



BOMBAY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 130

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 3 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER. Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 1

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Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

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This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

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4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities. All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration limited to the five Government Promissary Notes following that is to say:

- A Promissary Note No. 4775 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1832 | 33 for Sica Rupees. 1100.
- A Promissary Note No. 2773 of the 5 per cent Loan for Sica Rupees. 2100.
- A Promissary Note of No. 568 of the 5 per cent Loan for Sica Rupees. 2415.
- A Promissary Note No. 31 of the 4 per cent Loan for Sica Rupees. 1000.
- A Promissary Note No. 6231 for the 4 per cent Loan for Sica Rupees. 3700.

Being part of the Goods and Chatties of Euzebio Amboota, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased may be committed to John Junius Stevens also of Bombay Christian Inhabitant. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 25th day of November 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

Proctor.

AVISO AO PUBLICO.

TENDO se feito applicaçam a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombaim, para que conce de carta de administração sobre as cinco notas da companhia que são as seguintes: uma nota No. 4,775 de Juras de 4 por cento.

- De 1832—33 para Rupias Sica. 2,100
- Uma nota No. 2,773 da Juras de 5 por cento para Rupias Sica. 2,100
- Uma nota No. 568 de 5 por cento para Rupias Sica. 2,415
- Uma nota No. 31 de 4 para cento para Rupias Sica. 1,000
- Uma nota No. 6,231 de 4 por cento para Rupias Sica. 3,780

Sendo parte dos bens do defuncto Euzebio Amboota habitante christão de Bombaim para serem entregues dellas ao João Junius Stevens tem habitação christa em Bombaim todas interessadas nisso são informados do mesmo Bombaim 25 de November de 1841.

Acton S. Ayrton,

Procurador

SUPREME COURT. Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Francis McAllister late of Bombay British Inhabitant and a Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, deceased, may be granted to Mary Mc. Allister the Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 29th day of November 1841.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,

Petitioner Proctor.

MONSIEUR LEON Professor of Music having just arrived from Paris, where he was Master in the Royal School of Music, Principal Violin in the Royal Theatre of Comic Opera, and professor of Violin Piano, Vocal Music &c. &c. will be happy to give instructions to Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency in all its branches, a line Addressed to him in Forbes Street No. 7 will meet with immediate attention.

Bombay 29th Nov. 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER the Patronage of the Hon'ble the Governor will be performed about the latter end of next week in the Town Hall, and the use of which has been granted for the occasion, the admirable Play called Leclair, in three Acts to conclude with Halevy's Music. Further particulars will appear hereafter and due notice given of the time that the Tickets, which are now under preparation, will be issued. As it is the intention of the Parties concerned to render the seats in the Town Hall as comfortable as possible for all classes, they hope to receive an equal share of support and Patronage from the gentry and Public at large.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1841.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.									
Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
21	10	8	14	7	11	19	0	2	4
3	12	20	11	2	19	9	3	11	0
4	8	0	1	4	8	0	1	4	8

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Commission Sale.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received the following GOODS for Sale on Commission, viz.

- Double Barrelled Pistols by "Rabone," at Rs. 120 per pair.
- Single Barrelled Pistol Pistols in handsome Mahogany cases, by the same maker, at 85 Rupees per pair.
- Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces by "Rabone," in cases complete, at Rs. 120 each, to close an Invoice.
- New and improved Wove Wire Dish Covers, at Rs. 30 per set of six; also Wire Plate Covers to match.
- German Silver Drinking Mugs with Plate Glass Bottoms, at 3 1/2 at 5 Rs. each.
- Britannia Metal do., at from 25 to 35 Rs. per dozen.
- Military Saddles with Holsters, &c. complete, Rupees 56.
- New Regulation Military Flat Bridles, with polished Bits, at Rupees. 20 to 25 each.
- Best Steel twisted Snaffle Bits at 4 1/2 Rupees.
- White Surcingle, 1 1/2 Rs. each.
- Stirrup Leathers, 1 1/2 Rs. per pair.
- Double Shot Belts, at 5 Rs. each.
- Best quality Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, made to order of assorted sizes, at Rupees. 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 each.
- Hunting Whips at 7 Rs.
- Spare Balls and Pulleys for Argand Lamps, at Rs. 11 per set.
- Gentlemen's and Ladies' handsome Riding Whips

ALSO,

- A handsome assortment of the best London printed MUSLIN and COTTON DRESSES of two, three, five and seven colors, at 7 Rs. each.
- Japan Silk and Silk Foulard Dresses, at Rs. 30 per Dress.
- Mandarin Silk Dresses, at Rs. 18 each.
- Swiss Muslin Dresses of the latest patterns, a Rupee 7 each.
- A few pieces of newest fashion Bonnet Ribbons, at 1 Rupee per yard.
- Handsome Chalis Dresses, Rupees. 14 each.
- An assortment of best London printed Flannel for Ladies Dressing Gowns, Warranted fast colors, at 2 Rs. per yard.
- A quantity of best London Cottons and "Walker's" gold eyed Needles, each in handsome boxes.
- A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's STOCKINGS and GLOVES, and Gentlemen's real Paris KID GLOVES.

