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Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1841.

New Series No. 59.

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NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the Late Promises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Promises 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 Prospect 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.

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

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, it is hereby announced that the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, published on the 29th of March, will appear in June. The price to be paid is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers, Communications will be received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "Cyclopedia of the Arts" from No. 1 to 8, for December, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Customs Office.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

VERBAL Tenders for the completing the alterations of the Money School premises, lately known as the Sailors Home, will be received at the Premises on Monday, this day at 4 o'clock P. M. Plans and estimates may be seen on application to Mr. C. Augusto at the Engineers Office in the Fort.
 Bombay, 16th May 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 5.

The only news we have from Afghanistan is contained in the following letter, dated 17th April:—

"The country about Candahar still continues in a very disturbed state, and the Ghiljees are showing their teeth. A force is to move immediately to Kilati-Ghilje, to be quartered there, and to consist of two of the Sindh's Infantry Regiments, 300 horse and two guns. Major Todd has incurred the severe displeasure of Government by leaving Herat and has added considerably to our embarrassments, and I believe, it is pretty certain that Lord Auckland has remanded him to his Regiment.

Major Leach is still at Cabool working up his accounts, and has a heavy budget to settle. The Caboolers have been repairing their city, after a clumsy fashion, and through the influence of Sir A. Burnes, the marble reservoirs in the arcades of Ali Murdan Khan, have been cleared of filth, and the ill-looking stalls which encumbered them, removed. This is a great improvement to the appearance of the city, and will contribute to its healthfulness, for the reservoirs were choked with offal and filth to the depth of eight and nine feet, which had been permitted to accumulate for years. Rhu-arb (ruwash), lettuce, and quail are just coming into season. During the winter we have had abundance of duck (about twenty species) plover, spoon-bills, snipe, florin, Kubkurlara (a large species of partridge), rock pigeon and chikor, or celestia partridge. The florin is dry and flavourless, and I am inclined to think the snipe is the best bird for the table, and next to it, the chikor and rock pigeon. The season has passed rapidly from winter to spring. The apricot trees are in blossom, without their leaves, and

the other trees in bud, and in another fortnight they will have put on their vernal livery. It is some days since the snow melted from off the hills immediately round Cabool, and it is fast disappearing from the summits of Pughman and Urgandee.

General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton's Brigades are still halted at Jallalabad, pending instructions from Mr. Clarke of Umballah, and it seems very probable our troops will march on Peshawur. It is a pity the Sikhs don't choose a more agreeable season of the year to misbehave themselves—at present, Peshawur has the temperature of an oven. It is rumoured that General Avaraib has shut himself up in the fort to escape decollation, but so many stories are rife, that I pay little attention to them. Sir W. Macanaghten's house advances to completion under the direction of Lieutenant Stone and Mr. Deane. It is a confused mixture of styles with a happy adaptation of none. People stare at it day by day in the expectation of witnessing some new effort of eccentricity. It may be genius, but it takes a very ugly way of showing itself.

Ensign Rose of the 54th N. I. is to get an appointment in the Shah's force, which is not right, as he has just arrived with his Regiment, and there are many old Officers who have stood the brunt of the campaign and experienced a multitude of hardships, whose names have been passed over. If you will refer to the Army List, you will find that within the last few months several very young Officers have been appointed to the force, who are quite incapable of instructing men in drill and military evolutions. As the Shah's force is composed of raw and half-disciplined levies, it is essential that Government should nominate to it, Officers of experience, if they wish to make it efficient. Under the present system it is not likely to become so. It must also be remembered that some knowledge of the Persian language is necessary to enable an Officer to perform his duties efficiently in this country. None of the young men appointed to the force possess this acquirement and most of them are ignorant of the Hindoostanee. I should say that little discrimination has been shown generally in selecting Officers for the force. It has been matter of favour and personal feeling without reference to capability, and the interests of Government have been sacrificed."

We are informed that a letter has been received at Cabool from Colonel Stoddart, dated Bhookara 4th March, saying that he stood high in favour of the King, who is represented as anxious to form an alliance with the English, to whose valour he attributes the retreat of the Russians from Khiva. This is all that has been told us, and we fear that the position in which he stands in the King's favor has been attained at the expense of unnumbered sufferings; His Majesty fears, no doubt, in hearing of our almost unchecked progress towards his dominions, that his turn may sooner or later arrive, and if such an alliance is courted, his restitution of Colonel Stoddart, should be promptly demanded in a most unqualified manner. We believe there can be no doubt of the infamous manner in which the gallant Colonel has been treated, and we suspect that the letter in question has been dictated by those who hold him in duress, one would suppose that negotiations could be entered into, and some arrangements enforced for his liberation. This writes a correspondent of the Calcutta Courier, and certainly we agree that by some "hiknat or another" the liberation might be effected.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.
 Sir,—So, poor Colonel Stoddart is still in duress vile! From the latest newspapers, received from England, it appears that the lamentable condition of this veteran and gallant officer has been made a subject of discussion in Parliament. Questions, touching the cruel and unjustifiable imprisonment of this unfortunate gentleman, were put to Lord Palmerston, but his answer was vague, evasive and unsatisfactory, and nothing decisive could be gathered as to the liberation of the British prisoner from the clutches of the fiendish and bigotted tyrant of Bukhara!

The manifold tortures inflicted on Colonel Stoddart, and the unheard of ignominy to which he has been subjected, are certainly revolting to humanity, and calculated to melt even the most obdurate heart to pity! Thumped, drubbed, pomped, bastinadoed, insulted, derided, abused and spat upon he was thrown into a grave, dug for the express purpose of burying him alive! He was, moreover, compelled to repeat the *Kelaina*, after having submitted to the shameful and diabolical ordeal of initiation into the faith of the impostor of Mecca. In the face of all these acts of insult, cruelty and degradation, the British Government is immovable and does not adopt energetic measures for the liberation of their faithful servant!

Play I Mr. Editor, what is our Envoy doing at the Court of Cabul? What is the lynx-eyed, shrewd and *hushiar* Burnes doing in Afghanistan? Is it not the duty of these powerful and influential functionaries to endeavor to succeed, by some *hiknat* or other, in obtaining the liberation of this lamented officer, whose sufferings and endurance can only be equalled by those of the father of all patience—Job! What will Lord Palmerston, or my Lord Auckland say to this?

There is no news from the Punjab this week, beyond the circumstance mentioned by our Ferozepore Correspondent, and confirmed we see by the Loodhiana *Ukhar*, of 10 Laos of Rupees being entrusted to Shere Sing's troops for conveyance to Peshawur; from this arrangement, which though strange, we feel convinced, Mr. Clerk considers for the best, we should argue that the Maharajah had gained his point, as to our troops traversing the Punjab, and if we can be assured of the security of the treasure, it will be a very great relief and convenience to our Officers and men, especially in seasons like the present; such a confidence must also prove, that the Ruler of the Punjab has a greater hold, if not upon the affections, at least upon the fidelity of his troops than he has hitherto been supposed to have, but goes far, also, to show that the hatred of European interference and control has not decreased, and that much of the late disturbances may have arisen from the dislike of the Officers Commanding the Forces. Yet it is strange to find, that whilst Shere Sing seems to have this

influence, his troops are still without pay, for we hear that at a review, in which he was attended by Dhan Sing, the men actually represented to his Majesty in a very significant manner, "that if it was intended to pay them at all it should be done without further delay," the Monarch promised them two months pay.

The Governor of Cashmere, we hear has fallen into disgrace, and is ordered to repair to Lahore forthwith with his papers, while his son is to be installed in that Government. The following are a few scraps from the Loodhiana *Ukhar*. Shere Sing seems to be continually in danger, but, like Louis Philippe, is well fenced in with that divinity which is said to hedge in a crowned head.

The Maharajah with Rajah Dhan Sing went out on a sporting excursion; the gun used by the latter on the occasion burst in his hand without however doing him any injury. The Maharajah disbursed 10,000 Rupees and some Jewels to the poor in manifestation of the gratification of his gratitude at having escaped unharmed from the bursting of the gun, which occurred quite close to him.

The Nazim of Mooltan is encamped at Ghazee-poor and intends to proceed to Kote-Mitton with a view to bring the Beloochees to order.

All accounts, except our own, appear to agree in the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persians and the giving of it over to Shah Kamran, thus setting aside all fear of an advance which it would appear was set in motion or in contemplation by the Shah; we can hardly imagine that the British Government will allow Karack to be given up as has been asserted to be done, on the fortress of Ghorian becoming evacuated; for we should imagine that its possession would be held as of far more importance as regards Persia and our influence over her intrigues than any position she could take up on the Afghan frontier. But if we have cause for offence against the sovereign of Herat and are likely to have a quarrel with him, the throwing of Ghorian into his hands will, we look upon it, be an untoward event and give his Vazeer, for all accounts agree that Kamran is well disposed towards us, a further field for intrigue; if *Yar Mahomed* has really behaved to our Envoy as he is represented to have done, we can scarcely believe, that even abject submission, induced by finding that the Persians are not inclined to help him, or by a fear of our prowess, will save the Vazeer from some kind of chastisement, or Herat from being eventually garrisoned by a British force; far off as the position of Herat is and in spite of the difficulties to which an advancing army must be exposed, we do think it is at that point "the Key of North-Western-India" where our progress is to stop; this undertaking is said to be much cherished by the Envoy at Cabool, but, from all we hear, not at all so by the authorities in Scinde, although provision has been made by them to place Candahar, as far as their means allow them, in a state of protection. It is very evident that *Yar Mahomed*, though we scout all idea of his advance upon Candahar, has influence with the Chiefs in the Ghiljee district sufficient to excite them to rebellion, and he has not made his disposition to annoy us any way secret, why then should not the power to do so be taken from him, and future good conduct, the only payment we are ever likely to obtain for the immense sums bestowed upon him by his stronghold and his Prince, be enforced upon him by insisting upon a Garrison of our troops being maintained there? It is said that nothing is to be undertaken and that Sir W. H. Macanaghten's plans for an advance are very much opposed by the Supreme Government; we cannot think, though we are bound to suppose it, that they know best and that the money which has been expended upon Herat is to be turned to no other advantage than that of giving *Yar Mahomed* opportunities of raising up against us the discontented tribes which surround us in the vicinity of Candahar, and of giving him an opportunity of insulting us, whenever circumstances present him a fitting opportunity for doing so.

DELHI.—The capricious changes in the weather constitute only too novelty; the hot winds desisted us after two days, and a succession of heavy showers closed on Monday with a violent storm of hail, the wind blowing half a gale at least; the weather is, of course, delightful; but the natives begin to fear that an old prophecy relating to this year is to be verified this season, that the crops are to fail; the absence of the hot winds, generally being followed by very scanty rains. Much damage has been done to native houses during the raining of the storm.

