

PUBLISHED

DAILY.



# BOMBAY

MONDAY, JULY 12, 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. 10.

### CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.  
 For others the charges are :  
 6 Annas per line for a first insertion.  
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 the same being in immediately succeeding papers.  
 Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without and 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 12th, 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  
 10 Non-Subscribers ..... 1 Rupee per Copy.  
 To Subscribers in England ..... 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.  
 Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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  
 Printing ..... Ditto ..... 3

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

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 of 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  
 Bills of Exchange, per set ..... Aus. 8  
 Interest Bonds ..... " 8  
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### TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

### FOR SALE.



A BAY Arab Saddle Horse, young, quiet, and sound: would make an excellent buggy horse: is only parted with because the owner has no further use for him.—Price 300 Rupees, Cash.—Apply to the Printer.

### TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.  
 Bombay, July 12th 1841.

FOR SALE at ARDASER FURDONJEE'S No. 7 Forbes Street. A large quantity of Bottled Porter of a very Superior quality and some Boots and Shoes by John Stunt.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

THE DELHI GAZETTE. JUNE, 30,

We have letters from Cabul to the 14th instant but all, unfortunately for us, is quiet and not a word of news is to be gained from any quarter, we must therefore put up with the lull as we best may, quite assured that when any thing does happen we shall have it.

A letter, dated the 7th, says:

General Elphinstone inspected the Queen's 13th Light Infantry on the 3d instant, and declared himself very much pleased indeed, and gave the men unqualified praise; they acquitted themselves right well; both Commanding Officer and the Adjutant, Lieut. Wood, were highly complimented. The Regiment is practising Light Infantry manoeuvres, and is to be again inspected. The 35th and 37th N. I. are to be inspected in the following week."

DELHI.—The rains set in with a tremendous fall on Thursday last and have continued at intervals ever since; nearly five inches of water are said to have fallen in a few hours on Thursday Morning and very great damage was done to the native huts, the roads and wells.

ARRIVALS.—23d June, Ensign Smith, 22d Regt., to join his Corps at Delhi—Ditto Gerrard 53d ditto to Loodianah, to join his Corps—Captain Master, 4th Cavalry, 28th, Ensign Irwin, 10th, Regt., to join his Corps. 30th. Captain Savary 46th ditto—Lieut. Gornish 10th ditto—Ensign Mac Millan 22d ditto, from Kurnaul on Treasure Escort Duty.

DEPARTURES.—19th June, Ensign Watson, 17th Regt. to Meerut—Captain Campbell 11th Light Infantry. Bn., to Hansi—Dr. Staig 1st. Er. Cavy., ditto. 23d, Ensign. Gerrard 53d Regt, to Loodianah.

KURNAUL.—A Court of Enquiry assembled on the 22d instant, to investigate the particulars of the murderous attempt made by the Sepoy of a the 11th Regiment N. I. upon his Officers. It would appear that the man, who bears every bad character, was actuated by feelings of revenge for a supposed injury inflicted by, as he stated, the Adjutant and Quarter Master of the corps. He had been tried by a Regimental Court Martial for insubordination, and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, and to avenge this disgrace he committed the assault upon the officers as related in our last number. The miscreant still continues in a dangerous state from the wound, he received in his struggle to escape. The following communication has been sent to us from the correspondent who communicated the former particulars, and it is due to the officers therein mentioned, that a prominent place be given to it.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Dear sir.—On reperusing what appeared in your paper of the 23d Instant, which has reference to a recent murderous attack upon the lives of some Officers of the 19th Regiment N. 1. whilst sitting at the Mess Table on the 20th Instant, and in order to do away with any false im-

pression, which that letter might give rise to, written as it was in a hurry, I am induced by a sense of Justice towards Ensigns Layard, Bristow and McDougall, to declare that there was no holding back on their part,—that they, one and all, rushed to Lieut. Hawk's assistance most manfully and as soon as it was possible, although, before they could lend their aid, Lt. H. had fortunately seized the man by the throat and had succeeded in throwing the murderer down—this was but the work of a moment, and had it not been for those Officers' valuable and timely support, Lt. H. would probably have been overpowered, for the assassin was an athletic man and struggled with almost supernatural force.

I have to beg that you will give early insertion to this in your widely circulating paper.

#### THE WRITER OF "AN EYE WITNESS."

Kurnaul, 26th June, 1841.

An order appeared the other day (a much desired one) forbidding the practice of bringing soldiers before a Court of Requests for debt after the 1st June. The Court is stated to have adopted a new reading and to have thrown out all cases against soldiers, although the debts were contracted long before the time specified. "Good authority" informs us that the entire establishments for Corps at Kurnaul, were discharged in consequence of the ruinous expence entailed on all parties employing Hackeries, from the payment of full hire; and that the necessity of keeping troops in readiness remains as urgent as ever. "Lieut. Colonel Orchard," says one of our correspondents, "is commanding the station, the gallant old Colonel of the Buffs is at Mussoorie husbanding his strength for the tug of war in the Punjab. It is said that General Walker is to command the Division, but there is some reason to doubt this. No mail from Bombay for two days.

#### CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, JUNE 28.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

**A Chokidar Punished for Misconduct.**—A chokidar of the name of Ramdial, belonging to the Mirzapore Thannadar, was on Friday last punished by the magistrate of the division for abuse of authority. It would appear, that he went a few days ago, to the house of two poor men living in his district, against whom a charge of theft had been preferred, and in taking them into custody, he beat them unnecessarily with a stick. These two men, we learn, were released by the magistrate upon that charge; and they in their turn lodged a complaint against the chokidar for an assault; of which offence he was on his trial convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 16 rupees, or to be imprisoned for a month.

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

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the Ruparell, Rigby, from Bombay 31st June; the Hamoody, Ramos from Red Sea 15th April; the Arcturus, Hill, from London 1st Feb., and the Rouble, Benson, from Boston 28th Feb.

A file of Mauritius papers to the 27th May, which reached us yesterday, mention that the planters were very much dissatisfied with the new Abkaree Ordinance, and that H M's Ship Samarang, had arrived at the Mauritius.

Mr. Hope and the Uncovenanted body at Agra.—A deputation composed of the respectable members of the respectable body in Calcutta, headed by Mr. W. J. J. L. Hoff, at his house, and presented him with a gold snuff box, as a token of the estimation in which he was held by his brethren at Agra, during his sojourn there. Mr. Byrne, on presenting the snuff box, addressed a few appropriate observations, stating that Mr. Hoff, from his uniform conduct, both public and private, richly merited the mark of esteem about to be bestowed on him, and while it was certainly an honour to him to be the recipient of the gift, it was a much greater honor to his brethren at Agra, that they could so well appreciate worth when they had it among them. After Mr. Hoff had returned thanks, and, as in duty bound, eulogized Mr. Byrne's eloquence, the deputation retired.

#### COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 28.

Mutiny on board the Steamer Proserpine.—Captain Hough, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Proserpine, on Saturday last, made an application to the Chief Magistrate for the purpose of making over two Seamen, belonging to the above Steamer, charged with having maliciously assaulted the second Lieutenant. The Chief Magistrate despatched one of the River Constables to bring the men up from the Steamer which is lying off Cooley Bazaar. The case will come on this day.

#### ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 28.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Enterprize, (S. M.) from Madras 21st June; the Lecadie, (F.) Guicon, from Bourbon 21st May and Pondichery 18th June the W. Giles, Chisman, from Bordeaux 2d Feb.; the Har-vest Home, Sayer, from Singapore 5th June, and the Fuzeree Benny, Stewart, from the Mauritius 23rd May.

#### PLANTERS CHRONICLE.

##### INDIGO PROSPECTS.

MALDAH, JUNE 23, 1841.—"There is every probability of our Indigo friends in this quarter, experiencing a most abundant crop. The planting operations this season have been unusually extensive, so much so, that one would be almost inclined to consider that planters were enabled to oversee the congeniality of the weather. The native community have also speculated this year largely in the plant and we are assured that their enterprising exertions have been crowned with considerable success.

"Several families have recently passed through the station en route to Dhoree, at which locality they were enjoying delightful weather, while balls and suppers appeared to be the order of the day. It is rumoured that a marriage is on the tapis between an official functionary of the station, an a lovely and accomplished young lady.

"Messrs. Hepper and Martin were exerting themselves to the utmost to perfect the numerous orders entrusted to their able superintendence."

#### MADRAS.

##### THE NATIVE INTERPRETER.

**Tanjore Bonds.**—We are sorry to learn that Tanjore Bonds continue to be refused as a security for loans at the Government Bank, as the holders of those Bonds are principally Natives, whose success in trade depends upon an immediate command of cash. We cannot see a reason why the bond of a loan guaranteed should not be received as a negotiable security by the very Government who guaranteed their fidelity, and the more so, since it is found that their sale would be at present attended with loss, and a consequent depression of trade.