LIKEWISE,

- Cash and Deed Boxes with "Chubb" and "Brahmah" Locks, and a few spare "Chubb" LOCKS.
- A few very Superior London-made Ladies Scissors and Gentlemen's best Razors and Penknives.
- Also a few best London-made Velvet Hunting CAPS.
- And a fresh invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, consisting of assorted PICKLES, SAUCES, Essence of Coffee, &c. at moderate prices.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE also received for Commission Sale, A few dozens Crown brand Sillery CHAMPAGNE, quarts, Rs. 40, pints 25 per dozen. Clossmann's 1st quality CLARET, in English quart bottles, at 30 Rs. per dozen. London particular MADEIRA, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 22 per dozen. Best Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY in pints, at 12 Rs. per dozen. Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received for COMMISSION SALE, from an eminent Jeweller in London, a new and choice selection of JEWELLERY as follows, and which is now on show at their Rooms in Apollo Street.

- Ladies' solid gold RINGS, set in precious stones, each in Morocco case—Rs. 8 to 17 each.
- Pairs of fancy jet solid gold Earrings, Rs. 6.
- Carved do. Rs. 6 at 12.
- Black centre pieces of different patterns, from 3 at 4 Rs. each.
- Black Buckles, Rs. 6.
- Plain Jet Slab Brooches set in solid fine Gold, Rs. 12 1/2 each.
- Jet BROOCHES, set in Onyx, Pearls, &c. from Rs. 1 1/2 at 3 each.
- Very rich Gold BROOCHES from Rs. 13 to 26 each.
- Gold-gilt waist Buckles from Rs. 2 1/2 to 4 each.
- Ladies Gold-gilt TIARAS at Rs. 5 each.

- Gold WATCH HOOKS from Rs. 6 to 10 each.
 - Handsome Gold Buckles, in cases lined with velvet, from 80 to 150 Rs.
 - Ladies best Silver THIMBLES at 12 Rs. per dozen.
 - Very handsome Gilt do. at Rs. 30 per dozen (in Leather cases.)
 - London made spare Gold Breguet WATCH KEYS at Rs. 6 each.
 - Colored Gold EARRINGS at from Rs. 29 to Rs. 44 per pair.
 - A Torquoise suit in case complete at Rs. 80.
 - Gem, Onyx, Regard, Ruby, Pearl Half Loop, and Ruby and Emerald RINGS, in Morocco cases at from 20 to 36 Rs. each.
 - A single Diamond RING at Rs. 80.
 - Colored Gold BRACELETS from Rs. 75 to 95 per pair.
 - Gold Locketts from 7 at 25 Rs. each.
 - Wedding Rings 6 Rs. each.
 - Small Gold SEALS with Devices at Rs. 6 each; And a few sets of fine Enamelled Gold Studs at 8 Rs. per set.
- N. B. These Goods will be found upon inspection, of the newest and most fashionable style, and, being consigned on account of the maker, are moderately priced to ensure a ready sale.
- Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the work, my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Published Monthly,
THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND
Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.
England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed. John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

We have at length, authentic and detailed intelligence of the disastrous occurrences which met the troops engaged in clearing the Khoord Cabul Pass and in their passage to Gaudamuck. There is still much required to fill up the picture, which no doubt will arrive in due course. From the subjoined account it does not appear that the first Brigade had entered the Pass with the intention of continuing their march to Hindostan, but that a portion of it was sent on to clear the range leading to Jellalabad; it is however probable, from what some of our correspondents say, that the whole of the Brigade is returning as it is mentioned in a letter from Gaudamuck dated 2d instant, that the regiments in the rear have yet to cross the same country as the advance had cut their way through; and, encumbered and encumbered as they are, much anxiety is expressed for their safe return to their way we suppose, as a post office intimation has arrived here pointing out the method to be adopted in sending on packages and letters for the first Brigade during its march to Hindostan. Every precaution that can be taken, has been put in requisition to ensure those in the rear from further mischief, and as Gaudamuck is 17 miles from the crest of the Pass, 1,000 Jemadars have been sent to secure it, we hope they may be successful.