Whilst writing, rain is falling in torrents, and really there is every appearance of the rainy season having commenced!

We noticed last week the cruel punishment inflicted by the King of Delhi on one of his hapless slave girls, and we are told that death has followed the barbarous operation. We merely mention the circumstance, to bring it to the notice of the authorities, for though we believe that the right of punishment is allowed to His Majesty within the precincts of the palace, it is rather too much to allow such acts to pass without a remark as they may lead to other and unlimited cruelties. We almost think the cangnery of the palace, extensive as it is, is held too sacred, and if His Majesty wishes to preserve the inviolability of jurisdiction within its walls, he should be instructed to be less cruel in his punishments.

A correspondent who appears to take much interest in the localities and antiquities of Delhi, has called our attention to the state of Feroz Shah's bath, the inscriptions on which are, through the carelessness of curious visitors, becoming obliterated—we think a penny might well be spared to take care of so interesting an antiquity, if it were only in commemoration of the indefatigable researches of the late James Prinsep, who so much interested himself in the translations of its inscriptions.

MUMBAI.—There is nothing stirring here. The Court Martial on Lieutenant Palmer has closed, and the Officers composing it directed to return to duty. The Light Infantry corps are manoeuvred twice a week in battalion exercise only. The 3d L. I. is a very fine body of men but there is a deficiency of affairs.—The remittances from your

station come most *à propos*, for there was scarcely a rupee in the treasury, the troops received their March pay on the 27th and 28th April. "Hot winds" occasionally sighing.

KURNAUL.—"The Station is thinning very fast no less than 40 daks went off, it is said, on the 1st.—General Boyd and Staff left for Simla on the 30th ultimo *inog*, no salute; and others are making preparations for a move to the northwards. A reunion is to take place on the 10th."

FEROZPORE.—(30th April.) "The division order for all officers to repair to this station and march with the 60th N. I. to Afghanistan for the purpose of joining their corps has not been carried into effect; the order for the march of the 60th has also been rescinded and the officers, who arrived and are waiting to proceed with the above named regiment, have received intimation that they are to remain here until further orders. Report says that Mr. Clerk has taken upon himself the responsibility of this detention. The frequency of the *Simons* in the Khyber pass at this season is also given as a reason for this measure, but the true reasons are only known to the political The General Order prohibiting mustachos has disgusted a few of the gents, whose upper lips began to assume a shape which looks appearance, and 'tis to be hoped that his Excellency will see issue an order, prohibiting the wearing of wigs, for if he does there will be plenty of bald pates here.

A part of the treasure, so long kept in duress here, has been set at liberty, ten laos having been escorted to the banks of the Sutlej by a party from the 60th N. I. and there delivered over to one of Shere Sing's principal officers, whose regiment was waiting to give it a safe conveyance to Peshawur, Shere Sing himself being the responsible agent for its safe delivery. By General Orders of the 10th instant, the officer commanding the 10th Lt. Cavalry is appointed to act as Joint Prosecutor in the approaching Court Martial. The Deputy Judge Advocate is expected on the 2nd May, and the officers ordered from Kurnaul are coming up by dak and will be here by the 4th proximo. The "Hot winds" blow like the *dakh* in the day, but the nights are cool. A violent typhoon came on about 8 o'clock of the evening of Wednesday last, spoiling the dinners and tearing down the canvas habitations in all directions. The officers of the 30th N. I. were obliged to hang on to the ropes of their mess tent and their *balans* prevented its being blown away, not to hover with the troops of the Cavalry, their case was truly appalling; for not only were their *Pails* blown down, but their clothes were carried away by the hurricane; some of the articles were picked up near the lines of the Irregular Cavalry. Some people, at a distance, believe this Ferozepore to be a delightful place, it is any thing but such; no Station Library, no Station rooms, no Station Theatre or Station Bath, nor have we any spinsters. There are two pretty good regimental Bands, which perform in the evening four times a week; but the assemblage is trifling, comprising merely a few stragglers who do not appear to know each other. The roads are so heavy that one horse for a buggy or two for a carriage is not enough, and I beg to recommend all ladies intending to join their husbands at Ferozepore, not to come at all, unless they have the promise of a carriage and pair, or a carriage and four. To *Surt* balters joining their regiments here, I would recommend their bringing a receipt (if they can procure it) to keep off the "Blue Devils" for, as sure as day succeeds the night, they will be troubled with the malady.

Several cases of Cholera have lately occurred here; one man, a *cuprassi*, survived but half an hour after he was attacked."

SERTAPORE OUDE.—(24th April.) "The 6th Irregular Cavalry under Captain Mackenzie, their complement, passed through this station, from Sultanpore en route to Barreilly on the 23d instant.

At this station, up to this date, we have had very mild weather, and as yet the hot winds have not shown their fiery face among us, though no doubt now we may anticipate the pleasure of seeing them daily. A Punkha as yet, is a thing not thought of.

Lots of game of the smaller kind still to be had, no news going on here."

AGRA URBAN, MAY 6.

Scindiah's reformed contingent, a detachment from the Bundelkand Legion, a detachment of the 2nd Local Horse with mortars from Cawnpore were to march from Jhansi on the morning of the 20th of April, for the purpose of taking possession of the fort of Kurwas. It is said, the Bundelkand Legion is to be increased by the addition of one Infantry Regiment.

Intelligence from Cashmeer states that the Seikh *Tyops* there, emboldened of the independent spirit of their brethren at Lahore, had come to the resolution of exhibiting a little defiance themselves. Accordingly on the 17th of April, the Battalions stationed at Cashmeer, presented themselves at *Mie Durbar* of their Commandant, *Mehan Singh*, and demanded increased pay and donations such as, they said, their comrades at Lahore received. The reply to these plain demands was in the negative, upon which the gallant petitioners set upon and cut their General to pieces, and then betook themselves to plunder his property, which is said to be considerable. It is not however, likely that they will stop here, or spare what property the town of Cashmeer affords.

We have heard of no fresh outrages in the Punjab; we suppose the gallant soldiers are resting themselves to prepare for and give a zest to new murders and acts of rapine.

We learn from Cabool that within the last few days, accounts had been received at the place, announcing that so far from the Persians having begun with the Heratoes to make common cause against us, they had recently evacuated the Feroz and District of Ghorian, their frontier post, (reacquired by former conquest,) and withdrawn towards their capital, by direct orders from *Mahomed Shah*; and this account has been subsequently corroborated by a gentleman travelling overland through Persia, himself holding a copy of the order from His Majesty, to the Sirdar of that

place, directing him immediately to vacate it if he had not already done so on the arrival of the Gentleman.

In addition to the above we have received a letter from Jullalabad, dated 9th April, of which the following is an extract:—

"Our presence, we hear, will be required in the Punjab before the hot weather is over, which notwithstanding the prospect of a set with the Sikhs, and a slice of the Runjeet's hoards, occasions very uncomfortable feelings, as to what we must endure from the heat. Our orders to march to Cabool are all countermanded and we expect we shall make a move towards Peshawar in a few days. The Commissariat have received orders to complete their arrangements for supplying us with cattle. As a further confirmation that there is some work out for us in the direction of the Punjab, the 5th Regiment Native Infantry have been halted, and are not to proceed to Cabool with the Convoy as previously directed. They do not belong to the Brigade (Brigadier Shelton's). Besides this the General had the Artillery and the 5th Cavalry out this morning, and they did their work in good style. I suspect some of the Mortars recently arrived will accompany us."

Our readers may rely on the accuracy of the above extract, however singular the conjecture may appear to them, that Brigadier Shelton's Brigade are about to be employed in the Punjab. It may be, that they are halted, to proceed afterwards to Peshawar for the purpose of receiving and escorting ten lakhs of treasure, which were despatched from Ferropore on the 26th ult. This is, as far as our present knowledge of matters go, the most probable solution of the sudden halt of the Brigade at Jullalabad.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 3.

We heard mention made the other day of a military Court of Request's reference, one feature of which we think that we may give some information to commanding officers by noticing; and at the same time if we have not the quite correct version (which, however, we believe we have) it is not of much consequence. We were informed that the Brigadier commanding at Dum-Dum received certain affidavits against some privates of the artillery, and referred to division Head-quarters to know whether the said claims were legally prosecutable upon such affidavits. The reply of the Major General was that the affidavits were not evidence, and both the reference and the decision were proper enough, so far. But the former was superfluous; and the latter, though right in the general principle, was not the decision which ought to have been given in the particular case,—for it happens that actions for debt against private soldiers cannot now be brought at all before Military Courts of Request. The Mutiny act is but dry reading, heaven knows, and even to practised law readers it is often perplexing enough, because it is drawn up in so slovenly a style; but it is nevertheless very necessary that all officers should read and do their best to understand it, and if Major General Burgh will so far act on our suggestion as to peruse the 54th clause, he will observe that his decision need not have referred to the legality or otherwise of the evidence at all, for its plain and true ground is that, in the case submitted, a Military Court of Requests has now no jurisdiction.

Various circumstances combine to prevent our passing over, without comment, the melancholy fate of Captain George Hamilton Coak, who committed suicide about ten o'clock on Friday night. He was well known to a large proportion of the Bengal army, so many of the members of which had visited him during his five years' absence there; he was latterly before the Calcutta commercial public, in connection with the Fire Insurance Society, to which he was Secretary and of which he had been a principal projector; he had been also, while at Simla, a frequent contributor of local news, and other matter, to these pages; and lastly, it is seen from Mr. Stoetquer's evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, that the unfortunate deceased had made him confidentially acquainted with the cause which determined him to destroy himself. Beyond assuring the public, however, that this cause originated in, and to the last was confined to, family differences,—not merely domestic,—we are not at liberty to give them any information; but as the confidence placed in, though certainly most unsought by us, enables us to assure the many who are interested in the prosperity of the said Insurance Society, that nothing whatever connected with its interests or any fears of its prosperity, ever preyed upon Capt. Coak's mind,—on the contrary he deemed his connection with it a thing most favorable to his fair prospects in life,—we feel ourselves bound to be as early as possible with this promulgation. Indeed his mental troubles were in no degree connected with any local matters; and he distinctly assures us, in entreating that we will clear him, as much as lies in our power, from the charge of insanity, that he had fully resolved on his suicide on the receipt of letters from his family in England, by the last mail. On the question of insanity, his anxieties were very needless, even on the ground he himself puts them on, namely, lest a taint should be brought upon his children; for even in cases where a Jury feel justified in giving in a verdict of 'temporary insanity,' it is not imagined that the madness was constitutional, and in nine cases out of ten the verdict is looked upon by the public as a mere pious perjury, to shield the family from the greater reproach which the feeling of society attaches to the act of a felo de se. Certainly, as far as we have had, during the past few months, personal opportunities of judging, we never had cause to entertain the slightest suspicion that there was insanity in Captain Coak's mind, and his whole conduct during the few days which preceded his self-destruction, gives the most undeniable testimony to his soundness of intellect and even calmness of judgment, as regarded all his preparations, and independent of the fearful act itself. We have no doubt it would be a greater consolation to his relatives to be assured that his mind had really deteriorated before the deed was done, than to think what he was to the last, and we may say what he is, even posthumously, so anxious they should think that he put an end to his existence in calm premeditation; but we are bound by his own last injunctions to tell them that such was not the case, and that the Coroner's Inquest's verdict was the only one that the proved circumstances permitted to be pronounced. He conceived, in a wrong belief, or rather, alas! in the avowed utter want of belief, that he had a right to take his life when he could no longer enjoy it, and acting upon that false doctrine, but in the full possession of his reasoning faculties, he perpetrated the shocking deed under the coolest contemplation of it that has ever come to our knowledge from any accounts of other cases that we remember to have read.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 5. We understand that Doctor Tweedie, third Member of the Medical Board, has formally protested against being placed on Committee under a Lieutenant Colonel, that the Board have joined in the appeal, and that the question is before the Governor General in Council. Now that the subject is under consideration, we would suggest that the opportunity be taken by Government to procure the rescindment of a very old order by the Honorable Court, to the effect that whenever a Civilian is put on any mixed civil and military Committee, he shall preside—without any reference to relative rank!