Government should recollect that the holders of those Bonds are generally peaking engaged in mercantile speculations and that the absence under such circumstances may be ruinous to their transactions, which indeed is the only possible reason they could have for soliciting the accommodation, it is therefore to be hoped that some arrangement will be entered into that may meet the wants of the holders of Tanjore Bonds without subjecting them to the necessity of a sacrifice of their property, by sale at the present unfavorable rate of negotiation.

**The rights of Natives.**—In our columns of this date, will be found a letter, which we have extracted from a contemporary journal, exhibiting a display of disregard of the rights and petitions of our Native fellow subjects, quite incompatible we think, with the character of a British Government.

It appears from the letter in question, that the property of a native subject purchased at Public Auction from a Collector has been seized upon by servants of the East India Company and that the complaints of the injured party, have been thrown out, because the Collector's report on the Petition, as naturally might be supposed, in a case, where his own actions have been complained of, was in opposition to the statement of the petitioners.

We lament to find that the day has not yet arrived, when conflicting testimonies of this sort will be submitted to a fair and impartial enquiry, by a hearing of all parties with their evidences, face to face, instead of submitting complaining Petitions, for report to the very party complained against, and then taking that report as grounds for decision which unfortunately for the public, is the case in India, at the present day for a system more at variance with private rights, and the interests of the people, could not well be devised.

**Arabs about Bangalore.**—A correspondent at Bangalore informs us that a great number of Arabs are now located in about Bangalore who seem to have no regular means of life—some of them are mounted on good horses and it is rather hard to tell how they came by them. They are however under the secret surveillance of authority and may ere long be detected in some of the plundering outrages, so frequently perpetrated in the Mysore territory, and with which they are supposed to be connected, though direct proof of the fact has not as yet been established, we think the Native Revenue Officers of the Government of Mysore should direct particular attention to this important subject, as it is the Native community who suffer most by such proceedings, many of whom there is no doubt are both robbed and murdered on the public roads without so much as the circumstance ever coming to light.

#### ATHENS, JULY 1.

Their Highnesses the Nabob and Azeem Jah Bahadour and family will proceed to Palaveram this morning to pay their annual visit to the Durgah at that station. The usual military honours and salutes will be paid on their arriving at and departing from St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram.

From an apple per Calumet which was shewn us on Monday evening by a gentleman who had then left the Ice House, we were under the impression that the fruit was in a good state of preservation, and consequently stated in our last issue that "the notions were in fine order." We regret to find however from the following Circular to the Subscribers to the Ice House, that the fruit is not in so sound a condition as was anticipated; and which we were certainly not prepared to learn, after seeing the specimen shewn us on Monday.

"Mr. Tudor having forwarded 6 barrels of American Apples by the Calumet, as a present to the Ice Committee, the latter are desirous that their contents should be distributed as far as possible amongst the Subscribers to the Ice House at the Presidency. The supply will be landed to-morrow, and parties desiring to participate in its enjoyment, are therefore requested to send to the Tents pitched near the Ice house a small basket or box with a name attached, by a servant about 2 P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday). In the meantime the Committee think fit, to prevent undue disappointment to mention that the out-turn of 2 casks which arrived yesterday in the hold of the Calumet, proved so poor as to lead them to expect that the proportion of sound fruit among the whole will prove but small." J. O. Secy.

Ice House, 29th June, 1841.

**MERCARA JUNE 25.**—The Native General Court Martial which assembled here on the 7th, adjourned on the 9th instant and re-assembled yesterday in the Mess Room of the 28th Regiment N. I. The Company of Sappers and Miners has been ordered to Frazerpett, where they are annually sent during the monsoon. A Jemadar (Abbas Ally) of the 28th Regiment N. I. died suddenly on the 21st instant. The Details for the relief of the detachment Nackaand, Frazerpett and Veeranjenderpett, marched on the 21st instant. The relieved parties will return to-day. The weather continues very cold, accompanied with much rain and heavy gusts of wind, particularly during the evening.

**Departures.**—2d Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, to Madras on the 9th.

**ARCOT JUNE 29.**—Brigadier Napier, Commanding the Centre Division of the Army, arrived here on the morning of the 23d instant, on a tour of inspection. Major Lawrence of the 7th Light Cavalry returned to Arcot on the same day from Furlough, and resumed command of the Cantonment.

The 7th Cavalry paraded on Thursday morning in light marching order for the Brigadier's inspection, and went through several manœuvres with a rapidity and precision that elicited the highest approbation.

The Brigadier left for Vellore early on the following morning.

The quantity of rain that has fallen here during the six or seven last weeks is very great, and should the ensuing monsoon prove very heavy, there is every probability of considerable damage being done by the bursting or overflowing of the Tanks, which are now pretty nearly full. The weather is delightfully cool and there is every appearance of its continuance during the remainder of the season.

Reports are still rife that a portion of the 2d European Light Infantry is to come here, and that the sheepskin fiddlers will be removed from the European Hospital, which they now occupy, to the old Veterinary Barracks.

**MASULIPATAM JUNE 25.**—The rains set in here on the night of the 18th, and continued heavily for several days.

**BANGALORE JUNE 28.**—Michael Gaynor, the Private of the 2d European Light Infantry, mentioned in my last as having been sentenced to death for shooting a native here some weeks since, was executed at seven o'clock this morning. The gallows were erected on the north side of the burial ground adjacent to the Canteen and Hospital of the Foot Artillery, and the grave was dug a few feet from the spot, outside the burial-ground wall. The whole of the troops at the station were present on foot, with the exception of part of the 4th Light Cavalry who were mounted and kept the ground clear. The whole were drawn up in such a manner as to afford all a full sight of the execution. Soon after the formation of the troops, the prisoner arrived, walking under an escort of his own Regiment, and accompanied by a Roman Catholic Priest (of which persuasion he was,) and who is represented as having been most attentive in affording him spiritual consolation. The prisoner, handcuffed and dressed in white, having been brought to the foot of the fatal tree and near the position occupied by his own Regiment the Brigadier commenced reading the Court Martial and Sentence, and at the same time the Priest and prisoner both kneeling down commenced praying and continued at the exercise sometime after the Brigadier had done reading. On their finishing, the unfortunate man walked round to the rear to ascend, gazing at his coffin which lay close beneath, and after parting with the Priest, went upon the boxes which were placed upon a cart, and in a short time the fatal noose being adjusted round his neck and the cart withdrawn, the trembling culprit was in a few moments deprived of that life which he had forfeited to the outraged laws of his country. He appeared a mere youth and spoke to no one save the priest, nor did he seem to labour under any feeling either of remorse or terror. The body, after hanging a considerable time, was taken down, deposited in the coffin, and placed in the grave at hand. While it was hanging, the troops marched past it on their return home. And it is to be hoped the warning thus given them will have a salutary influence in restraining any future misconduct. The other two men who were tried as accomplices of Gaynor, and who are to be transported, were both present under an escort.



#### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to pass thro' your valuable columns a small para: In which I wish to do justice to the gallant 6th Royal Regiment.—This Regiment has 1 may say been knocking about the Presidency of Bombay these 5 or 6 years back and have been doing nothing. During the whole time of the War in Afghanistan why could they not have been reaping Laurels or the "Golden Letters" and by this might have marched into the City of Bombay with the Golden words "Kelat" "Ghuznee" "Afghanistan" flaunting on their Ensigns.—There are many people no doubt in the Presidency who have heard a Commanding Officer not long after they had arrived from Poona speak to them in terms of unsoldierlike conduct or something like the following. "I'll apply to the Commander in Chief and send the Regiment to Butcher's Island. No Grog-no nothing. I am ashamed to command the Regiment, there being about 450 men here and some "hundreds of Courts Martial. I am ashamed of myself &c. &c." However I am a Soldier that has been in the 6th Regiment 14 years and I hope ere long some work will be cut out by Lord A.—d.

Yours very Obediently, Mr. Editor,

"AN OLD SOLDIER."

By Inserting this in your Editorial columns it will be very much obliged.

A. O. S.

If anonymous correspondents will use harsh expressions they must not quarrel with us because they do not appear in our paper.—In such cases the parties should give their names. We cannot allow an anonymous correspondent the privilege of abusing a whole Regiment.

Ed. Bom. Gaz

SIR.—In your paper of Wednesday last there is inserted an Extract from the Bombay Gazette, which is replete with falsehoods. It relates to the Ex-Governor of Mozambique, and to seven large Steamers, who are therein said to be coming (via Belgaum) to this place.