Our Correspondent, who deserves, and has our best thanks, leaves the Envoy to our tender mercies, but we have to do, against the want of foresight and prudence, which have led to so mortifying a result, not our duty to do, in this number, to take up the cudgels with the Eastern Star, whose Correspondent takes us mildly to task for our desponding strictures upon the policy which has made Afghanistan an ever increasing burden to the increasing burdens of India, all we can say, is, that we go on from bad to worse, "poor est que cadit." However the entrance of our troops into the territories of the deposed Ameer may have proceeded from pecuniary and political motives, it is very clear, that the government were either ignorant, or deceived as to the feeling of the people and our interference, and it is just as clear, that the means we have adopted, and are adopting, were from the first, and continue to be so, of too petty a kind, for the object we had in view, and such as we have, since the film fell from our eyes, earnestly deprecated. We once recommended to Lord Auckland's attention the schoolboy copy, "Never begin any thing which thou hast not well considered the end," the end indeed, who can force it? The commencement of another year approaches, shall we find ourselves further from the accomplishment of our alleged desires; and with more work upon our hands, than when the present year dawned upon us? We fear we shall. We are not forgetful of the few last acts of Sir William's reign, whose commission to the Bombay government seems to have miscarried, and shall bear them in mind for a future occasion; in the mean time we beg the attention of our readers to Buss letter in our present columns, it says all that we could. But to our Correspondent, let him speak for himself.

Gaudamuck, 24 November 1841.

As some account of our quarrel with the Eastern Ghilziez and of the Military operations which have been consequent to it, may be acceptable to your readers, I will not apologize for troubling you with these pages.

They contain a succinctly accurate account of the Political arrangements which involved us in difficulty, and of the operations of our Troops between Cabul and Jellalabad.

A deficiency in the Revenue to the extent of 170,000 rupees per annum, occasioned by a suit of that amount, required for the King's Pensioners, not having been included in the Political calculations, was required to be made good; and Sir W. Macnaghten's advisers suggested that the best and most judicious mode of making up the deficit of Kohistan and of the Eastern Ghilziez. A sum of 40,000 was accordingly deducted from the allowance granted to the latter people for keeping open the roads between Cabul and Jellalabad. The remonstrances of the Chiefs were treated with contempt, and they proceeded to show that they could amply avenge the injury and insult thus inflicted on them.

A Kafilah valued at 20,000 rupees was immediately seized at Tezeen, our dawks were stopped, and all communication with Hindustan entirely cut off.

The Envoy affected to despise the powerful enemy he had so wantonly provoked. He persuaded General Elphinstone to send out the 35th N. I. and two guns of No. 6 Field Battery to march down to Jellalabad, clearing the road as they advanced. The Regiment made one short march to Boodkhak, and there were stopped, the strong Pass before them being occupied in force by the Ghilziez. Next night they were furiously attacked in their position and lost 30 men killed and wounded. On the 14th Oct. the 13th L. I. went out from Cabul, and on the 12th, the two Regiments with their guns forced the Pass, the 35th with the nine pounders, took up a strong position at Koord Cabul, while the 13th went back to Boodkhak. The Enemy retained the Pass until night, when they retired upon Tezeen. The 35th N. I. remaining so long motionless at Koord Cabul, the Enemy were emboldened again to attack them. At 9 1/2 p. m. of the 17th the Ghilziez came on in force, and owing to the treachery of the Dooranie Horse, were enabled to do much mischief, Lieut. Jenkins 35th was mortally wounded, and 12 Sepoys were killed and 16 or 18 wounded. The Enemy were repulsed, after a long continued attack, and returned to their position at Tezeen.

On the 17th Oct. the Troops, which had been sent to Zooram, returned, and on the 19th, the remaining four guns of the Battery with five mortars and the whole mountain train, went out to the Force. On the 22d, the whole advanced upon Tezeen. The march of 15 miles was made without any fighting, but on entering the valley General Sale saw the heights around occupied by Riflemen, while a Fort and Orchard poured forth a host of armed men, who formed on a steep hill immediately above the Fort, which they evacuated. The advance guard moved on to the attack. The Infantry covered by the guns carried these heights in good style and some Companies of the 13th advanced against the hills on the left of the valley, driving the Enemy before them. These last skirmishers were however recalled at sunset and the force took up a position for the night, our picquets occupying the heights in our rear as well as those immediately over the Fort. During the night the advanced picquets were called in, and the Enemy at the same time withdrew further up the valley towards the principal Fort of Tezeen.