COQUIER, MAY 5.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, May 2d, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. John, Calcutta; on which occasion his Lordship delivered a most excellent discourse, and a limited into Holy orders, the Rev. A. Alexander, A. W. Wallis, N. Norgate, and M. G. Pickance. The service was one of the most interesting and imposing we ever witnessed, and admirably calculated to impress the minds of the candidates with a just sense of the responsibility of the Ministerial character; as well as deeply to affect the hearts of the numerous congregation who witnessed the solemn spectacle. The text was from St. Paul's second Epistle to Timothy, 3d Chapter, 16 and 17 verses. From this admirable passage his Lordship showed, by a train of lucid and powerful reasoning, the sufficiency of Holy Scripture for the enlightenment and guidance of the human mind, and the absolute necessity of adhering closely to the divine oracles in all matters of religious faith and practice. We understand that his Lordship has been requested to publish the sermon.

THEFT ON BOARD THE THOMAS BELL.—As constable Thornton was going his rounds on the river at about 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, he perceived something floating on the water near the Thomas Bell; he picked it up and found it to be what is commonly called, an office box, containing a quantity of papers, as the ship's articles. He went on board of the vessel, and called out to the Custom House Officer Mr. Elward Emmerson to know if he had lost any thing; on looking about he replied that he had missed a box, in which there was a quantity of papers, a gold watch and guard valued 250 rupees, and two Bank notes one for 25 and the other for 20 rupees; the box was produced and he recognised it to be his; a great stir was made on board, and a strict search instituted, but to no purpose—the Watch and Bank notes could not be found. Mr. Emmerson suspects two of the seamen on board as the parties who committed the theft; his suspicions are grounded from the confusion they were in when interrogated on the subject. These two men are made over to the Police; but we apprehend there is no probability of his recovering back any of his property—the watch we believe must have been thrown overboard, and as for the notes he does not know their numbers.—Commercial Advertiser, May 4.

ON DIT.

It is rumoured in quarters which have the best means of obtaining authentic intelligence, that the Right Honourable the Governor General leaves India in July next, or as soon as the vessel that is despatched by the Court of Directors to take his Lordship home, reaches Calcutta. It is also said that the Chief Justice and our liberal Hindu friend—Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore—accompany his Lordship to England.—Commercial Advertiser, May 5.

MADRAS.

ATHENSUM, MAY 6.

An elegant Fancy Ball was given to the fashion and beauty of the Presidency by Sir Robert Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. U. on Tuesday evening last, at which every variety of character and costume was present, from a Nabob to a Moo-shee, and from the Pope to a Quaker, all of which were well sustained. Countless were the regrets when the rapid approach of morning terminated an entertainment, the like to which many had never seen before, though they hoped to see the like again.

A Correspondent informs us that a daring robbery was committed at St. Thomas' Mount on Saturday last, early on which day, the house of Mrs. Taynton was entered and a gold watch valued at fourteen hundred rupees and several articles of jewelry were carried off. The perpetrator, a European artilleryman was apprehended at eleven o'clock P. M. on Monday in a top near Poonamalle. Part of the watch, and several gold seals which have since been recognized as Mrs. Taynton's property, were found about his person. The watch is completely spoiled, the works being broken to pieces and the gold portion of it melted down. Seven natives were taken into custody at the same time, all of whom, it appears, assisted the European in disposing of such property as is missing. Great praise is said to be due to Sergeant Johnson and Gunner Lyons for their indefatigable exertions to secure the delinquent, who, it is expected, will be furnished with a pass to go a-fishing for herrings for the term of his natural life, instead of being permitted to go a-fishing for prawns at Cuddalore.

TOWN POLICE.

Wednesday, May 5.

(Before H. D. E. Dalrymple and T. A. Oakes, Esqs.)

TWO DOGS VERSUS ONE DOG.—Mr. Frost preferred a complaint against Mr. Jeremiah (who, we hear, is a law student under Mr. Crampton) for keeping a savage dog in his house, which last Sunday bit his (Mr. Frost's) child very seriously. The complaint having been lodged by a petition to the bench, the magistrates thought proper to institute an inquiry regarding the dog, and Constable Norton was accordingly employed for the purpose.

Michael Norton sworn.—In consequence of this letter being put into my hands, I made enquires regarding the dog, and understood the matter to be as therein stated.

Magistrate to Defendant.—What have you to say?

Defendant.—It is all a combination and confederacy.

Magistrate.—Combination and confederacy! What is that?

Defendant.—I will thank you to give me a copy of that letter as I must make my defence upon that.

Magistrate.—You have heard the statement against you, and you have to make your defence to that.

Defendant.—I submit to your consideration, that if my dog had picked up a parcel of itself, I should have been responsible for it. But they struck my dog, and thereby excited it to the mischief.

Magistrate.—But your dog had no business in complainant's house?

Defendant.—It was not in his house.

Complainant.—It was in the verandah of my house.

Defendant.—I can prove by a Company's certificate, that the verandah in question does not belong to you: it is Company's ground.

Complainant.—I occupy that verandah.

Magistrate.—We'll, the dog had no business there.

Defendant.—If the dog had gone there, they might have driven it away; instead of which, complainant set up his two dogs against my one, and then struck it, which induced my dog to bite the child who was near.

Magistrate.—But your dog had no business where complainant lived. You ought to keep your dog tied up.

Defendant.—I had my dog tied up from February during the day. But Mr. Frost keeps his loose at all hours of the day. If my dog was a nuisance, Mr. Frost should have sued me by taking out a summons.

Magistrate to Complainant.—Have you any of your witnesses here?

Complainant.—Those that gave evidence the day before are not here, but there are one or two of my neighbours present.

Mr. J. Temasfield, sworn.—My children have often told me that they apprehended danger from defendant's dog, in consequence of which, I am obliged to send a servant with them when they go to school.

Defendant.—State what you know of your own knowledge, and not by mere hearsay.

Magistrate.—If you interrupt in this manner and don't keep silence, I shall take means to make you be silent. (To witness) state what you know?

Witness. I know nothing more.

Magistrate to Defendant.—You are let off this time, but another time, if any two neighbours should swear your dog to be a nuisance, you shall be fined ten rupees and have your dog killed besides. You had better keep it tied up.

Defendant.—I am willing to submit, but I request you will give me a copy of that letter to make my defence upon.

Magistrate.—This letter must remain in the Office and you shall have no copy of it.

Defendant.—I want to make my defence upon it.

Magistrate.—You had better go away.

Defendant then left the bar muttering loud enough for the Magistrate to hear, 'I'll seek for a remedy elsewhere.'

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MAY 7.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that Government have in contemplation to send the Rifle Companies of two Regiments to complete the strength of the 37th N. I. in China, agreeably to orders received from the Government of India Sir G. Bremer, it is also said, touched at Penang on his late voyage from China and ordered the two flank companies of the 24th Regiment to join the China Force. Ensign Coghorn's detachment starts on return to Bellary this morning.

GOA MARAUDERS.—We learn from Mangalore that a gang of Portuguese vagabonds from Goa, have entered the Company's Territory and been plundering the villages on that frontier somewhat in Rob Roy style; in consequence of which a party of Troops had been ordered out from S-dshagur to scour the country and endeavour to secure these Marauders.

SIR R. B. DICK'S FANCY BALL.—The Fancy Ball given by the gallant officer now commanding the Army in chief, took place on Tuesday last, and as may be supposed was numerously attended by the beauty and fashion of Madras.

The rooms were splendidly lighted up, each of the shade brackets being tastefully encircled with a garland of myrtle, while refreshments of every description from the substantial cold fowl and ham to the light jelly glasses and vol-au-vents, were laid out in profusion on a long line of tables in an adjoining temporary structure, the back ground being strikingly occupied by a blaze of yellow lamps, tastefully disposed against an immense scarlet *serapecho*. We need hardly add that the wines both in coldness and quality "from humble Port to imperial Tokay" were worthy the rest of the entertainment.

The waltz, gallopade, quadrille, and at the last the favourite old country dance, alternately occupied the attention of the merry guests whose various costumes of all age and countries, thickly interspersed with the British scarlets, formed one of the gayest scenes that Madras has witnessed for many a year, while the gallant and unwarlike host, his breast one mass of well-worn orders, fairly shamed the comparative inactivity of the less firmly strung snows of his male guests, for though every where attentive to all, we believe he did not miss a single dance, the last varying close upon the early hour of 4 o'clock A. M.

Several of the ladies dresses were as becoming as they were beautiful in themselves, Two beautiful Circassians, one in scarlet, the other in skyblue, particularly the former, Mrs. B.—excited universal admiration, whilst a very Swiss peasant, and a blooming Highland lass, were greatly admired. Were we at liberty to mention names, it would be easy to particularize others who claimed and received equal homage, but we feel that we should violate the sanctity of private intercourse were we to make such a use of the conversational accounts kindly given us of this festive scene, and as to the dresses we confess that we are as unable as our informants themselves, from their description of the other costumes, to say for what they were intended.