The fact is, that Brigadier Marinho, who was lately superseded in conformity with orders from Lisbon, has arrived at Goa, and is now on his way to Bombay to proceed Overland to Europe.

It accuses the present Governor of Goa with being deeply implicated in the Slave trade. The odious accusation without any proof, is calculated to do injury to a man of high honor and respectability; and as it is altogether unfounded, I have to request that you, who have given it great publicity, will also give it this public contradiction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PORTUGUESE, TIMES.

Bombay, 9th July, 1841.

We happen to know that our information is derived from an authentic Source. General Marinho did apply to the authorities of Belgaum for protection and were it necessary we could publish the General's letter.

Ed. Bom. Gazette.



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. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

**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.

**To our Readers.**

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

**THE GAZETTE.**

Monday, July 12, 1841.

July 10th, Barque Boliver, J. Fenwick, Master, from Rio Janeiro 15th May.

Do. Ship Morley, C. Evans, Master, from Sydney 4th May. *Passengers*.—Archdeacon Jeffries, Mrs. Evans, Master Evans.

Do. Ship Osceola, C. West, Master, from London 11th March. *Passengers*.—Captain Ralph, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Alms, Dr. Collum, Dr. Ogilvie, Mrs. Ralph died 24th April 1841. Borne on the 19th April Miss Ralph, 203 Men, 4 Women 6 Children H. M. 40 an 4 Regts'.

July 11th, Ship Hindostan, G. Lamb, Master, from Singapore 19th May. *Passenger*.—Mr. Stevenson.

We perceive among our list of Shipping arrivals the return of Archdeacon Jeffries to Bombay.

The Barque *Ardaseer* from China 16th May, Anjam 20th June, arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence of three large Steamers having passed Anjam on or about the 15th June—they had no communication with the shore.

We have received New South Wales papers to the 6th May, Launceston (Australia) to the 22d February, Adelaide (South Australia) to the 2d March.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 30th ult. and Madras to the 3d inst.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our contemporary the *Delhi Gazette*. We are happy to find that in North-western India a spirit of emulation to supply real knowledge exists and therefore wish the publication every success.

We have been favored with a copy of the *First Report of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution*. It contains specimens of the composition of several of the Students, taken from the Prize Essays which were read on the occasion of the examination which took place at the Town Hall on the 20th March last, we have compared these with those published last year and we must say that the march of intellect is making rapid progress among the Natives. The questions put to them on various subjects are answered with great accuracy and the greatest praise is due to the Gentlemen who are entrusted with the conduct of this very valuable Institution.

The report in point of typographical execution does credit to the Printer.

We have received Port Phillip (Australia) papers to the 15th April from which we gather that the progress of discovery into the interior is rapidly advancing. The travelling party consisted of Messrs. Brodribb, Kirsopp and others, with the native black Charlie. The country discovered across the Maconochie is described as the finest observed soil in Australia. In our next issue full particulars will be given.

We have not been able to lay before our readers any thing in the shape of news from the interior, as sufficient time has not elapsed to perfect our arrangements with our Mofussil friends. We hope shortly to take in supplies of this desirable commodity from all quarters, and we promise then to give our readers the benefit of it *whole-sale*.

THE cases cited by our contemporary the *United Service Gazette* in his issue of the 9th bespeak a lamentable want of vigilance and activity on the part of the Police authorities. Who has ever heard of a man accused of the awful crime of Murder and Robbery being set at liberty because witnesses were not present when they were procurable, and when no exertion should have been spared to ensure their attendance?—Are our laws to be violated—our rights and liberties to be infringed—our lives to be placed in jeopardy—and the means of redress to be closed against those who are left to mourn the loss of a dear child, a parent or a friend who may be cut off by the hand of the assassin? This is deplorable negligence, and we are bound, as Public Journalists, to notice it. We tremble to think what the result of such laxity on the part of the authorities would have been, had these cases occurred in a country where the people are more volatile and enthusiastic than they are here. In France or England, for instance, the liberated murderer would have been seized by the infuriated mob and that retribution which the dispensers of justice could not in this instance inflict, would have been had at the hand of every plebeian.

We earnestly hope that such instances may never again occur to sully the pages of British Judicature.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the report in another part of our columns of the trial of Robert McPhun, charged with the willful murder of Anthony Carey on board the *Argyll*, which sailed from Greenock on the 11th November last and arrived here 24th May.

The treatment which the deceased it would appear received not merely from the Captain of the vessel but from nearly all on board was most revolting and we exceedingly regret that from the over sight of the Judges the brutality of the Captain was not visited with the full punishment his crime deserved. Humanity must shudder at the treatment the deceased met with at the hands of a remorseless Captain, who, to the enormity of his crime could add the blasphemous mockery of reading over the body of his victim a Chapter of the new Testament.

In looking over the evidence it presents many anomalies and discrepancies. Upon the whole, from the evidence it is clear that the deceased was maltreated although the medical men, who were called upon to guide the jury in their decision upon the matter, did not consider the ill treatment Carey received as the cause of death. But with the opinion of these Members of the Medical profession we beg to differ, and somewhat coincide in the unwillingness the jury expressed to admit the learned judge's explication of the nature of the law in this particular case. The first Medical witness stated that, from the part of the evidence which he had heard he should not think the ill treatment as the cause of death. Now, as he admitted he had heard but part of the evidence, might not the evidence which he did not hear have materially confirmed or have altogether altered his opinion as to the cause of death? Dr. Graham was in Court but about one half the time of the Court's sitting, and therefore, not having heard the evidence, he had no reason to come to the conclusion he did. It may be an easy thing for the Judge to inform the jury that the evidence of men of experience should have great weight—but, we would ask, where was their experience in this case? They had not seen the body of the man, they had not watched his sufferings, they had not observed the tortures he was subjected to, they had not seen him die; where then was the experience? Most of the witnesses before the Court who had marked, and we loathe to say who had increased the sufferings of the deceased had no doubt but that the ill treatment he received was the immediate cause of death; and yet, in the face of facts which had not been undermined, an opinion of one who had merely heard, as he admitted, "a part of the evidence" was prescribed to the jury as their chief guide to a clear decision. On the principles of impartial justice the evidence of the Second Medical witness did not amount to any thing; because it is contrary to the practice of the English Courts to allow witnesses to be influenced or in the least guided by the evidence of other witnesses. When Dr. Graham gave his opinion upon the evidence he had

heard, why did the Court permit the witness who was next to express his opinion to be present in the Court to hear what Dr. Graham had to state? It is possible some difference, however slight, would have existed in the minds of these Medical men had they been examined as every other witness had been—separately. Dr. Graham states his belief that when Carey engaged he was "from the commencement mentally and constitutionally unwell;" but two witnesses (Shipmates of the deceased) swore that Casey was in perfect health when he shipped and had he been, as Dr. Graham stated he believed him to be, his looks would have at once convinced the Captain that he was not an able man.

We are no advocates for severe modes of punishment, or would we wish to deprive a prisoner of the benefit of any doubt that might arise in the course of the evidence, but we do hope that the remainder of the Session will not be marked with such strange incongruities which it has been our duty to notice.

THE *Hurkaru*, of the 29th June, in an article we have extracted, defends the conduct of Government in removing Colonel Brokes and Colonel Valiant from their respective commands in Scinde. Our contemporary says they were dismissed not for forming but pertinaciously adhering to opinions; and imputes "resolute malignity" to these Officers in the performance of their duties. It matters nothing which was the cause, the principle acted upon and the principle outraged are the same; and we denounce it as a gross injustice, regarding the adherence to their opinion after as the *Hurkaru* says the discrepancy between them and the Evidence was pointed out we believe Sir J. R. Carnac (who rose to the rank of Lt. in the service, so of course must be a great Judge on Military matters) we must inform our contemporary that this is frequently the case even in Courts Martial where a revision is ordered and where an oath is taken.

The imputation of a "resolute malignity" having actuated those officers involves more (we hope) than the *Hurkaru* dreamed of when he framed the article in question. It imputes to them a want of truth, of honor, and of every proud feeling which actuates a soldier. It conveys the idea that their judgements are so warped by private pique and petty jealousy as to incapacitate them from a correct exercise of them.

The *Hurkaru* says it does not believe that either the *Englishman* or *Friend of India* thinks that Government had no better reason than that they have assigned for the act in question. If Government had better reasons we may venture to think they would not have withheld them. There has been no such display of delicacy as to warrant a supposition to the contrary—what if the *Englishman* and *Friend of India* had imputed "resolute malignity" to the advisers of this removal?