Before we marched from Cabul, we knew that all our forage at Tezeen had been destroyed by the Enemy, that the country afforded not food for a dozen camels, and that unless the Enemy should prove very imprudent, our force could not exist two days in the valley. Knowing this, our Chief allowed a force with nearly 5,000 animals requiring forage to be sent into Tezeen, without any arrangement being made to supply the cattle with a handful of Bhoosa or grass! The small fort, however, supplied the public cattle for two days exactly, the Enemy not having burnt the Bhoosa before they quitted it; and thus we were able to maintain our position, which the Enemy ought to have rendered untenable.

On the 23rd negotiations commenced, which ended in the Chiefs sending us hostages and supplying us with forage for our half starved cattle, and on the 26th Oct. we proceeded on our march towards Jellalabad. On the first stage of ten miles (to Sah Baba) the rear guard was attacked by skirmishers on the heights, and a strong body approached it in the valley, but the Ca-

* This event did not end even in smoke, not a shot having been fired as we noticed in our last. - E. D. G.

valry and guns obliged the latter party to keep at a great distance. The appearance of these people was plausibly accounted for, by saying that they were parties returning to their villages on the dissolution of the Tezeen confederacy. On each subsequent day however the attacks on the rear guard became more serious, and on our using the hills to Jugdulluck, we saw formidable bodies of men watching the Peri-durra Pass, the usual route for an army, having guns. These parties crossed over to the Kohul road, and the engagement with the rear guard was serious one soldier of the 13th being killed, and one Officer and several men wounded. The enemy were now seen going forward in great numbers to occupy the Pass beyond Jugdulluck, and it was evident that they meditated an engagement with the whole column.

At 7 1/2 a. m. of the 23rd October, the troops advanced and entered the Pass, the skirmishers securing both flanks very successfully for two miles; but within half a mile of the summit there was a check on either side—on the left, a mountain threw down three steep and rugged spurs into the Pass, while the hill above the spurs was as steep as a wall and well stockaded. Our men scaled the spurs but could ascend no higher—on the right, the party moving along the heights, arrived at a Chasin beyond which was a strong breastwork lined with riflemen.

The guns firing at the stockades on the left had their trails sunk in the ground to afford the needed elevation and could do little mischief to the enemy. After a short check, the whole column advanced and cleared the remainder of the Pass, leaving the heights in possession of the enemy. The rear guard was most furiously pressed by the enemy, and lost a great many men; some baggage also, of no great value, fell into their hands and the day's work cost us 116 killed and wounded including 4 officers. We arrived at Soorkab at sunset and were not again molested by the enemy. Altogether this march from Cabul to Soorkab has cost the column 250 men killed and wounded including Officers. The people of the country have been taught that a mere handful of them in a Pass can inflict serious injury on a Brigade of regular Troops, and our men have been taught that neither their discipline nor their superior numbers can enable them to maintain a conflict with a body of armed savages on such ground.

The only chief of any consequence who has been concerned in these attacks is the Chief of Tugan. He had 300 of his own people and 300 collected from the neighbouring tribes. The Kurroo Knaal and Adranizes being those who gave him most assistance. Had the whole Ghilzie confederacy assailed our line of march, what must have been the consequence?!! Three Officers killed and 10 or 12 with 240 men wounded in a weak Brigade; and this by not one sixth part of the Force we contemplated engaging ought to afford a lesson to our Politicals not to engage in wanton and disreputable quarrels; and to our Military Chief not to allow his troops to be exposed, as this force has been exposed, to utter destruction.

It is strange, that the supplies of Bhoosa lying unguarded at each stage, and without which we could not have carried even our ammunition thus far, were never touched by the enemy!! We had no right to recline on this. Call it "forbearance," or "negligence"—call it what you please, but nothing else saved us from destruction. As I wish these few lines to be quickly despatched, I will not prolong my letter by dwelling upon the want of every quality, that he ought to possess, on the part of the person who originated this scandalous quarrel. I leave him to your tender mercies, and content myself with recording facts to which the whole army have been witnesses.

Here after I may give you a more detailed account of the affairs we have had with the enemy, * mean time remain.—Delhi Gazette, Nov. 17.

Yours, &c. X.

A SECOND LETTER CONFIRMING THE FACT OF the loss sustained, gives the following interesting particulars.