Among the gentlemen, General F. as a genuine bit of Yorkshire, Mr. F. as a brigadier, Mr. R. admirably dressed as a privan of the time of Charles the 1st. Mr. O. as a galloway (as far as we can make out), Captain M. as a Highland Chief, Mr. S. as a Hindu stone warrior, Mr. E. as a Pole or Scythian (we believe), M. L.—in a superb Arabian dress, the Messrs. H. capitally dressed as Blue Coat hospital boys, three excellent Jack Tars, a well dressed Forester, and an excellent Persian, contributed not a little to the brilliancy of the scene, but we confess that to particularize even a little of the dresses exceeds our powers. We must not however forget Major U. who excited universal admiration by making his appearance as Hoosanee Begum, dressed we hear in the very robe she wore in the Court, suitably accented both as to noise, and the number and dress of the attendants. There was a call too for the Begum's defender, which excited another laugh but the "spirit" though "called" from the "vasey deep" did not think proper to come, and Major U. soon excited another general laugh by throwing up his somewhat flimsy garb

and discovering the humorous and bewhiskered features, and stalwart shoulders, of the supposed poor-gaited Hoosanee. Dancing then recommenced (this little episode occurred just after supper) with new spirit, and was kept up with unabated ardour till about the hour we mentioned, when terminated, what all with general consent pronounced to be the gayest festivity of this and many preceding seasons.

HERALD, MAY 8.

Though it is generally supposed that Madras must furnish more troops for the China expedition, we believe it is not yet determined which are to be the favoured regiments; at any rate none have been officially announced for the service. The United Service Gazette, however, who it must be admitted is a most industrious collector of "unconsidered trifles," assures us, in his issue of yesterday, that "government have in contemplation to send the rifle companies of two regiments to complete the strength of the 37th N. I. in China, agreeably to orders received from the Government of India, and mentions, as an *on dit*, that Sir G. Bremer, touched at Penang on his late voyage from China, and ordered the two flank companies of the 24th Regiment to join the China force."

POSTSCRIPT.

SPECTATOR, MAY 8.

We have just been informed that Lieut. Colonel ELBERTON has been appointed to the command of the detachment of Madras Rifle Company serving in China, and that the Rifle Company of the 1st Regiment is under orders to proceed with the detachments now here: Captain PEARS and Lieutenant OUCHTERLONY of the Engineers accompany the reinforcement.



COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—An exceedingly limited business has been done this week, and the accounts of the decline in prices at Broach have tended to increase the dullness of the Market. The sales effected have been at

Rs. 112 at 114 per Candy..... for Broach. .. 106 ditto..... for Oomrawutty. .. 102 ditto..... for Dholera.

OPPIUM.—Rather more firmness has been exhibited by the Holders and good quality is not procurable under Rs. 690 per Chest, at which about 100 Chests have found Purchasers.—The Stock is as follows.

Balance of last year's importation Chests 6,667 Imported from the 25th May 1840..... 17,638

Exported during the same period..... 24,305

Remaining on hand..... Chests 7,999

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PRICE GOSSIP.—The demand has now become of the most languid description, and it becomes more difficult to effect sales every day, the Season in fact being at an end, while supplies are still coming forward freely. The following sales are reported to us—viz.,

Bleached long Cloth 500 Pieces 36 in by 4 7 10 do. 240 do. do. do. 6 12 0 Grey do. 350 do. do. do. 38 5 150 do. 1200 do. do. do. 4 7 4 do. 700 do. do. do. 5 14 0 do. 1200 do. do. do. 4 7 0 do. 50 do. do. do. 38 do by 6 8 0

Bleached Madapollams. 500 Pieces..... a 3 5 0 Grey do. 800 do..... a 2 13 0 Lappets..... 200 do..... a 1 13 3 do. 400 do..... a 1 10 0 do. 500 do..... a 1 10 0 do. 1000 pairs..... 34 yards, a 1 10 0 Lappet Scarfs..... 62 pieces printed Chintz..... 62 pieces printed a 4 12 0 do. 63 do..... do..... a 4 6 0 do. 50 do. neutral pines..... a 6 2 0 Bleached Mulls... 140 do. 45 Inch..... a 3 12 0 do. 80 do..... do..... a 5 8 0

METALS.—The Market continues neglected, 150 Candles and Iron have been sold at Rs. 37 per Candy & 200 Boxes Tin Plates at Rs. 18 per box.

BEER.—Rs. 42 per Hhd. continues to be the price of large parcels of Sound Beer.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No change of any description.

BILLS ON MADRAS } 1 per Cent Discount. AND BENGAL.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Some Sales are reported at higher rates than our last quotations, but the advance appears not to be sufficiently established to justify or quoting it yet.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Some engagements have been made at £ 5, but £ 5 5 is more generally asked.

TO CHINA.—Cotton to Macao Rs. 23 per Candy Opium 84 at 88 per Chest.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 22d May. It is also intended to despatch a Steamer, with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday, the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions. The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government, Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 22nd May next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government, Bombay Castle, 13th April 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government, Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL. May 14th—Brig Lion, A. Buxton, Master, from Newcastle 14th October and Cape 15th February. DEPARTURES. May 14—Barque Emily, J. C. Hillman, Master, to Coeres. Do. 15—Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, Master, to Madras.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Ports, To Sail, Agents. Lists various steamships and their destinations.

H. M.'s Ship of War Larne. H. C. Vesica.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Victoria, Madras, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus, Cleopatra, and Sontoria; Brigs Tapte, Tigris and Palmaruz; Schooners, Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardina and Maldra. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahim, Alliance, Lord Cadogan, Caudebour, Ramon, Pambury Savoy, Funnay, Lodosa, Hanover, Poldar, Fossil Savoy, Fossil Barry, Dooly, Dooly, Faze Cardero, Adelaide, and Good Success. Portuguese—Brig of War Casadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Ports, To Sail, Agents. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.

From Calcutta—Betsy, Regina, Syria, Trident, Beggiana Isadora, Hydroos. From Madras—Ramsey. From Ceylon—Schooner Poway. * Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. May 11th, Asst. Surgeon J. Mackenzie, from Sion. Do. do. Lieut. Dennis, 6th Regt. N. I. from Poona. Do. do. Captain H. Gordon, 15th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum. Do. do. Lieut. Whitford, do. do. from do. Do. do. Lieut. Hayman, do. do. from do. Do. do. Captain Jackson, 2d Light Cavalry, from Mysore. Do. 13th, Lt. Capt. Adamson, H. M. 4th. R. from Kurachee. Do. do. Lieut. C. E. Whitelock, 11th Regt. N. I. from do. Do. do. Lieut. Col. H. F. Selzer, Bengal Cavalry from do. Do. do. Lieut. Pittford, 3d or Queen's Royal Regt. DEPARTURES. May 11th, Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 26th Regt. N. I. do. do. Ensign William Pirie, 1st G. Regt. to Ootacmund. Do. do. Lieut. Col. H. Dowler, 35th M. N. I. do. do. Lieut. H. Vintners, 10th R. N. I. to do. Do. do. Lieut. Neils, 2d E. L. I. to England. Do. do. Captain Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I. Do. do. Lieut. Whitford, do. do. Do. do. W. G. Duncan, Asst. G. P. Agency. Do. 16th, Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, to do.

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA. BIRTHS. In Fort William, on the 2d May, the lady of Captain Her Majesty's 55th regiment, of a still-born child. At Calcutta, on the 3d May, the lady of S. J. Taylor, esp., of the light cavalry, of a daughter. At Jypoor, on the morning of the 10th April, Victoria, William, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vansydel, aged 1 year, 3 months and a 12 day. At Calcutta, on the 18th April, William Kemphorne, son of Captain Goddard, D. A. quartermaster general, aged 1 year and 10 months. At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Mr. Alex. Macpherson, indigo planter, in the 29th year of his age. At Calcutta, on the 2d May, Mrs. Susan Boyie, the wife of Mr. Andrew Boyie of cholera, aged 39 years. At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 4th May, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lowe. MADRAS. MARRIAGES. At Pondicherry, on the 15th ultimo, by the Right Reverend, Calmeil, Vicar Apostolic, Paul Bouché, Esq., of Yanam, to Miss Virginia, eldest daughter of Jacques White, Esq.

At St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. on the 5th Instant, Mr. Thomas King, to Miss Mary Francis.

At Madras, on the 3d Instant, Mrs. Dean, wife of Apothecary John Dean, of the Governor's Body Guard, of a Daughter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. MY DEAR SIR, I have seen a notice to Correspondents in the Courier to the effect that a letter from "Syntax" regarding the identity of "Amicus" has been suppressed by the Editor of that Paper.

I much regret this; but I must disabuse the Editor's mind as to the correctness of his grounds for this suppression.

He is greatly in error when he thinks that it is of no consequence to the public who I may be as connected with the assertion of "Syntax" that I am a member of the Bombay Bar.

Anonymous communications are as often injurious as beneficial, though I admit their utility in bringing abuses to public notice; but where a correspondent to a newspaper states facts, and declares that these facts are capable of proof and gives as a reason for his not proceeding to the proof, the assertion that it would be a breach of confidence or faith—I say that in this case the Editor is bound to his correspondent, and has no right to deem his veracity of no consequence.

Thus, the subject of "Syntax's" untruth may be of little consequence, the Editor of the Courier has been guilty of a great moral fault in starting a doctrine which every true friend of the Press must blush for.

Moreover he has left "Syntax" in the lurch with a falsehood branded on his forehead.

In conclusion, I tell the Editor of the Courier that he has admitted a gross and unmitigated falsehood into his columns; that his notice to Correspondents above referred to is an insult to his readers and conveys a most painful and humiliating impression as to the value a Bombay Editor places upon the sanctity of Truth.

Yours obediently, AMICUS

We are requested to say, "AMICUS" will take no notice of any other letter from "Syntax" as he has not availed himself of the opportunity given him to find out who "Amicus" really is.—Ed. Bom. Gaz.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Monday, May 17, 1841.

THE Armament for China, which report has stated to be likely to proceed from hence, will, we suppose, await the arrival of Sir W. Parker. It is said that it is to consist of two of our large Steam Frigates and two of the Iron Boats which were constructed for the Indus navigation. Should this be the case we suppose Troops will go also, and as the Marine Battalion is rather strong just now, we trust detachments of that excellent Corps will be sent, for they are of all Troops best calculated for the Service—accustomed as they are to be constantly afloat and not prevented by prejudices of Cases from doing every duty of a Marine without hesitation. The Bengal Volunteers are said to be averse to returning to China, and their place would be well supplied by our gallant little Marines. A detachment of European Artillerymen also in each vessel would be a powerful arm of force, and if as is said H. M. 94th Regiment is to proceed from Cannanore, our Bombay Flotilla will be no despicable adjunct to the means which will be placed at the disposal of the new Commander-in-Chief. It seems strange to us that knowing the critical state of affairs in China, the Ministry press the Admiral's departure by the overland. Every moment is now precious—blows that have been struck have been followed up, whereas what every thing is at a stand still.