FROM our useful contemporary the *Aurora of Ararat*, published at Smyrna, in the Armenian language, we translate the following,

CONSTANTINOPLE.—6--8th May. The affairs of Servia are nearly brought to a close and the Servians here are preparing to return shortly to their country.

Thephig Bey, on Thursday last, left this for Adrianople. He is ordered to proceed either alone or in Company with Yakood Pacha, as the case may require, to those parts, lately under disturbance, for the purpose of investigating the real causes of those evils. He is also to enquire and write down all the grievances of the inhabitants of those places—and submit the same before the Sultan, on his return to Constantinople.

EGYPT.—Letters received from Cairo state that the re-organization of the provinces of Egypt are to be after the following plan.

Egypt is to be divided into seven departments. Upper Egypt containing three departments and the lower four. These are to be subdivided into fourteen Provinces every two provinces belonging to a department—and each department being governed by a Pacha who is to nominate a director to each of the provinces under him.

The Vessels sent by the Pope for carrying the Alabaster Pillars presented by the Viceroy to His Holiness, arrived at Alexandria a few days since—Among the passengers a Surgeon and a painter have become victims to the Plague, and many of the crew are reported to be sick.

M. Le Zerco a French traveller who is at present in Abyssinia, lately sent here from that country forty lads who are to proceed to France for their education.

SMYRNA., 16th MAY.

By the last French Steamer we have had no intelligence of any moment. Our last communications from Athens state that the King, the Queen and Prince Maximilian who had been travelling about the interior are shortly expected to return. The opposition journals more particularly the one called the *Minerva*, continue to commend and encourage the Crete rebels.

On the 12th the festival of the anniversary of the Queen of England was observed in this city. The British Frigate Dido as well as the French Corvette Alsipiat and the Austrians, Brig Venedo, were decorated with flags and remained so until evening—At one in the afternoon royal salutes were fired by these Vessels.

A case of the Plague occurred on board the Steamer called Conto Colovra which arrived here, on Friday last, from Syria. The sick man is a Turk who was immediately removed to the Lazaretto after the necessary precautions had been observed.

Our last accounts from Crete inform that the Turkish Admiral arrived at that island on the 4th instant and without any show of severity, endeavoured as much as he could, to persuade the Consuls to become mediators of peace between himself and the rebels, but they are said to have refused to interfere.

Many respectable authorities, however, affirm that this affair will be settled without any difficulty; and as the rebels in the lower countries are but badly furnished with arms and are every moment in the risk of being defeated, they seem to show a disposition to submit.

The siege of Crete commenced on the 3d and two small Vessels full of arms and provision have already been captured.

#### SUPREME COURT BOMBAY.

JULY SESSION.—JULY 9 1841.

Before Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper and Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge.

ROBERT MCPHUNN was arraigned this day for the wilful murder of Anthony Casey, on board the Ship Argyll, of which the said Robert McPhunn was Captain, on the high seas, on the 9th of January 1841.

The indictment was read by the Clerk of the Court. It contained several counts. There appeared the following counsel.

FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Advocate General Le-Messurier.

Mr. Herrick.

Attorney.

Mr. Ayrton.

FOR THE PRISONER.

Mr. Howard.

Mr. Montrou.

Attorney.

Mr. Collins.

The Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. HERRICK opened the case and Mr. Advocate General proceeded to address the Jury. He was almost immediately interrupted by Mr. Howard who took some objections to the indictment but which were for the present overruled by the Court. Mr. LeMessurier then resumed and having expressed a hope that the gentlemen of the Jury would dismiss from their minds any thing they might have heard elsewhere as to the present case, briefly laid the circumstances before them and concluded by calling his first witness.

Thomas Taylor, being sworn, stated that he was Chief Mate of the "Argyll" of which ship the Prisoner, whom the witness here recognized, was Captain. Left Greenock on the 18th Nov. 1840. Anthony Carey was on board, he was shipped as an able seaman. Carey was about 23 years of age, observed peculiar treatment exercised towards him, the first brutal treatment witness perceived was his being lashed up to the mast head without clothes, the deceased was dirtily inclined he was a long time naked, perhaps a week, when witness allowed him to put on his clothes at night. Carey did what he could up to the first of January, had frequently heard the Captain order Carey to wash his head. Next occurrence was the deceased being lowered over the Ship's side with a rope's end, witness came on deck about 12 o'clock. Wall lashed him there, witness was on deck, shortly after Carey's hands became loose. Captain ordered Wall to again lash him and moreover, if he did not do it properly this time he would lash him with him, a second time Carey got loose and the Captain himself went aloft and lashed him cannot say how long the Captain was aloft. Carey was after some hours ordered down, he was at this time without clothes, he did what he could, walking about the decks, next thing witness saw was Carey's being lashed up aloft, not on the same day, when witness came on deck he was crying very piteously. Remained aloft this time till 12 o'clock at night, the deceased was naked, witness remained on deck until 4 A. M. Captain then came on deck and asked who loosed the deceased and on being told by witness that he did, not knowing the Captain said he (witness) was a pretty officer of the Watch not to know who loosed him. Next thing witness remembers was the Captain's shooting a pistol at Carey's head, between 12 and 4 P. M. was going forward when he saw the pistol go off in the Captain's hand, when the Captain fired the pistol, Carey put his hand up to his head, witness cannot say whether he was sitting or standing, was facing the Captain, blood came from his face, he then went and worked about deck, put nothing to his face; putrefaction commenced on the 2d day, the day after that the man's face was very bad. The next thing witness saw was Carey's being ordered over the side was lowered down seated on a rope's end with a scraper in his hand a hoop of iron and leather and a bunch of ship's thimbles were round his neck, with an oil fannell in his hand to blow, in order that the Captain might know he was not asleep. After Carey had been overboard about ½ an hour, the Captain ordered Dempster to bring him a rope's end which he did there were three rope's ends then made fast to the man, 1st and 3rd were about 5 fathoms, 2d was about 6 fathoms, but witness did not measure them, was working at a sail, heard Captain order deceased over the side to scrape the Ship, when the foremost rope's end was hauled in and the others let go, heard a splash in the water, witness then went forward and saw the Deceased splashed into the water, did not see Carey again until about an hour and a half after when the Captain ordered him on deck, the man was quite naked his skin being burnt from exposure to the sun without clothes and there were sores in different parts of his body. The Captain then ordered Carey to rip an old sail, he had no knife of his own and wanted to borrow one, which the Captain would

not allow. That evening witness heard Captain ask Carey if he would have any thing to eat and saw him with some Pork and tea, next morning saw Carey aloft again, he was in a very bad state severely purging, witness ordered him down saw nothing more until the Captain began shooting at him with a bow and arrow. On New year's day the Captain and two boys being present saw 2d Mate Gray, make fast a rope to his (Carey's) knees, he was lashed to the bottom of a hen Coop and laid on the railing with his head towards the sea as if about to be committed to the deep like a corpse, he was then lowered down head foremost, was under water about two minutes he was then hauled up, when on deck Captain ordered a man to go to his bag and bring him a shirt, he was in a very bad state and it was hard to find life in him, he continued in this state about an hour when the Captain asked him how many glasses of Grog he could stand. Carey said four or five he then went aft and witness saw him drink two glasses, he was in a very weak state. The Captain then ordered him to go aloft and loose the Mizzen royal, witness was on the quarter Deck. Deceased went up as far as the Mizzen top mast when he cried out he could go no further witness ordered him down and sent the boy Dempster to loose the sail. Captain then went below. Carey was stupid from that day, he was in the act of picking up some dirt off the Decks when the Captain came on deck a breast of the companion with a musket, this was after the pistol had been fired and after the deceased had been lowered down the first time, the Captain fired the musket at him, was about 20 feet from him. Carey then finished what he was doing, did not hear the Captain say any thing. The skin was off his body in different parts, his body was marked with grains of powder, the mark was about the size of a shilling. To the best of witnesses recollection this took place between the first day Carey was thrown over-board and 1st January. Carey had been flogged by the Captain himself. Witness had given him a dozen by the Captain's order. Witness marked the 25th as Christmas day, after he had laid on the main hatch deceased was sent to the round house he was two days in the round house. A great teach proceeded from him, observed the wound on his hip, when he was lying on main hatch, not quite so big as a half crown some men put a piece of tarpaulin over him, had no medical attendance, some of the people rubbed some liniment on his chest. Witness gave him a dozen with a cat. Carey was tied up to the Mizzen chains, witness did not enter it in the Log, book, the Cat was made of a Log line, asked the Captain why he was punishing deceased as he was not justified in so doing the Captain replied he did not care so long as he kept within the limits of the crime, they could do nothing to him. Witness supposed he was being flogged without reason as he had been before, he remained on the main hatch ten days before he died, no one could go near him from the stench which proceeded from him, that is from the wound on his hip. It was hot weather, we were within the tropics. After his Death the Captain read a chapter of the new testament over him, the Captain gave the liniment for his chest, witness served out the means' rations that is the Beef and Pork, the Captain told witness that he was giving too much, after which it was weighed, witness several times sent deceased to the cook for food. Deceased one day asked leave to eat a piece of Pork which had been used as a bait for sharks, it was quite dry and smelt, but not very much. Carey took it forward and eat it, it had been towed astern several days. Served out so many peices to the men, saw the cook one day give deceased something but he was too ill to eat it, after this he got nothing but water, was with him when he died, witness went and got a lantern and called the Captain. Deceased was to be thrown over board at half past 10 could not bury him like others in consequence of the stench, saw the wound on his hip, it was blue and maggots were crawling out of it, it was the fleshy part of his hip, there were large blisters on his feet, he was very much worn away. Witness entered his death in the log but not the cause of it: the reason of this was that he knew the Captain would not allow it, entered it seven or eight weeks afterwards, witness then entered it then because the Captain had asked about it several times, Captain one day ordered him to bring the log book, told him to commence the entries 6 or 7 days before his death 1st Entry.