"We are now at Gaudamuck, a Cantonment for the Shah's Troops, and it is said, we are to halt here for some days. It is eight marches from Cabul, and not one has been effected by the Troops, without severe loss. We may be said to have had to fight our way every mile from the capital, with otherwise dreadfully harassing duty exceeding anything our Troops have yet been exposed to, since we have been in Afghanistan. The country is in a dreadful state. Some grand political mis-management has caused a general risin, and the politicals must put matters square, for the Military cannot. These Ghilzie may defy a legion of men. The best troops in the world could not cope with them in their mountain fastnesses. The troops were first engaged with the enemy after our joining the 35th at Tezeen, and there on every march since, we lost some few men, but it was on the morning of the 28th ultimo, that our principal loss was sustained. We marched with skirmishers thrown out on the hills through which the road lay, and the firing was tremendous; every two or three hundred yards a poor fellow would be seen brought down the hill side supported, and sometimes carried, by his comrades, proying the precision with which the enemy were firing. We even lost several men from the column. The rear guard having by some unaccountable means, been thrown into dreadful confusion, reinforcements were sent, until ten men only were left round the colours of the 13th, and not a Company of the 35th. The enemy rushed down the hills knives in hand, and poor Wyndham, who was standing on a small eminence commanding the road, was shot by a ball from a matchlock; two of his men stuck by and perished with him; he cannot have suffered much pain. He had been lame for some time, and entreated to go on the sick list, but would not. You will be horrified when I tell you, that in the eight marches, we have managed to effect from Cabul, we have had three Officers killed, and nine wounded, and of the European Troops and Sepoys. Two hundred and thirty three killed and wounded. The 35th alone have lost 29 killed, and have 78 wounded. The dawks from the Provinces have been detained at this place for an entire month and amount now to camel loads."—Ibid.

A Kurnal Correspondent has sent us Another account of our late disasters in the North-West, extracted from a letter from Pesh Balock, of the 3rd instant. "The Ghauts are again shut up; the force that came from Cabool to Gaudamuck suffered dreadfully and worse—some of the men of the 13th behaved shamefully. Poor Wyndham was left to be beheaded; our troops did nothing but retreat; the loss, in all, 4 Officers killed and double that number wounded. The 37th were left at Tezeen in charge of the sick and the baggage. The conduct of the Politicals has been abominable. Letters from the troops say that they are quite disheartened. None had charged their clothes for 19 days and not a tent pitched in all that time."—Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 18.

The following is news from the far East: "The heather's in a low. The highlanders are up and doing. In Dacca they are very sick, most of the officers have had fever, and 300 men in Hospital, and they are in daily expectation of being marched to the Burmese frontier. We only want the Nepalese to show fight, to have John Company's 8 per cent, like a house on fire, smoking at both ends and blazing in the middle."—Ibid.

Calcutta.

By letters of the 31 instant, from Simla, we learn, that Sir William Macnaghten had made an offer of the situation of Private Secretary to his brother in law the Honorable Mr. Erskine, who, as our readers are well aware, is at present the Political Agent at Sabathoo.

"I, however," writes our correspondent "believe that Mr. Erskine is undecided, as to the prudence or otherwise of accepting a situation, which on almost every account would naturally be so much in accordance with his wishes and that, influenced by those considerations, which had induced him to accept his present ill paid appointment, he was half disposed rather to retain the Simla Agency for the sake of the Simla climate, than to hazard the experiment of a residence at Bombay, even when accompanied by all those desirable circumstances by which, in his case, it could not fail to be surrounded.

"Should he order his wrings and fly off to the west," it is understood that Mr. Cartwright, of the Civil Service, will be his successor."

We yesterday received Cape papers to the 15th of September, from which we have made a few extracts. The commander of the Prince Rupert, the loss of which vessel we published sometime since, has demanded a Court of Enquiry, to investigate into the circumstances attending her loss. The Dover and Crest, bound to this port, were in Table Bay, and were to sail a few days.

This morning, being the advertised "latest safe date," we issue our usual Overland Summary, but some what judiciously, we must confess, for two or three days hence, we think it might be despatched with the utmost security. This is peculiarly provoking at the present time, when we are in the hourly expectation of receiving official accounts of the capture of Amoy, &c. and the recent affairs in Afghanistan. We observe, that the Bombay papers are congratulating themselves, on being able, under the present arrangements, to send home Calcutta News, in their Summaries three or four days later than that contained in ours. Our Bombay brethren may feel sure, that if anything of importance transpires, we shall print an extraordinary Summary for the occasion.

We have great pleasure in publishing the names of additional subscribers (since our last notice) to the Normal School, and we trust and expect that the wealthy and influential Native Gentlemen will not delay in following the worthy and generous example of Dwarakanath Tagore, for an object so interesting to all their countrymen.—Englishman—Nov. 19.

