with sugar, coffee, indigo, spices, &c.

ARRIVALS.

- May 7.—Schooner Soriah Mokie, R. Gasper, Master, from Rangoon the 2d instant.
 „—Schooner Hawke, S. Penha, Master, from Pinang the 8th ultimo.
 „—Brig William, T. D. Scott, Master, from Pinang the 8th ultimo.
 8.—Barque Favorite, J. Scaddan, Master, from Madras the 23rd ultimo.
 „—Barque Mary Lung, W. Ellison, Master from London the 30th Nov.
 „—Brig Shway Tha, Oh Lye, Nokedah, from Pinang the 24th ultimo.
 2 Burman boats from Tavoy }
 2 do. Mergui } During the week.
 5 do. Nicobars }

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Soriah Mokie.—12 Burmans, 1 Burman woman, and 2 Chinese. Hawke.—3 Mussulmen.
 Favorite.—Mrs. Trevor, Capt. S. S. Trevor, Dept. Commander of Ordinance, Lieuts. J. Consadine, and R. F. Cameron, H. M. 63d Regt., Ensign S. S. H. Freere, 33d Regt. W. Clarke, and 2 natives
 Shay Tha.—5 Chinese.
 Boats from Tavoy, 5 Burmans, 1 Burman woman, 4 children, and 2 Chinese.
 Do. Mergui, 1 Burman, 1 Mussulman, and Chinaman.

DEPARTURES.

- May 7.—Cutter Bassein, A'setchee, Syrang, to Rangoon.
 9.—Schooner Minerva, T. Daniels, Master, to Rangoon.
 2 Burman boats to Tavoy }
 2 do. Mergui } During the week.
 DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
 Per Bassein.—10 Burmans, 3 Mussulmans, and 2 Chinese.
 Boats to Tavoy, 4 Burmans,
 Do. Mergui, 2 Burmans, 1 Mussulman, 1 do woman.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, MAY 19.

The arrivals from Rangoon during the week represent the country as perfectly quiet, and nothing stirring beyond conjecture as to the time of the king's progress down the country and the object of it. Of the former, the general opinion appears to be that September will be considered the lucky month; of the latter there are abundance of rumours afloat. Some say the king is coming down for mere amusement, some for religious observances, some to see what the English are about in his neighbourhood, and some that it is all a hoax and that he has no idea of quitting his capital. Certain it is that such a visit is a most unusual occurrence on the part of Burmese Monarchs, and we doubt whether, if the historical records be searched for a precedent, it will be found that any king of Ava has never left his capital so far behind him except to undertake some warlike expedition. But the present king is not at all the man of precedent. He has too much intelligence to do a thing or refrain from it merely because his predecessors did so. He is quite competent to make precedents for others, and we know not that he could form a better precedent than that of making a progress through his dominions and seeing that his subordinates perform their duty.

ARRIVALS.

- May 15.—Schooner Sri Singapura, W. T. Ogle, Master, from Singapore the 2d instant,
 „—Schooner Louisa, Abdoolah, Syrang, from Rangoon the 11th instant.
 17.—Schooner Phaeton, Naseer, Nokedah, from Rangoon the 7th instant.
 „—Schooner Experiment, Esop Syrang, from Rangoon the 13th instant.
 4 Burman boats from Nicobars }
 1 do. Tavoy } During the week.
 1 do. Mergui }
 3 Chinese junks from Pinang }

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Phaeton.—1 Burman, and 1 Chuliah.
 Experiment.—12 Burmans, 1 Phoonghie, 1 Burman woman, Junks from Pinang, 11 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

- May 12.—H. C. S. Geo. Swinton, J. Creighton, Acting Commander, to Tavoy and Mergui.
 12.—Brig Stephen Rowan Crawford, R. Robertson, Master, to Calcutta.
 „—Schooner Wave Warris, Syrang, to Rangoon.
 „—Schooner Thistle, Mah'd. Canoo, Syrang, to Rangoon.
 2 Burman boats to Tavoy during the week.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

- Per Thistle.—6 Burmans, and 1 Chuliah,
 Boats to Tavoy, 9 Burmans, 1 Burman woman, and 1 Portuguese.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from yesterday's.)

sentiments of the Czar towards the helpless victims of his ambition. The conversation goes on to say quite in friendly way, that caution was to be observed, not to run counter to opinions which it was important to regard.