Dec. 28th Carey falling sick "trouble unknown."

29th Carey sick do. do.

30th do. do. do.

31st do. do. do.

January 1st 1841 do. do. do.

Do. 2d 3rd 4th 5th 6th do. do. do.

7th Anthony still sick, found to be spotted fever.

8th still sick.

9th lost his life, committed his body to the deep.

Witness had heard deceased complaining of his chest, never heard of any complaint in the bowels.

Cross examined by Mr. Howard.

The Ship left Greenock 18th Novr. On 1st January we were within the tropics. Deceased was shipped as an able seaman, could not do his duty. Ship's tonnage was about 389 she was a Ship, not a Barque, had two mates, witness was chief mate, John Gray was second mate deceased had never been in a square rigged vessel before, deceased was considered a "skulk" they the people i. e. the Ship's company used to say they were doing his work, even what the men could do he was dilatory about, witness, was disrated about 13th of March, several words had passed between the Captain and witness before that. Was not charged with stealing wine when disrated witness said to the Captain he was not the man for him, witness could not carry a rope's end in his pocket to thrash skulks. The Captain did not say he disrated witness because he liked spirits. At this time the Captain did not know, only allowed one glass of grog a-day, so witness told Steward always to keep a bottle in his Cabin. Recollects when the Ship arrived in Bombay. It was on a Saturday, 2 days after went before the Magistrates, lost no time. Captain several times asked him whether he had made the entries in the log book as to the cause of the man's death. Entries were all made in one night in the Cabin, Witness does not think any one heard what the Captain said. Steward was walking back-wards and forwards, and in and out the Cabin, no one else was present, no communication took

place between witness and the Captain, except telling him to make the entry, said nothing at the time to the Captain. The Captain never objected to the entry. Witness was not in the habit of asking the Captain how to fill up the log, the way witness filled up the log was witness's own and he was not instructed by the Captain how to do it. The Prisoner never told witness not to enter punishment or sickness as the cause of death, after the entry of spotted fever, mentioned it to no one. Witness told the people, he had been entering Carey's death and had written spotted fever. Deceased's bag was in the long Boat, deceased could get it when he liked, but was not handy at getting into the boat. His ill treatment commenced about 23 or 24 days after the Ship left Greenock, it might have been a fortnight before Christmas. Deceased died on 9th January 1841. Observed him particularly when he was hauled on board after being thrown into the sea on the hencoop, his hair and face were wet he was cold and trembling, had never had any conversation with the Ship's company on the subject on board. People are now at the Sailors home, witness might have conversed with them there. The Ship was going about 3 knots thro' the water when he was thrown overboard. Deceased never committed any fault, was a man of very dirty habits, he had been scrubbed three times. The Cook's name is Samuel Johnstone, he was in the habit of striking the deceased; had heard of his striking him with his head, afterwards with a piece of wood above the hip, knows George Parker, does not remember his knocking Carey down and jumping on his chest, it was only the Captain who said so. The day after his being thrown overboard witness heard the Captain say to Anthony Carey "who gave you your death blow?" to which deceased answered "George," meaning Parker, there was no other George on board he had a sore breast and stooped his head, this was more than a fortnight before his death, Never heard from any body but the Captain that Parker had knocked Carey down and jumped on him from the windlass. Witness had frequently thrown pannikins of water in the face of deceased when keeping a look out, had frequently struck him with a rope's end. Never knocked him down but frequently pushed him down, had thrashed him with a Gasket, but cannot recollect whether he had his clothes on at the time, never saw him spit blood, he complained frequently of his Chest, Re-examined.

Parker was never put into confinement when deceased said he had given him his death blow.

By the Court. The first quarrel between Captain McPhunn and witness took place about 14 days after they left home. The next time he did not recollect, had 3 quarrels altogether, the 3rd time was when witness was disrated, the second time was before new year's doys witness had been knocked down several times by the Prisoner, during a watch the Captain would send all the men aloft and then knock witness down and stand over him with his dagger and would then say now you—no one sees us now! Witness never lifted a hand to him, when Carey died it created a great sensation in the Ship, has no doubt of the cause of his death, always intended to report it when the ship arrived in Bombay, and had always told the Captain he would not take a false oath for him, Carey was in good health when he came on board.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th.

THE Court sat at 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. Samuel Wall examined he stated that he was an apprentice on board the Argyll. Robert McPhunn was Captain of her. Witness here recognized the prisoner. Witness knew a man named Carey on board the Argyll. Carey was an ordinary seaman, and received several acts of ill-treatment from the Captain. The witness was here directed to state the several instances which he had seen. Witness recollected flogging the deceased by the Captain's orders, this took place about a week after the ship had been at sea, witness gave the thrashing with a sort of Cat-o-nine-tails, but did not know for what the deceased was thrashed, but believes it was for some offence, witness was ordered to give the deceased two dozen, but did not give all. The Captain was present, after this the deceased was lashed to the Skysail Yard, this was in December, Carey and witness were both on the Skysail Yard. The Captain had desired witness to go up and make him fast there, witness did so and the deceased got loose. The Captain then desired witness to go aloft a second time, and make him fast, and said that if witness did not make him fast properly this time, he would lash witness himself to the Yard. Carey got loose the second time. The Captain then went aloft and made Carey fast himself. The deceased cried out very much and said the Captain had tied his hands too tight, the deceased was perfectly naked, this was for an offence, but the witness did not know what, this took place in the afternoon, the deceased was on the Sky-sail Yard four hours, witness did not find him on the yard when he came on deck, it was very hot and there were passing showers, deceased appeared about 27 years of age and was in a good state of health when the ship left Greenock. About two or three days after this, in the afternoon, witness was called by the Captain. Carey was at this time over the ship's side, witness had been on deck about an hour and a half, Carey was sitting on a bowline knot, with a scraper in his hand, an iron collar round his neck and a bunch of ship's thimbles, the deceased had a rope passed under his arms which was belayed to a pin, the Captain ordered witness to let go the rope which witness did, the Captain had hold of the other rope which deceased was sitting on, witness let go the rope, Carey fell into the sea and drifted a stern, he was in the water two or three minutes, after pulling him up to the ship's side there was another rope made fast to him by the Captain's order, this rope was also belayed to a pin, after keeping Carey up a short time he was again let go when he drifted a stern as before, after a few minutes he was again pulled up to the ship's side and kept suspended barely out of the water, altogether he was let go 7 or 8 times, the last time Carey remained in the water about an hour and a half, witness heard the deceased beg of the Captain to pull him in "for God's sake," but the Captain answered, No he had not done with him yet, believed it was done for a punishment, Carey was a man of very dirty habits, after Carey was hauled on board several parts of his body were entirely raw which was caused by disters having burst, Carey seemed very weak, when