We have been much gratified by a sight of the specimens of Messrs. Ballin and Bennett's proposed new publication for drawings of INDIAN TABLE FRUITS, and it is but justice to them to say that judging by those examples, the subscribers have full money's worth for their money, if not more; were it possible to value works of art by any known standard. In those of this class, it is the fidelity of the imitation which must guide our judgment, and we must say that the softening of the lithography, and the modest though rich tone of the colouring far more nearly approach to nature than any thing we have seen in India, or even in the way of water coloured engravings in Europe. We allude here purposely to the modest tone of the colour, because the main fault in all the coloured drawings of fruits which we have met with has always been an over brilliancy or even a glaring contrast of colour which no one ever saw in a fruit and which looks much more as if it were laid out to please children at school, than to convey a faithful notion of the true appearance of the fruit in general. When we say that Mr. Bennett has carried his fidelity so far as to represent the one or two withered pistils so frequently seen adhering to the banana, and commencement of the blackening of the skin from over-ripeness our readers will understand our meaning. The banana is positively eatable. We thought the custard apple rather too small, but it seems to be the idea of the artist to represent an average bazar fruit of each sort, and not a show specimen, in which we think he is right. Messrs. Ballin have our best wishes for their success, and our readers who can spare the money cannot better advance the cause of Art in India than by giving them their support in this very pretty undertaking, which as they truly remark in their prospectus 'may be an acceptable present at home, and a memento worthy of preservation by those best and brightest days have been passed in India.'—Ibid.

A letter from Delhi, received yesterday, mentions a report, which had reached that place, to the effect that Shah Soojah's troops were in a state of open revolt. If there be any truth in this, we must take it as referring only to the Afghan loaves—the Jannahs, &c., as we believe the Hindustanee Gookals to be, quite firm in their allegiance to the party, from whom they derive their *nikah*—but we are willing to think that the report is without foundation.—Hukaru, Nov. 15.

Letter of the 2d instant, from Feerozpoor, inform us, that "a probability exists, that the first convoy will not, after all, proceed to Aff-ganistan for many weeks hence and that, when it does march it will form a Brigade, of a force commensurate with that of the last, which went up, about a year ago, under Brigadier Shelton; whereas the intention was that it should consist merely of a regiment—(the 64th) with a few recruits for corps in Afghanistan." The cause of this expected change of plans is understood to reside in the late renewal of hostilities—or active hostilities—in Afghanistan; and more especially in the recent occupation of the passes, between Feerozpoor and Cabul, by the Afghan tribes, who seem at length to have discovered the value of those passes whether as positions for offensive warfare.

"Our troops at all points, from Peshawur to far beyond Cabool, are described as being completely hemmed in by the enemy, whose name is—Legion, and which consists of a greater number of tribes than we possess regiments to oppose them. The communication with Cabool, from Peshawur, was still closed on the 31st ultimo, and reached the latter point, that the several posts which General Sale had so recently, and with so much loss and difficulty, wrested from the enemy had again fallen into their hands.

"No ladies, I understand, will be permitted to accompany the convoy, unless affairs should assume a more favourable aspect than is likely to attach to them throughout the ensuing season at the nearest; and those fair grass widows, who have of late, been thronging into Feerozpoor with the hope of proceeding to their spouses at dear delightful tranquilized Cabool, will have to return to their verdant and grassy haunts at Simla and Mussoorie.—Ibid.

We have seen a letter from Afghanistan, which gives a good account of the wounded officers in the late action in the Khoord Pass. The writer says that on the arrival of the force at Khoord Cabul, the 13th Regt. returned to Bood Khak, leaving the 35th, on the Gundarah side the Pass. On the night of the 18th Ghilziez attacked the camp, but were repulsed, not however till they had committed some execution on the lines of the Hazir Bast, (Afghan Horse). The party at Gundarah had been in almost nightly expectation of an attack, and at one time the situation was very critical; fortunately they succeeded in preventing a junction of the Kohgrans, with their rebellious neighbours, and reinforcements from Ferris's Juggalahies, enable them now to look forward with more confidence to the result of any attack which may be made. The Envoy was to leave Cabul about the 1st Nov. Our correspondent concludes by saying,—

"I have just heard that the rebel confederacy is broken up. Macgregor, with a large force, is at Khoord Cabul. Conolly, with his new Regiment of Jan Bax, made a successful chupao on Ulrum Khan the Zau-mandam rebel, and carried him in triumph to Candahar.—Englishman, Nov. 17

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The Pactole, (F.) Sensine, from Bordeaux 25th July; the Anna Bella, Ward, from Ceylon (no date); the Dover, Simist, from Boston 14th June; the Justian, Loader, from Khyook Phoo 7th Nov; the Hydroose, McGrath, from Madras 14th Oct., and the Louisa Manro, Doxford from Madras (date not received).