Bombay in his last issue, and states that although not yet presented to Parliament, the Deputation to whom it was entrusted had waited on Lord Palmerston, and called particular attention to the various points which it adverted to but receiving nothing but a string of unsatisfactory explanations from his Lordship, who made excuses for Admiral Elliot's inactivity which were equally unsatisfactory. The Foreign Secretary knew too well the value of the support of the Minto Family not to screen a son of that stock, but he and his colleagues have done more and rewarded him with a seat at the Admiralty Board for his praiseworthy exertions. However the matter has yet to come before Parliament which will be about the 6th of April, and then we shall probably hear what the collective wisdom of our Senate will determine on the subject. That the matter will be taken up vigorously, there can be little doubt. The India Mail of the 1st of March may however assist Ministers in their troubles as it took home the account of the taking of the Forts of Chuenpee and Ty-cook-tow, and the Ephemeral Peace knocked up between Captain Elliot and Keshen, while the magnificent acquisition of Hong-Kong will no doubt be sufficiently insisted on—What will be said when the news of the commencement of Hostilities is announced is problematical? Meanwhile Tea is getting awfully dear in England. The news of the Ephemeral peace may lower the prices for a few days, but the May Mail will stir up the embers of hostility again. We should not be at all surprised yet if the China Question proves the stumbling block to the Whigs. If a debate comes on they must either join in the condemnation of their own employes, and offer them up as victims—or declare boldly that they acted under their instructions, if even they refuse to say what those instructions were. There is no middle course, and if the Ministry take the burden of the China business on their own shoulders, we somehow think it will be found a little too heavy to bear.

WITH reference to the Clibborn Commission we entertain some doubts as to the policy and rectitude of punishing Officers for their adherence to their opinions on a mere Court of Inquiry. We have heard it argued that the Court had recorded an opinion in spite of evidence, and evinced contumaciousness in adhering thereto, where their errors had been pointed out by the superior authority. We have also heard it argued that if a Jury find a verdict in the teeth of law and evidence that they are liable to punishment, but we have not yet heard a case cited nor do we think it analogous to this matter. The fact is the error of the whole business has been in the premature and unauthorized publication of the report. It was seen and commented upon by all men, and was clearly an ex-parte paper, until authorized by the confirming authority; and that authority very naturally felt indignant at a one-sided appeal to public opinion, while it bore too much of the stamp of authenticity about it to be taken for a spurious article. The Government had no alternative but immediately to approve or condemn the conduct of Major Clibborn and his Detachment at the affair of Nufooks, and therefore recorded its sense of the merits of the parties in an order in the Government Gazette. No one has doubted that the Major and his detachment did their duty gallantly and nobly, and all were pleased with the well merited praise judiciously bestowed on those brave but unfortunate men and their gallant Commander. Government and the Commission then maintained antagonist principles, the inferior power condemns, the superior praises, but still questions are propounded as if no publication of the original opinion had taken place for the re-consideration of the Court, and urged on stated grounds. But the Court knew that their sentiments were before the public, they must now either submit to dictation or persist in their opinion. They have chosen their path; and sorry are we to see two able Officers deprived of their Commands for what they may have conscientiously though fallibly believed, and recorded, and in which belief they were joined by others and even by an Officer of a different Presidency. We disagree entirely with the views taken by the Court of Inquiry, and think the points for revision sent by Government sound and relevant to the case, but as a dangerous precedent as one tending to place too overwhelming a power in the hands of the Executive, we consider the removal of the two Officers in question as an event to be deplored, and tremble for the purity and freedom of opinion of a Military Court of Inquiry for the time to come.

We observe that "Uncle John" is again in the field, and in a letter to the Editor of the Times on Saturday last is striving with great amiability to deter the Officers of the Bombay Army from bettering their condition by the Establishment of a Retiring Fund, by shewing the alleged fallacies of the Madras Scheme as concocted by Captain Mackenzie. Did "Uncle John" confine himself to warning the Officers of his own Establishment, there might be some reason for his attempts at dissuasion; but why he should feel so much regard for his Friends the Ducks as to try and prevent the completion of their wishes, we are at a loss to conceive, without that having hopes of frustrating the Madras Scheme he fears the Bombay Army will go a head in promotion, and so charitably—like the Dog in the Manger will neither eat himself nor allow any one else if he can help it. Notwithstanding the difference of numbers which "Uncle John" so triumphantly points to, still the Subscribers to the Madras Retiring Fund are 560 in number and the dissentients 97, and maugre all his efforts, we have no doubt their Fund will be established. It appears that the Bengallees also are about to establish a Fund on the Mackenzie principle and "Uncle John" indefatigable as ever, with a rare disinterestedness, a genuine exclusive philanthropy is ready to prevent the poor innocent blinded Officers of that Presidency from falling into the snare. Uncle John likens the Fund to a Bubble which has blinded the benighted (meaning we presume his brother Officers) and discourses on "fragments of Soap suds to destroy the visions of the Qui hies and Ducks." "Uncle John" is a funny old Gentleman, and we rather think he must have had something more than "a fragment of soap suds" in his eye when he indited the letter we allude to. Perhaps however he wears green spectacles, and we rather think he must, as there is much of the green eyed monster in his strictures. From whatever motives he may write we fear he will be sorry to hear that the Bombay Fund is likely to succeed; and we congratulate the Officers of our Army on the sound sense they have displayed in uniting in so good a cause. To every scheme however good there will always be an opposition, while human nature is constituted as it is—nothing is or can be perfect in human institutions, but is that any reason that what is good should be abandoned because we cannot attain perfectibility? The question for every one concerned to ask is "will this outlay of my money in a Fund be beneficial and enable me to retire from Service at an earlier period than I should without it—and give me a handsome annuity besides?" We think very few will dispute the proposition and then can we fancy any man so blinded to their own interests as to hesitate in supporting the measure? The Court of Directors declared that their last measure of relief was an ultimatum. The Army must look for no further amelioration of the Retiring and Pension Rules—and must therefore seek its own preferment. When the Military Funds at the three Presidencies for the Orphans and Widows of Officers were first set afloat, many did not join them—and we know of more than one Officer in the Bombay Army who lived to repent of their obstinacy, while hundreds have been grateful to the Home Government which afterwards made subscription to the Fund a condition of a Cadets' appointment. All measures for the good of a public body should be treated in a liberal spirit, and private considerations merged in the general weal. There is no doubt that the Fund might temporarily check the retirement of some Field Officer who would have been otherwise purchased out by his Regiment; but these would be rare and isolated cases, and would only affect one or two individuals, while the steady and progressive retirement of the elder branches of the Service on comfortable and respectable incomes, is a measure which in our opinion every Officer is bound in duty and honor to support, if even a little temporary inconvenience should result from the donations and subscriptions which would be required for the purpose.

We observe a letter signed "OMICRON" in the columns of the Times on Saturday last, again attacking Captain Haines the Political Agent at Aden, accusing him of oppression, and addressing the Governor and Council of Bombay by name in the following sentences: "Permit me to remind your Hon'ble Board, that this is not the first act of oppression that I have brought to your notice; and should you appear backward, or evince any desire of screening an official functionary, rest assured your endeavors will ultimately be ineffectual."

Now we think here is a case for inquiry. If Captain Haines be guilty of what is laid to his charge, his conduct should be made the subject of investigation. "Omicron" has appealed solemnly to the Governor and Council, and as he cannot have done so lightly or without conceiving that he has good grounds, we feel no doubt that if called on he will come forward to prove his allegations. This as he says is the second public charge he has made against Captain Haines; and we can scarcely

imagine that officer submitting to such attacks in silence, or government allowing its functionaries to be assaulted in the public Journals without investigation. The matter has now proceeded so far as to call for an answer. Captain Haines is not here to reply to it nor can he know of it until the departure of the next Steamer for Suez—and though we know nothing of Captain Haines, we think the Public and Press should suspend its censures until he has an opportunity of coming forward in his own defence. The worst of these one-sided attacks is, that so much time must elapse before the party concerned can be aware of the charges against him, that the virus has time to circulate through society and the public mind is poisoned against a man whom subsequent investigation may prove guiltless of the allegations anonymously urged against him. The Times has assumed at once that the letters of "Omicron" are correct in every point, and assures Captain Haines that a system of "Policy" such as has been of late pursued at Aden will not be permitted to continue long when facts are fully known, and "right English feeling" obtains the ascendancy. Now this we think premature. The governors of small colonies have always their enemies as well as friends, and often are obliged to act from motives which they cannot explain to the community around them. The maxim of "Audi alteram partem" should never be forgotten, and "right English feeling" will never permit any man to be condemned unheard.

A very important case is cited in the columns of the Times of Saturday last, which came before the Chief Magistrate of Police on Monday the 9th and Friday the 14th. It goes to prove the existence and efficacy of Usury Laws in this Island. Should this be the Law we may look out for a good many disputed Bonds and Notes of hand; and perhaps, a great many long faces among those who deal in lending Rupees at exorbitant interest to the young and inexperienced. MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE—Before P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. Chief Magistrate of the Police. On Monday last the 9th instant, and subsequent days Mr. Howell, the Livery stable keeper, attended at the Police office, to answer a Charge of Felony preferred against him by one Hormusjee Jamsotjee and Company, for stealing his receipt for 725 Rupees. Mr. Armitage, the solicitor, defended the case on behalf of Mr. Howell. From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that he had lent a sum of 725 Rupees in hard Cash to one Mr. Wells, a young man who was without a situation, and for whom Mr. Howell became security. That he and his servant called on Mr. Howell with the receipt in question a few days ago, and that he snatched it out of the servant's hand and destroyed it. He also swore positively that 725 Rupees, the amount of the receipt in question, was paid to Mr. Wells in the presence of his (the Prosecutor's) servant and another man. The Prosecutor's evidence was much shaken in cross examination, and the servant flatly denied ever having seen a single Rupee paid to Mr. Wells on the receipt. In order to show the true nature of the transaction, Mr. Armitage called Mr. Wells, who stated that in 1838, he borrowed 300 Rupees of the Prosecutor, payable by Instalments of 40 Rupees, and gave his receipt for 390 Rupees, 60 Rupees having been deducted for Premium, at 20 per cent. The receipt was made payable with the usual interest, and it also appeared in evidence, that he was in the habit of paying small sums of money on the Instalments when in arrear. In February 1839, a fresh receipt (the receipt in question) was given for 725 Rupees, upon which he received a sum of 300 Rupees only in hard cash—200 Rupees was due as the balance of the old note, and the remaining sum was made up of premium at 26 per cent and other charges. Upon this evidence, Mr. Armitage submitted that their was an end of the case.—The whole transaction was tainted with gross fraud and extortion on the part of the Prosecutor throughout. It was in short one of those nefarious and oppressive transactions which were but too common in this country, where the heartless and unprincipled Extortor sought to take any advantage of the necessities of a man in distress—for none but a distressed person would subscribe to such very oppressive terms. It was to guard against cases of this kind that our usury Laws were framed, and they would be a mere dead letter in our statute books if they could not be enforced in a case of this description. He (Mr. Armitage) therefore submitted to the Magistrate, that the receipt in question could not be considered a "Valuable Security" within the meaning of 7 and 8 Geo. IV, c. 9, so as to render his client liable to the Penalties therein contained. That in fact it was a piece of waste paper, and in support of his objection, quoted 13 Geo. III, c. 63, fixing the legal rate of Interest in the East Indies as to corrupt Loans, &c. Smollet's orders 51, 52, 53 and 54, and a whole string of cases in that book, viz. Kissnooburn Shaw and another v. Button Coondoo and another—Greedhar Baboo v. Sree Lachenundun Deas—Petruse David v. Suckrajat Phahurry—Prawnkissan Dar v. Oditohurn Roy. The Magistrate said that as an important point of law had been raised, he should adjourn the case till Friday (yesterday) to enable him to consult with the Law authorities on the subject, and that the Prosecutor could in the meantime employ a legal adviser if he thought fit. On Friday the parties attended again before the Magistrate, when the Prosecutor, under the advice of Mr. Ayrton his Solicitor, abandoned the prosecution.