he was hauled on deck he went to lye down and in a few minutes he went to the fore-castle, witness cannot say how long he remained there, witness heard Carey make no complaint, witness saw Carey again the same night about 6 o'clock, near the Galley. The Cook was present, but witness did not see him give any thing to Carey, witness knows Carey drank some coffee, which was given him out of the men's allowance. witness does not know who gave him tea. If tea was given to the men, it was given by the Captain, witness saw tea given to Carey shortly after he had been shot at, about a week after this deceased got some tea, witness believed from the steward. witness saw the deceased drink it, it was in the evening about the time when witness was sweeping the deck and the deceased was picking up the dirt without any clothes on his body. The Captain was on the larboard side of the deck about 4 or five yards from Carey, witness was about twenty feet from the Captain. witness observed the Captain point a musket at the deceased, the Captain fired the musket at and hit Carey with it, Carey put his hand to his head, began to cry and lowered himself down. the Captain went away directly, he ran away forward. After this Carey went to supper the wound was red with little black spots about 4 inches in diameter, the skin was not broken. Carey came to the fore-castle for his supper, witness does not recollect the day but it was before Christmas Day. After this transaction and after he had been fired at with the musket, Carey was again towed over board, Carey on this occasion was over the side, naked, not doing anything, witness heard the Captain order him to jump over board in the state he was and before the ropes were made fast had the deceased jumped over board, he must have been drowned, at this time the Ship might have been going from two to three knots. The Captain ordered Carey to jump overboard, a second time, there were then two ropes fastened to him. Two apprentices and witness were then ordered to let the deceased go which they accordingly did, the deceased cried out, when he fell into the water was underneath for a little time, when witness hauled in the stock of the line deceased. The Captain then ordered witness to let go the whole length of the line which witness did, and it caused deceased to drift a good way a stern of the place where he was first let go, they then hauled him in again, when the Captain ordered witness to make the ropes fast and leave the deceased to him, they then left him and returned in about an hour when deceased was allowed to go about the deck as he pleased. About a week after this on new year's day, the deceased was lashed to the bottom board of a hen coop—his feet and head were lashed down to the board—the Captain called to some of the men to lower Carey into the sea, all on deck refused that is they did not go. The Captain then called to the 2d Mate to catch hold of the line and make it fast, the Captain himself then, lowered Carey down, paid out the line and he drifted, he was lowered head foremost, deceased went under water, after drifting two or three minutes, Carey was pulled in again to the Ship's side where he remained for some time probably about half an hour, witness was standing by the taffrail, witness was unemployed at the time. Shortly after this Carey was let go again. The rope fastened which was round his body slipped as well as the rope lashed to the board, which the Captain having observed ordered the deceased to be pulled in on board, when on board Carey could not stand. On the same evening witness saw Carey on the main hatch, he had nothing to protect him but an old piece of tarpaulin, was taken to the round house and Carey, remained there for two or three days. Witness had occasion to go for some canvass, deceased then looked very bad, he had no clothing on and was lying on his back. Witness observed Carey's body after the Captain ordered him to be pulled on deck. There was nothing to protect him but the old tarpaulin and an old shirt to keep the wounds out of sight, the wound was full of putrefaction and maggots, it was about 9 inches in circumference, on the same spot as where Carey had been hit by the musket, there were no dressings applied. A sort of liniment was applied by witness to the deceased's chest. About two nights before his death, witness heard Carey tell the Captain he did not think he would get over it. The Captain told him not to be afraid on that account. The general appearance of Carey's body was greatly emaciated. Witness was sick on board the Ship as was also the cook, both took physic which the Captain gave. Carey laid on the main hatch for about 2 days, when he crawled off to the deck, where he died about 3 past, 10 o'clock on the 9th January. Witness did not see him die, Carey was then thrown overboard by means of some pieces of bamboo on which he had been lying, at about 11 o'clock P. M. all hands were present, the Captain read a sort of service over him. On one occasion witness remembers the Captain ordered the chief Mate to give Carey two dozen lashes, after the Mate had given him 1 dozen the Captain ordered the Mate to desist as he (the Captain) would give him the other dozen, which he did. Carey cried out very much, the Captain drew blood. Witness observed Carey's face one morning in a very dreadful state, it was nearly well before he died, the deceased mused where he could at first, he messed with the men, the Captain ordered Carey out of the Mess. Witness observed the deceased full of vermine and very dirty. After this the men handed his dinner to him, the men continued to give him his food as long as he could eat it, Carey could not eat any thing after new year's day, his habits were very dirty. Carey's feet were very much blistered from being exposed to the sun without shoes. Cross examined by Mr. Montrou, some of the crew wore shoes and some did not, just as they pleased, witness had never been at sea before, there were four able seamen on board, two or three days after the Ship left Greenock witness heard deceased say that he had shipped as an ordinary seaman. The wages for able seamen were £2, 10, for ordinary seamen £2, 5, 0. Witness has heard the Captain ask the deceased how he could have the impudence to ship as an able seaman, there were no men to spare in the ship, there was plenty of work and too few hands, Carey was not able to do his duty, the discipline on board the Ship was very severe. Carey began his dirty habits very soon after he came on board and was at first taken to the Head pump, Carey was a

skulk, witness never saw any one on board ill use Carey. Witness never heard that Parker had knocked him down and jumped on his Chest from the windlass. The Captain never asked the crew to take back the deceased into the ship, Carey was sheltered when in the round house. The gun was fired at Carey about a month after he had been lashed to the Skysail mast head.

JOHN GRAY.—Was 2nd Mate of the Argyll when she left Greenock—remembered various acts of ill treatment towards the prisoner—on one occasion when Carey was coming down from aloft and the Captain following him, the latter "jumped him" all the way down, that is, kept jumping on his head and shoulders—Carey had clothes on at this time—Witness saw Wall give Carey one dozen and a half lashes; on this occasion the Captain was present—Witness saw no blood—about fourteen days after sailing Carey was stripped of his clothes and sent up aloft. Carey had no more clothes on until he died—On one occasion Carey was kept in the top sail sheets all night—witness saw Carey put over the side with a hoop round his neck, and a bunch of thimbles—saw him also lowered and dipped and then drift astern three or four times. Carey was much tired when brought up on deck—Carey had none but stagnant water to drink—He was thrown overboard on new year's day, after which the Captain ordered him four glasses of Grog—the Captain came to the gangway and ordered Carey overboard—Carey was lashed to the bottom of a hen coop and a rope passed round his body; Carey was then lowered down to the water and then let go altogether—Carey was kept in the water about twenty minutes—witness lent a hand to haul him in—when Carey was again on deck he drank 4 glasses of Grog out of a Spit box—the deceased was then sent aloft—he came down again of his own accord, at this time he was the worse for liquor. Shortly after reaching the deck he began jumping and singing "Jim Crow"—Witness saw the Captain fire both gun and pistol at the Prisoner—a day or two before he died Carey got very lean. The wound on his hip was hollow, rotten and offensive—there were also maggots inside, which were creeping about—two days before Carey died his head was on a swab, he was lying on his belly with a piece of tarpaulin under him, the deceased remained in this way until he died. Cross examined.

Deceased did not fall down when the Captain fired the gun at him nor did he cry—Witness heard Carey say before and to the Captain that George Parker had given him his death blow, but the Captain could make the Prisoner say anything—remembered the Captain asking Carey who had been chasing him and he answered Parker, Carey had gone below into Parker's cot and dirtied it—The Captain then said he had always told Carey that he would get his death from some one, for he would not leave off his tricks—Witness heard the Captain say that Taylor was a great scoundrel for writing letters about Carey—Witness was disgraced in consequence of wine being lost on board the ship, and a bottle being found with him.

DAVID WATSON corroborated the whole of the foregoing evidence and on cross examination said he remembered striking Carey one night with a hammock stretcher. Carey was licked a good deal on board the Argyll but not so much as he would have been on board any other Ship—Witness licked Carey because he deserved it—Witness had heard that Parker had beaten him but did not recollect the cook having beaten Carey—Witness saw Taylor flogging Carey. A Hammock stretcher is about a yard long and an inch thick.

ALEXANDER MCCARTHY saw the Captain fire three times at Carey in one day, deceased never received any injury, remarked Carey's face one day all freckled over as if he had been struck with something which had left marks behind—Witness recollected having seen a mark inside Carey's thigh and a great splash on the outside near the loin—deceased was in a horrid state, the wound outside the thigh appeared mortifying this was about a week before his death. The smell after death was very offensive.

SAMUEL JOHNSTONE stated that he was Cook on board the Argyll and knew the deceased. Witness cooked for the Ship's company. The Steward always served out the provisions to witness. After the Ship had been about a month at sea, the Captain came fore-head and said that there were to be no more provisions given to the deceased and that if witness gave Carey any thing he would throw witness overboard—Witness did not obey the order, and as he was afraid of the Captain, he gave the deceased food secretly.

Cross examined. Witness never gave Carey any barley water, witness gave meat to the men, was not in the habit of fighting with the deceased, though he has pulled him out of the Galley—Witness swore positively he never struck the deceased with his head.

W. DEMPSTER examined. He stated that he was an apprentice on board the Argyll. He was 17 years of age and was never at sea before—Witness came from Greenock. Witness saw Taylor flog deceased, the deceased was knocked about by the whole crew, witness had pushed him himself but had never struck him.