The Semaphore of this morning announces the arrival of the Sarah Nicholson, Allsop, from Sunderland 13th May; the Exmouth, Cowe, from Mauritius 3d Oct.; the Anne and Jane, Smith, from Liverpool 20th July; the Pactole, (F.) Sensine, from Bordeaux 25th July; the Anna Bella, Ward, from Ceylon (no date).

Major Davidson's Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Do me the favor to publish the following extract from General Orders, and say how far you think the Court of Directors have acted consistently, in having insisted that Major Davidson should have had the advantage of a Court Martial.

Yours obediently,
JUSTITIA.

Mofussil, Nov. 10.
GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Head-quarters, Camp, Pinjore, 5th Nov. 1832. BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL. Fort William, 22d Oct. 1832.

No. 164 of 1832.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department No. 48, dated the 16th May, 1832, be published in General Orders. Military letter from dated 15th September, 1831, (No. 67.)

It is 3 transmitting for Para. 1.—In our military orders, copies of papers relative to Ensign G. Durant, 32d Native Infantry, (Para. 11.) and 11th June, 1828. (Para. 2) in which has been suspended from the service on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief.

Also a letter dated 20th December, 1831, (No. 102), forwarding for favorable consideration some further papers from the Commander-in-chief on the case of Ensign Durant.

We have already expressed our belief that the Court have in some degree found fault with the Commander in chief's mode of dealing with the case, and probably this point may, have occurred to them, but it may be that as there was no application for a court martial they considered Major D. did not think the case required one, as far as he was concerned (a point which he can explain to them hereafter) but the order itself is a good one and evinces the Court's wish to be called on unnecessarily to exercise their prerogative of dismissal.—Ed, ENG.

POLICE OFFICE.—NOVEMBER 1841.

(Before the Chief Magistrate.)

DRUNKENNESS AND VAGRANCY.

An European woman named Catherine Holmes was brought up under custody and charged with drunkenness and vagrancy. Mr. John King Jailer, deposed that he knew the defendant who came out to this country, in order to join her son who was in the artillery. She was a devoted votary of the jolly god, and was sometimes seen in almost a state of nudity. On Tuesday evening last, he saw her quite drunk on the race course, she was brought to the Great Jail about 7 in the evening, in a state of inebriation. She appeared to be unconscious of what she was about, and continued screaming, and had her person indecently exposed.

Phaugoo Jemadar of the Monohur Doss' Tank, stated that on Tuesday last at about 5 o'clock in the evening, he saw the defendant lying on the road on her face, in a state of drunkenness, and he had her removed. Her person was indecently exposed.

The defendant said that she has no fixed place of residence, that "she got drunk at Bodry's (Meaning Meira and Stone's Chop House) and that she has some recollection of being taken up. She promised that she would not get drunk no more." The Magistrate would not take her promise, and called upon her to find two sureties for 50 Rupees each for her future good behaviour, and in default of her being able to produce them, to be sentenced to the Great Jail for two months.—Star. Nov. 19.

Madras.

The Monsoon has for the last week or two entirely left us, having been succeeded by remarkably fine and settled weather; the Observatory register for the last week shows indeed no fall of rain whatever. Whether the rains will revisit us or not seems therefore uncertain—in the latter case we fear that in some parts of the country drought must be apprehended, as we have hardly yet had our average supply, enough in many places the fall has been abundant.—Spectator, Nov. 20.

It will be seen that the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, cancels the order for the movement of the 2d Regiment N. I. to Moulmein; and also the order placing Major Prescott and Captains Coxen and Shiner, at the disposal of the Major-General Commanding the Force.—Ibid.

The Grenada we learn, is about to proceed to Moulmein with Military stores; arrangements have been made with the other vessels, to annul the contracts which the late orders have rendered unnecessary.—Ibid.

The 4th Regiment Light Cavalry are to march from Bangalore on the 21st. All the Corps at the station are preparing for the reviews; the Infantry Brigades was out on Wednesday.—Ibid.

We hear of but little stirring at Bangalore since the late gales terminated, and the assembled visitors dispersed. Some of the Sporting Gentlemen of the station are coming to the Presidency on the occasion of the Race Meeting, when some new horses will make their appearance; one stable has, we hear, been broken up, the best horse having been transferred to the owner of Turquoise. The Amateurs have got up the "Poor Gentleman," and the face of "Comfortable Lodgings." All appearance of rain has passed off, and the weather is delightfully cool and pleasant. The Rev. Mr. Trevon and family have left for the Hills. During the Ball practice of some of the Companies of the European L. I. last Saturday, a ball passed over the Butt and shot an unfortunate ryot through the head, though he was above 200 yards behind it. The accident was not discovered till some time after, when the poor fellow was removed to the hospital of the Regiment, but died the next morning. The Officers of the European L. I. have presented the widow with a sum sufficient to maintain her comfortably till some permanent provision can be made.—Ibid.