We observe that the Bengal Commercial Advertiser of the 4th of May, has quoted one of our articles as emanating from the "Bombay Times"—we take no particular credit for it, but we like as the Duke of Newcastle said "to do what we like with our own," and so we beg the Advertiser will not affiliate our children upon any other parent, however respectable. THE United Service Gazette of Friday last has the following paragraph. "A letter received from Quetta, dated the 22nd April, mentions the following important intelligence. The 4th troop Horse Artillery, 20 Companies of H. M. 41st Regiment, the 20th Regiment N. I. and a Squadron of the 3rd Regiment Lt. Cavalry were under orders to move. The whole of this force is put under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Soppit, an officer of high courage and determination, and was preparing in haste to march for Nosky immediately." The Times of Saturday last also gives us these few lines on the same subject from Quetta 20th of April. "The 4th troop Horse Artillery and 20th N. I. had just been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's warning, to Moostang, where they were to be joined by the 3rd Cavalry. Our Correspondent does not appear to have learned the destination of the forces after this."

Now on the 10th of May we published the following received from a correspondent at Quetta, and the accuracy of the writer may be relied on. "We have received letters from Quetta up to the 15th April, from which we find that Nusseer Khan has gone off to Mukran and in consequence it is expected his tribe will descend into the plains to plunder and destroy the country; to prevent which the Troops were expected to move from Quetta in pursuit of him, and the 2nd Brigade which was in the pass had been ordered to proceed to Moostang instead of coming to Quetta. The 2nd Brigade consisted of the Right Wing of H. M. 41st Regiment, the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery and 25th N. I., the Wing of the 2nd Grenadiers was to proceed from thence to Kotree with the 1st Cavalry. If the Politicals in their wisdom approved of these arrangements, the 2nd Brigade from Moostang is likely to have a tour of 4 or 5 months in the field."

Now we have not the least doubt these three accounts are versions of the same story; and if so, as Mr. Puff says "we had it first." We should not have thought it worth while to notice this if it was not for a passage in the United Service Gazette which we subjoin. "We must here say a little of ourselves in the most unostentatious manner, and self-praise we think is a luxury which all our readers will admit we have never yet indulged in, even in the most distant manner, but let any one look at our paper of the 4th of this month, and see if he will not find the same, and as we know more correct intelligence, in regard to the distribution of the troops in Scinde than that given in the Times of last Wednesday, and which he might have, in absence of his greatness, quoted from us, as our deliverance, some days ago. We say nothing in regard to the Gazette and Courier, who have got into the habit of vamping up news and putting it forth as new, generally after it is ten days old."

As for the self commendation of the United Service Gazette we are very happy to find that he takes pleasure in praising himself—it will save others the trouble; but with regard to the charge of vamping brought up against us, we unhesitatingly say, that we never do anything of the sort. We publish the letters our kind correspondents send us, even if the News they contain has been anticipated; and we have so often given the first intelligence of any important event (for instance Colonel Marshall's brilliant Action at Kotree) that we can laugh at the charge of vamping or appropriating any of the contributions to our Contem oraries. The United Service Gazette probably never vamped reports of Trials and Public Meetings reported in the Gazette, and disgraced them to make them pass for his own, as Sheridan says "gipsies do stolen children"!!! but enough, we have said quite as much as the occasion deserves—and should not have thought the allegations worth answering if we had not seen the great Lion of the Times hunting after the prey, indicated by the yelping of the Jackal.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC LITERARY SOCIETY. At a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Library Rooms, on Wednesday the 12th May 1841. PRESENT. Colonel T. Dickinson, Vice President in the Chair. Reverend J. Stevenson, D. D. Vice President. W. Howard, H. B. Crockett, T. Cardwell, G. Buist, J. C. Stewart, J. Harkness, P. Ewart, and R. Burgess Esquires, Members. J. G. MALCOLMSON, Acting Secretary. Read and approved the Minutes of last Meeting.

Submitted a letter from Colonel Dausterville enclosing a Catalogue of the Library of the late Captain Conolly, which is to be sold at Mhow on the 15th June next. It was resolved that a sum not exceeding Rupees 200, be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the purchase of any of these books which it may be considered desirable to add to the Library. The following motion, notice of which was given in the last circular of the Society, was then proposed by Mr. Ewart and seconded by Mr. Howard. That the Committee be requested to consider and to report to the next Meeting of the Society, whether any and what means can be taken to ensure a better and more economical supply of books.

On the motion being submitted to the Meeting Mr. Buist moved the following amendment. That a special Committee be appointed to enquire into the present state of the Library, the mode of selecting books, the number and Salaries of the Attendants, the method in which the vari-

Seven years Transportation.

nothing extraneous, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE

Monday, May 17, 1841.

THE Armament for China, which report has stated to be likely to proceed from hence, will, we suppose, await the arrival of Sir W. Parker. It is said that it is to consist of two of our large Steam Frigates and two of the Iron Boats which were constructed for the Indus navigation. Should this be the case we suppose Troops will go also, and as the Marine Battalion is rather strong just now, we trust detachments of that excellent Corps will be sent, for they are of all Troops best calculated for the Service—accustomed as they are to be constantly afloat and not prevented by prejudices of Cases from doing every duty of a Marine without hesitation. The Bengal Volunteers are said to be averse to returning to China, and their place would be well supplied by our gallant little Marines. A detachment of European Artillerymen also in each vessel would be a powerful arm of force, and if as is said H. M. 94th Regiment is to proceed from Cannanore, our Bombay Flotilla will be no despicable adjunct to the means which will be placed at the disposal of the new Commander-in-Chief. It seems strange to us that knowing the critical state of affairs in China, the Ministry press the Admiral's departure by the overland. Every moment is now precious—blows that have been struck have been followed up, whereas what every thing is at a stand still.

ous registers and account books are kept, the state of the Catalogue, the condition of the books now in the Library with the number of volumes missing or lost, the expense of purchasing books in England, &c. with a view to ascertain whether there be any mode which can be suggested by which the utility of the Library may be increased or its expenses diminished—and to report on any other points connected with the above mentioned subjects.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. T. Cardwell and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Ewart, seconded by Mr. Howard, the following Gentlemen were appointed a special Committee for the above purpose.

The Reverend Dr. Wilson, Professor A. B. Orihar, G. Baist, R. Burgess and J. C. Stewart Esquires.

Proposed by Mr. Ewart and seconded by Mr. Cardwell.

That the special Committee be requested to make a report of their proceedings to the next Meeting of the Society.

The Reverend Dr. Stevenson read a paper entitled 'The Downy received by Kshivan, an extract from the Rig-Veda—illustrative of the state of Hindu Society, twelve centuries before the Christian Era.'

On the motion of Colonel Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Howard, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Dr. Stevenson for his paper, and that he be requested to allow it to be published in the Journal of the Society.

The Secretary then proceeded to submit the following resolutions to the Society's Library.

1. By the Government of Bombay.—Two Copies of Appendix—Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal—with Minute of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

2. By the Government of Bombay.—One Copy Acts and Ordinances of New South Wales during the year 1839.

3. By Lieutenant Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers.—His Mineralogical report on a portion of the Districts of Nellore, Caddapah, and Guntoor.

4. By Colonel J. G. Griffith.—1st to 20th Vol. of the 'Pamphleteer.'

The thanks of the Society were voted to Colonel Dickinson for his conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 9th June next.

Mrs. Noble's Narrative, of her captivity and sufferings in prison in China in 1840-41, in a letter to a friend.

(Concluded from the Gazette of the 5th May.)

Two days after the removal of the gentlemen from the common prison, all the remaining captives were taken to a far distant jail under the pretence of better accommodations, excepting two who were sick. I had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing them passing my door, but was not allowed to speak to them; it made my heart bleed to observe their distressed looks and haggard countenances.

It was October the 8th that Captain Anstruther received some supplies from Chusan, with letters that held out hopes of release. He kindly sent me a large share of his clothes. The Commodore was now taken away from us, which distressed me greatly, as I had now not a creature to whom to speak. They now gave me a bedstead, which I found a great luxury, having hitherto lain on a dirty floor. It was sometimes allowed to see and converse with the sick prisoners, and I almost felt a consolation in dwelling upon the dreadful part. Frequently my heart was sadly torn, on account of different reports about my late dearly beloved husband and child. I was once told, that he was seen going to his cabin to rescue his child, and was afterwards seen dead with the body on his bosom. Many were the sleepless nights that such account gave me, but I found subsequently, when meeting all the prisoners at the Mandarins, and minutely examining into the fact, that this rumour was unfounded, for they had never seen the Captain after the ship had beeled over.

On the 8th of October I was far from well; two days afterwards I suffered much from violent pain, and was not able to lie down during the whole night, on account of the pain. This I felt deeply, not being able to speak to a creature and being threatened to have irons put on my wrists; they had let them off only one night on account of my being so ill. On the 9th I was only too glad to see the Commodore return, who had been sent to Chinhae in order to ascertain, whether the British delegate was really Captain Elliot, and, if this was not the case, the individual who dared to appear under an assumed name was to be taken.