DR. GRAHAM—Had heard nearly the whole of the evidence and was of opinion that the deceased was mentally and constitutionally unwell at the commencement of the voyage, witness was not of opinion that the deceased had died of mortification, that treatment received by the deceased from the Captain and crew might have hastened his death.

DR. MERRITT.—Surgeon, lived in Bombay in private practice, had heard the whole of the evidence before the Court and heard the evidence given by the last witness with which he agreed.

At the conclusion of this Evidence Sir Erskine Perry informed Mr. Advocate General that the graver charge of murder had fallen to the ground.

MR. HOWARD waived his right of addressing the Jury and the learned Judge proceeded to point out to the Jury the effect of the evidence of the Medical Gentlemen. Some of the Jury deemed by their observations to differ from his

Lordship who resumed his charge, his Lordship observed that the Jury were undoubtedly Judges of facts but it was his duty to point out the law to them, which he would do, as some of them seemed to have rather an extraordinary idea of the nature of their duties. True it was that a heavy responsibility rested with them, but in a far greater degree was the Judge responsible for the performance of his duty, the Jury on being discharged would go to their homes, and who would be the wiser as to who the men were who had given a verdict contrary to law? The life of a fellow being was at stake and if he suffered the last penalty of the law unjustly, would not the Judge as well as the Jury have an awful weight upon their consciences for the remainder of their existences? It was the duty of the Jury to find according to the Evidence, and this they would not do if they passed over the Evidence of these two medical men. They the "Medical Men" were surely better judges of the causes of death than any others, because they had been educated in the science of the human frame and against whose knowledge and experience not one word had been attempted. But he would put it in a much stronger light, suppose the Medical men had given an opposite opinion, would it not have been his duty at once to direct the jury to find a verdict of Guilty? Had the Doctors been of opinion that the injury received by the firing of the gun and pistol, the immersion in the water, the lashing to the mast, the want of nourishment and the floggings or any one of these had caused Carey's death the jury would have had but one course to pursue.

All the Judge could say was that they would pursue a course for which whatever might have been the custom in this Court, he knew no precedent.

The jury consulted for a few moments and returned a verdict of "Guilty" of the Assault.

The Learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner and said he had been found Guilty of all the counts, when Mr. Howard interrupted him and said that the prisoner had only been found Guilty of an Assault which did not include all the counts in the Indictment. The Learned Judge differed from Mr. Howard and finally asked the jury's opinion upon each count separately, when they found the prisoner "Guilty" of each and all of them. The Judge then after saying he hoped the sentence he was about to pass would be a warning to others, in the Prisoner's situation of life, sentenced him to Imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years in the House of Correction. The 1st and 9th month in the first year and the 2nd and 12 month of the second year to be passed in solitary confinement. This was the heaviest punishment, the judge observed which the Court had the power to inflict. The Prisoner was then removed when on Sir H. Roper having spoken to Sir E. Perry the latter recalled the Prisoner and said the court had made a mistake, for it had the power of inflicting Imprisonment for four years.

However the Court would not recall its sentence.

The Prisoner was then removed.

#### CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER JULY 11.

"Private letters mention that four more Queen's Regiments are under orders for India and ultimately for service in China, and that all the Company's Troops are to be withdrawn, it being determined that the whole affair shall be viewed, as one, in which the national honor of England has been insulted, and that Her Majesty's Forces shall alone be employed in vindicating the same."

Our contemporary we think must have been misinformed respecting the recall of the Company's Troops. At all events, as matters at present stand, we beg to differ.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 9.

We have no very interesting news from Aden by this mail, except the particulars of a squabble that has transpired there, which we may give at a future opportunity. As far as this affair has yet gone, it has given birth to a duel, betwixt two of the contending parties. Three shots apiece were fired, and, lucky to say, no harm was inflicted. A Court of Enquiry followed after this affray, which very clearly shewed that all the parties were wrong. It appears that charges, and recriminations, of cowardice and lying, have been very freely spattered about and it is really painful to think how the good feelings and harmony of the station must have been interrupted by such doings. The whole case, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, has been referred for the consideration of the Commander in Chief.

The troops at Aden are healthy, with not much to do; perhaps this may, in some degree, have given rise to all the squabbling.

AHMEDABAD, June 29.—We have had several heavy showers of rain since Friday last—it was pouring for the most part of Sunday last, that many were prevented from attending Divine Service at the Adalat in town. We had evening service in Camp; prayers were read by the Revd. Mr. Pemberton.

Our one-eyed Parsee shopkeeper in town has been lucky enough to get the prize of 30,000 (thirty thousand) in the last Madras Lottery—he is chuckling over his good fortune, and, on the strength of it, intends taking a general license for the retail of country li-

quor in the town, and to set up a general commission room in the upper story.

A new reservoir of a parallelogram shape, with 32 stop cocks, is now erected near the Parsae shop at the three gates—it is not yet known how the water is to be worked into it, whether by the prisoners or by bullocks.

The Hydraulic Bolt Machine is quite the rage at Ahmedavad. The General has got up one; a very good one has been built at the Arsenal in town, where it works well, and throws up several gallons at each revolution of the fly wheel.

An opulent Hindoo Merchant of Ahmedabad, named Juggabhoj Kandas, has been brought before the magistrate under charge of forgery, or altering, or otherwise introducing, a few new pages into his account books, in order to defraud another Banian of a bequest.

Our Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Lieut. Milne, arrived here today, and has taken charge of his appointment from Lieut. Turnbull, who was acting for him.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1841.

In giving publicity to the following Extract of a letter to the address of Lieutenant Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern Division of the Army, from Major N. Johnson, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Commanding a Detachment lately sent to regain possession of the Fort of Badamee, in the Belgaum Zillah, from a body of Insurgent Arabs, the Honorable the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Johnson, and the Officers and Men under his Command, for their gallant and Soldier-like conduct, in conducting these operations, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the Garrison, on the 10th ultimo.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

To, LIEUTENANT P. E. WARBURTON.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

SIR, I do myself the honor to report to you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army that on arriving before Badamee, on the morning of the 8th instant, I assumed command of the whole Force, and having obtained from Captain Woodfall all the information regarding the measures he had previously taken to prevent the escape of the Garrison, I found no cause to direct any alteration in them.

During the morning, the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. I. under Captain Penny, aided by some Irregulars, attacked, and in the most gallant manner drove in an Arab Piquet which occupied the Hill on the extreme Northern point on which the Fort of Rummamundal is built, thereby rendering the making the reconnaissance to which I have alluded, more easy, as well as facilitating the throwing up a Battery of 9 pounders to breach the Wall, the place selected for which would otherwise have been completely commanded from the Hill.

On the morning of the 9th a Battery was thrown up about 600 yards to the South, and opposite to the old Breach, the two 9 pounders and one 12 pound Howitzer, were placed in position, the two former to effect the breach, and the latter to enfilade the West face of the Pettah Wall; at the same time two 8 inch Mortars were placed in an enclosure about 800 yards to the West of the Pettah, to Shell occasionally the side on which the breach was being made. The Batteries opened about 11 A. M. and continued playing until past 2 P. M. when the breach was considered practicable; the probability of this having some time previously been reported to me, I ordered a Storming Party, consisting of 50 Europeans of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment and 100 Men of the 26th Regiment N. I. the whole under the command of Captain Otter to which such Men of the Artillery as could be spared, were by Captain Burgoyne, in his eager desire to share in every danger, and at the earnest request of his Soldiers, together with the Battery Guard, consisting of 40 Men of the 47th Regiment N. I. under the command of Lieutenant Pollard, subsequently added. The whole advanced between 2 and 3 P. M. and mounted the Breach; on arriving at the crest of it, they became exposed to a heavy fire from both the Hill Forts.

Having reason to believe that the Enemy finding that the Breach was becoming practicable and despairing in consequence of holding the Pettah had retired to the Forts leaving the inhabitants to throw open the Gates; regarding which nothing like certain intelligence had reached me, until after arrangements had been made for the assault, for even subsequently to my being informed that I might enter them unopposed, and Horses had been brought out, a Gun was fired from the Wall near the Main Gate, in the direction of my Camp; the Grenadier Company of the 7th Regiment N. I., under the Command of Captain Scotland, was ordered by me to be placed under cover opposite the Gate, and on the advance of the Storming Party, to move on with caution towards it, and should he find it open, occupy it with a portion of his Company, detaching another portion to co-operate with the Storming Party at the breach, Captain Scotland having however ascertained that the Gates were open, advanced, and entered the Pettah before the storming party moved on. A severe fire was kept up on both the attacking Parties, immediately they entered the Pettah. The position of the Enemy in the Upper Fort was so strongly commanding, that the Troops could hardly, without suffering severely, shew themselves.