The first step agreed upon was to advance against Syria and reinstate the Sultan in that which he never possessed—of which his father had been deprived by conquest, and with the consent of Russia and England. If Mehemet Ali, whose courage and abilities created the slight degree of approbation, should not patiently await the assault of the greatest powers on earth upon his poor pachalic, but boldly march upon Constantinople, as his heronic son had done upon a former occasion, then, says the conversation, “We (England) are the first to admit the necessity of seeing Russian interpose her material force to ensure the safety of the Ottoman empire,” but without having the appearance of excluding our co-operation. The Russian protection and defence of Isalbol was to be capable of being combined with a certain degree of assistance on the part of the naval forces of England. One of the straits of Constantinople, in that case was to have been occupied by a Russian fleet, (the Russian army being in possession of the city) a

British fleet was to be admitted into the other, but with so much caution, ceremony, and in so gentleman-like a manner, that they would appear there by no means with the intention of controlling or confining the action of the Russians. “The distance of the two forces from each other would be such that risk of contact and broil would be avoided; the disparity of force, three or four British ships of the line would not be calculated to compete with the concentrated land and sea forces of Russia on the Bosphorus. “All that would be necessary for us (the Cabinet we suppose) would be to prove to the nation that we have not consented to allow ourselves to be excluded from a common operation, having for its object the preservation of the Capital of the Ottoman empire. The Baron concludes his report of this serious and singular conversation, by adding, that the British Cabinet, in expressing the opinion above set forth, had merely guarded itself against the attacks which it was easy for it to anticipate, in the event of its lending itself to operations which might be represented as an injury done to the British flag.” Now, there is as much difficulty as delicacy in dealing with this official conversation. We cannot put the generous, and clever construction upon it, which the courtesy and interests of the Baron induced him to do in writing to Count Nesselrode, for we do not, can not, ought not, as Englishmen, to take the same view of the question as the Baron has done. We express no distrust whatever of the ambitious views of Russia, and of her designs, upon the dominion of the Sultan. This policy resembles the Irish system of procuring the acquittal of a criminal, by murdering the witness; for, if we do not distrust Russia we must emother history. When Potemkin felt his favor fall at court, he asked permission to turn soldier, and, knowing all the propensities of his great but infamous mistress, he undertook to accomplish the most darling object of her political ambition—a participation in the sea-ports of the Euxine. Oezakov was the fruits of this hero's military conquest, but he had promised the Empress to plant her standard in Byzantium, if the disposer of events should only continue his life to a reasonable and naturally to be expected length.

COLONIAL EDITORIAL SQUABBLES.

The Patriot cannot insert an advertisement of mine, without exciting your vengeful ire, and dawning down on my unfortunate head the weight of your unqualified abuse, so I am guilty of a palpable and malicious falsehood, simply by inserting an advertisement, and you call upon me to swear. Now Mr. G. Cavenagh, I beg leave to inform you and your friends (if you have any), that I am not quite so ready at affidavit making as you appear to be, and I also intimate to you that I should be very tender of so doing, except I could do it conscientiously, I will just a put case of conscience for your perusal: Suppose that while Mr. Kerr is editing my journal (as he once did for you) that I MYSELF should go before competent authorities and swear that I, John P. Fawcner, edited and published the Patriot, at the same time perhaps not writing more than an old paragraph, or perhaps not a single line in the journal. If I was called away to Van Diemen's Land, or elsewhere, and kept my name on the paper as editor, and my affidavit still on record and in force, what would you call me under those circumstances, seeing that you lavish so much foul language upon a simple advertisement, and one upon which no affidavit was made, offered, or attempted. Pray take it easy, and before you attempt to extract the mote from my eye, pay remove the beam from your own.

I am, at your service

J. P. FAWCNER.

P. S.—Nevertheless, if you are at the close of the next quarter, ending 30th June, (by that time I shall be more *au fait*) as much disposed to affidavit making as you now profess to be. I pledge myself, that you shall have if you require it and will give me a counter pledge, an affidavit as to the extent of the circulation of Patriot at that date but therein must be distinctly stated all seceders from the Patriot in favor of the Herald *vice versa*, together with the actual increase in subscribers this year. Your pledge must be full and explicit, or I shall not hold myself bound.—Port Phillip Patriot 25th March 1841

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