On the 14th, they sent another woman to wait on me with a little cross boy about four years old, who cried the whole day long. This I felt a great trial, as I could not have a moment to myself, and what distressed me most, my communication with God was interrupted. The other old woman brought also her girl, so that there were now four dirty creatures in my dirty hovel. This was scarcely endurable, but after many entreaties and the lapse of a considerable time, both the children were removed. On Sunday the 18th, I heard the melancholy tidings of one of our sailors being removed by the hand of death. I had seen the poor boy several times, and, as I felt sure he could never recover, the few moments we were allowed to speak, were spent in dwelling upon solemn subjects. Though he was a mere skeleton and weak as a child, still he wore his irons to the last. A day or two before his death, he told me he knew that he would never be well again, but his mind was calm, and I fervently hope that the Saviour was present with him. As we parted for the last time, he said with much earnestness "God bless you, Mistress," these words I still remember, they have been fulfilled and God has remembered me. The two sick marines were much distressed at the death of the poor boy, and I was delighted to afford them some comfort, temporal, as well as spiritual.

On the 26th, were all summoned by the superior Mandarins. I felt much grieved on my way, being entirely alone, thinking what joy was in store for me. Clothes and letters had arrived from Chusan, clothes in abundance for myself and also for my dear boy, which I had not the least reason to expect, but for which, as I subsequently heard.

I was indebted to dear Mrs. Froodfoot. The sight of clothes intended for my dear lost one, was overwhelming. May the Almighty reward the kind donor, and by his gracious and merciful providence, ever protect her from requiring such a comfort, as she bestowed upon me. Among the above, I received a very kind note with an acceptable present of shoes, from my friend Captain Baist. The gentlemen received large supplies of clothes, wine, &c. and other articles, with 300 dollars from Admiral Elliot; and all the prisoners had clothes given to them. All the Englishmen, except the two sick, were present, and to our great satisfaction our fetters were struck off; we were also informed, that we should be free within five or six days for a certainty. Gladness then pervaded every breast, but, as usual, mine was mixed with bitter grief,—to think how short

a time since a happy wife and a joyful mother, and that I must now return desolate and alone. However, I could not be thankful to be freed from my fetters, having worn them, as I imagine might, for 32 days; and on our way home,—if our wretched prisons deserve such a name,—our hearts were much lighter and we began to put confidence in the glad tidings. Little did I then think, that we should be obliged still to drag our long manacles of our existence in this dreary abode. I now worked very diligently to provide myself with comfortable clothing, which I was soon enabled to do. On the arrival of letters, &c., I was usually the first person sent for by the Mandarins, to make known their contents. The gentlemen supplied me liberally with money, to provide myself with mourning and other necessaries, as also with comforts for the sick.

About the 1st of Nov. it was reported publicly that I should be sent to Chusan alone, and that the gentlemen would be sent to Canton. On the strength of this account, they wrote letters for their friends, which I was to have taken; but, like the many rumours we had before heard, this also proved groundless. Sometime afterwards the two Marines, already mentioned, were removed to the other prison. I felt sure, that one of them was then dying, and I greatly feared that he would never reach the prison. His weakness was so excessive, that he once fell down on his way, though supported by a Chinaman; after a few days, the news of his death was brought to me. Notwithstanding all the representations of Lieutenant Douglas, irons were not taken off this poor man, until he breathed his last. The prison was so excessively small that they could not turn round, without squeezing each other, and though their commander remonstrated and insisted upon their being allowed to walk about and enjoy the fresh air, they were never permitted to take any exercise in the court. I frequently wrote a few lines to the lads, for whom I felt most deeply, as well as for the crew in general. Lieut. Douglas was now able to provide them with money, and once only, during the four months' imprisonment, was he permitted to visit his men; for, on seeing the deep interest he took in their welfare, and his great anxiety to better their condition, they never permitted him to see them any more. I was delighted to observe the noble feelings evinced by Lieut. Douglas towards the crew of the Kite, who suffered great hardships.

Our joy was inexpressible, when a channel of private communication with our friends, at Chusan was opened, and when I received from you, my dear friends the first letter. (Dec. 29th,) which afforded me very great consolation. Before this we heard of the death of another marine, which affected us all deeply, and especially his master. Death has made sad havoc amongst us, and the Almighty alone knows the reason why he afflicted us, and I fervently hope that these many solemn warnings may be sanctified to us.

January the 9th, I had again the unspeakable happiness of receiving two letters from you, from one of which I learnt our then contemplated rescue, which at that time gave me great ease, as I trembled at the idea of any of my dear countrymen running the risk of such sufferings as I myself had undergone.

Your first letter was accompanied by a copy of the holy Bible, an inestimable treasure for which I had so long and earnestly prayed; but to avoid discovery, I had to read it during the night, so that it was in truth a secret treasure and henceforth my constant companion. It is wonderful how often we heard of our speedy release and were as often disappointed, still for the time being our spirits were kept up by these good news. On Tuesday the 2d of February, I heard that the gentlemen had been summoned by the Mandarins to receive clothes and letters, and with an anxious heart I watched the whole afternoon, expecting every moment a visit from them. However, I was obliged to continue in suspense till the next day, when I was called to appear before the Mandarins to obtain another most affectionate letter from you, my dear friend, with abundant store of clothes and every comfort I could desire. Grateful and thankful as I felt for them, my spirits became deeply affected inasmuch as I did, that so many things would not have been sent, if my captivity was not to be prolonged; yet the linguist cheered me by the assurance, that I should be free within three weeks or a month. At this time they treated me with great kindness and I went to see the Mandarin's lady, who gave me some fruit and artificial flowers, the first mark of kindness I have received from a lady. They allowed me to remain until the evening, and I was once more gladdened in meeting my dear countrymen, and, after staying some time, we all went to my prison to write answers to our letters.

February the 8th, I had the pleasure of a visit from some Chinese naval officers, who told me that we were to leave Ningpo within a fortnight. We thought there was truth in the news, but we were not certain until the 14th, when I received the glad tidings from yours-elf. It would be impossible to describe what our feelings were on that occasion. I had thought that the Gentlemen had known it the day before, so that our meeting, at the first moment, was not so joyful as it otherwise would have been, but they had no sooner read my letter, than our mutual congratulations were warm and most sincere, and I again had the happiness of welcoming them to my poor prison, where we wrote answers to our friends. Nothing was now spoken of, but the safety of our speedy relief; as for myself I could scarcely believe it, till I was on my way Tinghae.

On the 22d of February, before I arose, my attendant came to my bedstead, saying, "Chinhae, Chusan, get up?" and immediately the Commodore called to me, saying that we were indeed to go to Chinhae. Alas! poor fellow, he little thought that he was not to form one of the party. I am sure you will believe me, when I tell you, that I knew not which thing to do first. Members of people came round my prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the Commodore's aid I got all my boxes packed. While thus engaged, he was sent for by the Mandarins who told him, that he was not like the other English prisoners, they would therefore not allow him to accompany them but send him down to Canton. This threw an immediate gloom over my spirits, and I felt deeply when a few minutes afterwards, I saw him locked up in his prison,—as he had long been my friend in adversity. I now with difficulty got through the crowd to the Gentlemen's prison, where I received a hearty welcome and the warmest congratulations, and was forbidden to speak of past troubles. Captain Anstruther now insisted upon seeing the Commodore to give him money, and, after many entreaties made to the Mandarin, whom he had greatly offended by withholding a picture for some unkindness shewn, he at last succeeded in beating his way through the crowd. We walked a great while in the prison yard, until by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our palanqueens. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river in our conveyances, I looked back and was astounded at the dense mass

of spectators. Mandarins of every grade were in attendance. Indeed the excitement at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chinhae led principally along the river side, and our traveling was anything but comfortable, the pass being so bad, that I feared our palanqueen bearers would slip. When near Chinhae, one of my bearers tumbled, and the palanqueen thumped on the ground. I struck my head, but the alarm was more than the injury. I thought my troubles would not be at an end, until I reached Chinhae. On the road we met several commissaries urging on the bearers to use all speed to the mutual gratification of both parties. At last we arrived safely at Chinhae where we were received with honor by the Mandarins. We had not breakfasted, and when the gentlemen asked for food, a filthy fellow came in with an apron-full of cakes. Afterwards they brought us each a basin of meat. Captain Anstruther was now taken to see Commissioner E. and after remaining a little while, he returned telling us, that we should soon be sent for to hear the same story told him,—namely, that we should not have come to China if the admiral had not sent us, and that we must now return and tell the commanding officer, he must get the ships away with all speed, and with his compliments say he had a great many soldiers were waiting to enter Chusan as soon as the English evacuated it; but at the same time, he entreated us to labour under no apprehension for they had no hostile intentions. At first it was concluded, that Lieut. Douglas was to accompany me to Chusan, while Captain Anstruther should remain and see all the men embarked; but when we were with E. Lieutenant Douglas told him, that Captain Anstruther had nothing to do with the people, and begged that he might be allowed to remain with his crew, and that Captain Anstruther might accompany me. It was at length determined, that both the gentlemen should stay behind and only Mr. Witts accompany me. I made every inquiry for my only bonnet and other things, which the Mandarin had previously sent for to inspect; but in vain, as the officer kept them and would not restore the same. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen and entered my palanqueen which conveyed me to the waterside, where the linguist presented me with a fan. On the Mandarin's premises I had the pleasure of meeting all my fellow prisoners, which relieved my mind, as I was not before aware that they had come down from Ningpo, and had not seen them for several months. I spoke a few words to them as my sedan passed. On our way we were taken to the soldiers' tents; it being a late hour and quite dark, I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be numerous and occupied a very large space. Every attention was now shewn me; they carried me close to the boat-side and fixed a chair in the sampan for my comfort. The Mandarin who accompanied me, shewed me every attention. For some hours our boat lay at anchor, to enable the other prisoners to embark, and during the night proceeded on her way to Chusan. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, I was once more gladdened by the sight of an English vessel. Soon after, Mr. Johnson was the first to welcome me to freedom. In a short space of time, we saw several other vessels which lay to the outer anchorage; a few moments more, and the whole fleet was before us. I thought I saw as great a change on Chusan as on myself; the tents were no longer on the hills; and to me, at least, all things looked strange, but perhaps the alteration was in me alone. As the boat drew near, Captain Boucher of the Bloode sent his gig to meet me on board, and glad indeed was I to step into it, and that of the outer anchorage. When his hands I had received such bitter words. When safely arrived on the deck of the Bloode, I received the warmest congratulations of Captain Boucher and the many friends to whom I was then introduced. What my feelings were at that moment none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one seemed to participate in my enjoyment and each countenance wore the smile of heartfelt sympathy. I once more sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to allow me to partake. I remained on board the Bloode until the arrival of my fellow prisoners; whom I was most anxious to see once more. Lieutenant Douglas and Captain Anstruther soon joined us, and it heightened my pleasure greatly to see those I so much esteemed, restored to their former comforts and warm friends. Ere long, the European part of the crew came safely on board. I was much distressed at seeing their wasted frames and pale countenances, yet it was a cheering certainty that every kindness would now be shown them. It is to be hoped that, by the blessing of God, they will soon regain their wonted strength, and I trust, the sad lesson they so dearly learned will never be erased from their memories. Being most anxious to see you my dear friend, and Dr. Lockhart being in waiting to accompany me, I lost no time in hastening to the ship Blundell, where you had so carefully provided for my comfort. My dear friend, Lieut. Douglas did not leave me, until I was safely on board; and no sooner had I reached the deck, than I received the loud and hearty cheers of the whole crew, which not being anticipated was completely overwhelming. My needs as I was with the cordial welcome of Captain Trevellick and his officers. To describe our meeting would be needless—it is too indelibly engraved on the heart of each, never to be forgotten; but I would not conclude without a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt ascription of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Gracious Saviour and the all sustaining Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise "I will not leave thee, nor forsake thee."