Simultaneous with the advance of the storming party, a sub-division from the Piquet on the Hill, on which the smaller Fort is situated, was ordered by me to make a demonstration against it, with a view of attracting a portion

of its fire, which had the desired effect; but I regret to say, that in the advance, Captain Penny of the 7th Regiment N. I. was severely wounded, and a Private of the same Corps killed—Captain Taylor, of the 47th Regiment N. I., was in Command of the Party which consisted of Details of the Light Companies of the 7th and 47th Regiments.

The Pettah having been occupied, I directed, as the Enemy had secured themselves in the Upper Forts, that operations should for that day cease.

The next day the Enemy being divided, and confined to the two Upper Forts, it was resolved to open the Mortar Battery, on the Smaller Fort to the South, which is the more commanding of the two; at the same time the Howitzer was carried up a steep Ghaut to the South, to act upon the Fort also.

The Mortar Battery was accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and opened its fire about 11 A. M. the practice from it was so excellent, that the Garrison, about 2 o'clock called for terms, and about 5 P. M.; together with that of the larger Fort surrendered themselves unconditionally. Darkness having come on before the whole were in our hands, and it being impossible to collect them during the night, the remainder were left in the Forts, which were strictly guarded. The next morning I in company with Mr. Bettington, the Magistrate, proceeded to secure them, when all as was then supposed (8 having been subsequently found who had secreted themselves) but four gave up their Arms on their being demanded, but these a part of the Garrison of the Smaller Fort positively for some time refused to do, and it was only after long discussion, and so far yielding to them, as to allow them to carry them as far as the Camp, that they were induced to give them up, and even this was not effected until Mr. Bettington, at their request, had ascended the Fort to re-assure them.—These Men are, I believe, Bedoins, and the only Men of that Tribe in the Garrison.

To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery, 20 Shells out of 28 having fallen into a Fort of not more than 100 yards diameter, I attribute the early submission of the Garrison of both; for although from their statements it would appear that one Man only out of 80 was wounded, yet they were so much harassed by the Shells, that they despaired of holding out.—To Captain Burgoyne I consider myself under great obligations, both for his exertions in his own department, and as an Engineer, the duties of whom he at my request most cheerfully undertook. I beg also to bring to the Major General's notice the conduct of Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which assailed the Pettah on the 9th instant; of Captain Penny of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, who, with the Light Company of his Regiment, drove in the Arab Piquet, on the morning of the 8th, and of Captain Taylor of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the Party, which, at the time of the assault of the Breach, advanced on the smaller Fort from the Piquet on the Hill. The exertions of Captain Bayley, officiating as Staff Officer, and Surgeon Pollock, the Senior Medical Officer of the Force have been unremitting, and are deserving of my best thanks. Enclosed is a copy of the order issued by me on the surrender of the Forts, which I request may be submitted to the Major General.

From Mr. Bettington, both since my arrival here, and also on the march, I have received every aid that it was in his power to give.—He and Mr. Davidson, accompanied as Volunteers the Party which assailed the Breach.

A portion of the money, taken by the Arabs from the Cutcherry, has been recovered.

A return of Casualties during the operation against the place is here-with forwarded.

The number of Prisoners taken amounts to 105.

I have &c. (Signed) N. JOHNSON, Major, 26 Regt. N. I. Commanding Field Detachment. Camp Badamee, 14th 1841.

Extract from Orders issued by Major Johnson, Commanding Field Force, against Badamee, Camp Badamee, Friday 11th June 1841.

1st.—The Commanding Officer congratulates the Troops under his Command, on the successful termination of their labours by the unconditional surrender, yesterday evening, of the Garrison of both the Forts, and begs that all employed will accept his best thanks for the cheerfulness with which they have borne hard duty, and considerable privation, and for the gallantry they have on all occasions shewn when engaged with the Enemy. Major Johnson, particularly noticed the gallant manner in which the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. I. under the Command of Captain Penny, drove in on the 8th instant the Enemy's Piquet on the Hill to the Fort of Juggamundal. To Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which took possession of the Pettah on the 9th instant, his best thanks are rendered for the manner in which they conducted their different attacks, and for the discipline afterwards preserved. To Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Detachment of Artillery, he considers himself under great obligations both for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of his own department, and for his assistance as an Engineer. To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery is mainly to be attributed the early submission of the Enemy. The activity with which the Party under Lieutenant Furriss carried the Howitzer up a steep Ghaut, and the quickness with which a fire was opened from it, did not pass unobserved. The Party composed of Details of the Light Companies of the 7th and 47th Regiments Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Taylor of the latter Corps, performed well their part in advancing across the Hill on the Southern Fort during the assault on the Breach, thereby distracting the Enemy's attention, and drawing off from the assaulting Party a portion of the fire.

(True Extract) (Signed) S. BAYLEY, Capt. Staff Officer.

Return of Casualties throughout the operations against the Pettah and Forts of Badamee, by the Force under the Command of Major N. Johnson, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 30th of May to the 10th June 1841.

Table with columns: CORPS, Killed, Wounded, Remarks. Rows include details for the 7th Regiment N. I., 47th Regiment N. I., and 26th Regiment N. I., listing names of officers and soldiers, ranks, and their status (killed or wounded).

N. B.—In addition to the above 1 Dooly Bearer has been wounded slightly, and one Horse of the Irregulars wounded by a Cannon shot. Camp Badamee, 11th June 1841.

(Signed) S. BAYLEY, Capt. Staff Officer. (True Extracts.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY JUNE 10TH 1841.

The Victoria Steamer with the English Mail of the 5th June arrived early on the morning of the 7th Instant. The commercial intelligence brought by is discouraging for all kinds of Indian produce, except Indigo and Shawls. Cotton had fallen during the month about 1/4 per pound, and there was little prospect of any immediate improvement.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—About 300 Candies Broach were sold at 110 and the same quantity of Komptah at 100. Since the Mail arrived we have heard of only one sale at 96 1/2 for Komptah.

OPIMUM.—Very little doing at our last quotations. Balance of former year's importation. Chests 6'667 Imported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 6th July 1841. 16,559 1/2

Exported during the same period. 18,137 1/2

Remaining. Chests 8,089

SPICES.—Stocks continue depressed. SAFFRON.—Continues scarce. There has been no sale during the last two weeks and holders are firm in asking higher prices.

EUROPE GOODS.—There have been no sales of any consequence either of Piece Goods or Metals.

BEER.—The Market is decidedly improved, and sales have been made at 50 and 55 for Allsop and Bass's. Brandy may now be quoted at 1. 12 Annas, 1/2 old Gallon for good Brandy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Government here have recommended drawing on Bengal, and 5 lacs are to be disposed of by public sale on the 14th Instant. There have been some sales of bills at 30 days sight at 99.

BOMBAY BANK.—28 Premium. BILLS ON ENGLAND.—2s 1/2 to 2s 1/4 at six months. Five per Cent Transfer Loan—none. Second 5 per Cent loan at Par.—4 per Cent Loan 1835 | 86—90.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—£1. DO. TO MACAO.—20 Rupees per Candy for Cotton. Price of Bullion and Sycee.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods like Spanish Dollars, German Crowns, Sovereigns, etc. with their respective prices.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

GREAT MEETING IN EDINBURGH IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW.

EDINBURGH, Thursday Evening.—We have had a most influential meeting here this afternoon for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the seven ministers of Strathbogie, against whom the General Assembly last week passed a sentence of deposition, and condemning the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of that body. It was one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in Edinburgh. Long before the hour of meeting the doors were besieged by an anxious crowd, and immediately upon the doors being opened the large assembly-room, the most capacious hall in the town, became densely filled so that quite as many were turned back for want of room as had obtained admission. Lord Dunfermline was voted to the chair, and his Lordship was surrounded on the platform by an imposing array of the rank, property, and intelligence of the Scottish metropolis.

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting by a rabid Chartist, who proposed an amendment from the body of the room, attributing the disputes of the Church to the conduct of the aristocracy; but he was effectually put down by the indignant voice of the meeting, and, in order to maintain peace, was forcibly ejected from the room by the police, amidst the cheers of the people.

The cause of non-intrusion has thus received a heavy blow and a great discouragement. It has been shown that the feeling of the intelligent classes of Scotland, without regard to party, is decidedly opposed to a faction which has got the upper hand in the Church, and the persecuted ministers of Strathbogie will have the consolation to find that, though stigmatised and oppressed by the Supreme Court of their own Church, they carry along with them the sympathy and respect of all whose good opinion is worth possessing, as either within or out of the pale of that Church.—Correspondent of the Courier.