ANNIE NOBLE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st May 1841.—The following orders were issued on the 29th ult., appointing Lieutenant S. Toulmin, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, as agent in division army clothing, on the responsibility of Major Gardner, until the arrival of the officer nominated to succeed him, and to be subject to the sanction of the Government, confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d May 1841.—The brigade order by Brigadier J. H. Little, commanding the eastern frontier, under date the 20th March last, directing a party of the 36th regiment of native infantry, detached to Coosa in charge of treasure, to return to Selyut, by water, with the sanction of the Government, confirmed.

G. Kingston, appointing Lieutenant E. Hall to act as interpreter and quartermaster to the 23d native infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant interpreter and quartermaster A. Mackintosh on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Sub-conductor Samuel Tyler, at present attached to the arsenal of Fort Williams, is posted to the Camporee magazine, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: 72d regiment native infantry—Lieutenant-colonel A. Roberts, C. S. from 1st May to 30th October, to visit the hills north of Deyral, on medical certificate.

2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery—1st Lieutenant H. A. Carlson, from 1st May to 31st August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private duties.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief. P. CRAIGIE, Major, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

European Intelligence.

JOHN BULL, MARCH 27.

GENERAL HARRISON is the modern CINCINNATUS. Like the renowned Dictator, "called from the retirement which he had supposed to be to continue the residue of his life"—a plethorasis for, summoned from the plough," he on his country's power to compose the troubles of his country, and the patriotic service performed, will lay down the faces and withdraw to his S-bine farm.

A more classical address, in one sense of the word classic, has hardly been delivered by governor or chief man in the inaugural one of the new PRESIDENT. It is all over Roman. It begins with Rome, and ends with Rome. Its protasis is Rome, its epistasis is Rome, its catostrophe is Rome. The worthy General has profited by his retirement to read up in ancient history, and he is on guard of the knowledge he has acquired. If he govern with the benignity which he lectures, Brother Jonathan will have a treasure in him. He cannot open his mouth but out there flies a parallel or a contrast between the constitution of the eternal city, and that of the model-Republic. It warns one's vanity to fear such capital things of your own freemen.

The position with which he opens his address though meant to be of particular application, holds good of the conduct of most men who attain to office in most States. He lays it down that the promise of a candidate before election are but too often broken by his deeds after; and, for authority's sake, quotes it as the remark of a Roman Consul. He need not have gone so far back. He was welcome to a large number of instances in the persons of Lord MELBOURNE and his co-Ministers.

This point established, and having observed, with equal truth—a truth, we presume, none will be hardy enough to contest—that time alone can show whether he will be as great a promise-breaker as the majority of men, a similar circumstance proved to be, the General proceeds to develop the principles on which his Government will be conducted. These principles are enunciated in a review of the powers, intents and fundamental laws of the Constitution of the States.

Before going farther, however, we hasten to state—for this is the one thing important to England, that the tone of the address in the little which General HARRISON allows himself to say with respect to foreign relations, is decidedly pacific. His views and his hopes on this subject, so far as he suffers them to escape, do credit to him as to a man of sense, of good feeling, and above all as to a Christian. We are willing to believe, that his earnest desire is to contribute to his country's safety, happiness, and honour. The desire of all men who have a heart or heat worth having, is peace throughout the world; and no nation can now really and substantially flourish to the detriment of another. Therefore are we unfeignedly glad that the cloud between the two countries is likely to pass off without busting, and therefore do we trust that General HARRISON may be enabled to serve his native land in the Cabinet as loyally as he has done in the field. These sentiments pre-vised, we hope we may be allowed to smile at his oratory, which is after all the taste of his countrymen, and to draw our deductions from his address as to the perfectness of republicanism, without being accused of a desire to foment existing evils.

The chief fact which strikes one on reading his address, is the instability of a pure Republic. "The broad foundation," says General HARRISON, "upon which our Constitution rests, being the people—a breath of theirs having made as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to that of democracy. If such is their theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number." Popular breath is changeable as popular applause; and if the foundation of this boasted Constitution be broad, it is yet as unstable as a quicksand. General HARRISON himself finishes the proof. He analyses the powers of the President by the Constitution; and states that the powers have become excessive, and this to a dangerous degree, partly through defects inherent in the Constitution, partly through "the never-fading tendency of political power to increase itself," and concludes with expressing his conviction that if the party-spirit which agitates the United States be not "entirely extinguished"—"consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of."

Now the consequences to which the General alludes, are we presume, a dissolution of the Union of the States, or an usurpation of the supreme power, or some entire change in the form and administration of the Government. But why deplore this, and what is there of appalling in it? The constitution, we have seen, rests with the people; a breath of theirs can unmake, change, or modify it; the leading principle of the Constitution, says our Government shall "shape their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number; this good must be, for who should know so well, that which the greatest number desire; desires differing, parties will arise therefrom; truth is elicited by collision, according to the old simile of fire struck out of the flint and steel; the strongest party will, all things considered, be the greater number; and if the nominal Constitution be knocked on the head, the will of the majority of the people is the real Constitution, and that will prevail and be triumphant. So, the will being the Constitution, and the Constitution being the will, there it will exist whatever change it assume, and whether it settle into order or disorder.

The poor General, in fact, has been at his wit's end to avoid a formal declaration of his opinions on the perplexing questions which now divide the politicians of the States, and has therefore gone into a search after first principles, which has led him to Rome and back again to his own country, and from the present hour, which has again transported him, in his philosophical reverie, to the ominous future. His passion for antiquity, aided by a slight touch of that party spirit which he deprecates, has betrayed him into sundry unsavoury parallels and damaging reminiscences. Alluding, with most palpable relevance, to the policy of his p.d. ex-orso, General JACKSON and Mr. VANBUREN, he denounces "the unwholesome union of the Treasury with the Executive Department," and says "the first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasury, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword; by a selection of political instruments for the care of public money, a reference to their commissions by a PRESIDENT would be quite as effectual an argument as that of CÆSAR to the Roman Knight "N w, we beg to remind the classicly-given General that when CÆSAR tried his hand at this "flat burglary," not so terrible as he was not Emperor, but a Republican in training to become so. The distinction is worth his musing on.

In fact, whilst recommending union, his abstract principles invite to division. He labours to prove that the Executive has been assuming powers equally dangerous and unconstitutional; contends that this undue influence arises from the assumption by the Presidents of the initiative in legislative matters, from their control over the separate State Governments by their being the distributors of all the patronage of the Federal Government, from the subordination of the Treasury to the President for the time being, and from "the influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public offices." Ha—what becomes of that great pillar, the ballot!

All these assumptions General HARRISON promises to forego; he will not even, should it be offered him, and although authorised by the example of Washington, accept the Presidency a second time, as he considers such a proceeding a step towards perpetuity of power; in this reverence for the Constitution—which Constitution he is remembered is after all only the breath of the people, *lewis aura*—he pleads the independence of the separate States in their own jurisdictions, and in his domestic and foreign promises, that he will not forget to be a "the accountant, the age t, not the principal—the servant, not the master."

Now, having already expressed our sentiments of the peaceable disposition manifested by General Harrison, we must necessarily say that this supposed abandonment of all Presidential power into the hands of the multitude is not the way to secure the blessings of peace; and that by his unreserved recognition of the irresponsibility of the States in their respective jurisdictions, it would seem to have virtually surrendered up the case of Mr. M'LEON to the jurisdiction of the State of New York. However, on these points all must be conjectural.

When the General quits Rome, and the Constitution, and liberty, and comes to the consideration of hard cash, he goes at once to the mark, and will cherish his countrymen much more even than by his denunciation in unqualified terms of "an exclusive metallic currency;" but he makes no statement of the measures which he intends to pursue in this delicate matter.

In short, it looks as if General Harrison, feeling the difficulties of his position, intended to throw the whole onus of the administration on Congress. But whether he be a weak man, fearful of exerting the powers delegated to him, or whether he be coming the "old soldier" over his fellow-citizens, the great enlightener, will, as he has himself observed, show. We can wait to see.

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON.

In many striking points, the careers of Napoleon and Wellington exhibited a remarkable similarity. Born in the same year—following the same profession—passing that dangerous ordeal unharmed, in both so many of their contemporaries perished—and both surviving to gain the loftiest objects at which ambition's self could strive. Brest with dangers, their preservation seemed miraculous, as both exposed themselves recklessly, and from their most perilous situations both had singular escapes, and by the most opposite agencies. When, at Acre, a shell dropped at Napoleon's feet, a soldier seized him in his arms flung him on the ground, and the shivered metal passed harmless over the prostrate general, and but slightly wounded his preserves. In Paris, the furious driving of his coachman cleared the streets before the infernal machine could be exploded. These were probably his greatest perils; and from one he was saved by the devotion of a grenadier—from the other by the accidental drunkenness of a servant who were Wellington's escape less remarkable was rarely an action in which some of his were not killed or wounded. At Vittoria he was unharmed through the fire of the French battery, at Santarona, for their right the bridge while the enemy were in confusion of the village. During the battle ensued, for a time he sat upon a heathen musket range of the enemy, water in the battle; and in the evening his horse, more imminent. He had carried with him Napoleon, towards Echalar, half past 43d as an escort, and placed a sergeant at the head of a party in front while he examined his maps. The French, who were close at hand, sent a detachment to cut the party off; and such was the nature of the ground that their troops running on at speed, would infallibly have fallen unawares upon Wellington, if blood, a young intelligent man, seeing the danger, but not, with surprising activity, leaping rather than running down the precipitous rocks he was posted on, given notice; and as it was the French arrived in time to send a volley of shot after him as he galloped off.

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