The Military, Civil, and Ecclesiastical.

He is a terrible man that Duke of Wellington— not to enemies alone, but to all lazy and slovenly subordinates, civil or military. We remember about the time he accepted the Mastership of the Ordnance how the penny-a-liners rung the changes day after day upon his portentously early visits to the Tower, and delicate hints to the clerks who had been accustomed under less rigid disciplinarians to saunter to their desk at a latish hour of the forenoon. The same love of punctuality which transferred the severity of military discipline to the civil service, seems of late to have stimulated the illustrious Duke to attempt a reform in this respect in the habits of the clergy. On Monday evening the Globe announced, "to show what early hours the Duke of Wellington still continues to keep, that he attended morning service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday; and that he was there before the reverend official and his attendants, and waited for nearly a quarter of an hour before he could get access to the chapel." The Times having quoted the information, "the reverend official" felt it necessary to inform the world that the Duke had brought him into better training than to keep him waiting. That his Grace was kept waiting, writes the Reverend CHARLES WESTON, "is quite a mistake. To us the early devotional visits of the illustrious Duke (and they are confined neither to summer mornings nor genial weather) are no novelty, so that they are not calculated to take us by surprise; and the time at which our matins invariably commences is the sounding of the stroke of eight on the Palace clock." The "reverend official" states it as clearly as words can, that the punctual earliness is the cause of their regularity. Duke has made the clergy, like his soldiers, go like clockwork. He is, in short, a universal drill. He is a terrible man that Duke of WELLINGTON.—Spectator.

The rumour of the day at the second presidency is, that three propositions have been submitted by the Indian Government to His Majesty the golden foot, and that his acceptance or rejection of them will decide whether or not, we are to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." The propositions are these.—1st. To receive a British resident at Ava, to whom due respect is to be rendered. 2d. To pay all the expenses incurred by the present ornament. 3d. To pay the expenses of maintaining a British force at Moulmein. We pre-empt not to determine how far this Madras story may be worthy of credit. It may rest on a good foundation, or be built upon a very bad one, but at least it is certain that none of our Bengal contemporaries confirm it.—Herald, Nov. 20.

The Editors of a contemporary journal who some short time since more violently than justly attacked the military reputation of officer of high standing in the Madras army, have it seems made a rod for their backs which is likely to occasion them some severe smarting. The gallant officer whom they were pleased to traduce as signified his intention to bring an action against them for libel, and we hear on very good authority that he is not likely to be diverted from his purpose. We wish the Editors well out of the scrape, though we cannot say that we very greatly pity them, for their attacks were exceedingly wanton and unprovoked.—Ibid.

From Bombay we have papers to the 11th. The Gazette of that presidency has we see again changed hands. The cause of the late Editor's vacating office is not worth while to puzzle our brains in endeavouring to guess it. His share of the post was of very brief duration, if we recollect rightly he held it scarcely six months. During the earlier period of our ex-contemporary's connexion with the journal, it was got up far from talentedly, but of late it had much improved. We wish our good brother all happiness in his retirement. He has got rid of a heavy load of a care and trouble, and we dare say is glad enough of the relief. May he long live to enjoy the otium cum dignitate, and may his successor, whose first attempts at editorial catering are very creditable, enjoy a longer and more brilliant career than he has done. The Times we are sorry to observe has been indulging in some very snarling and ungenerous remarks at our new contemporary's expense, remarks quite unworthy of the leading journal of western India, being ill timed, premature, and uncalled for. Considering the haughtiness of his pretensions, the Times should have hesitated to think to demean himself in a way that can add but little to his reputation.

A new steamer, the property of a joint stock company composed entirely of wealthy natives, was to be launched at Mazagon on the 13th. It was believed she would be called the Sir James Rivett Carnac.

The causes of the disease which recently produced such fatal effects amongst the men of the Queen's 17th when quartered in Colaba, and rendered it expedient for that Regiment to be sent to sea, have been investigated, as we learn from the Courier, by a committee of Bombay Medicals, who ascribe the mortality which so extensively prevailed, to "malaria of a most deadly nature, generated by the salt water coming in contact with the stunted trees which grow between high and low water mark on the western shore of this island."

Great excitement is said to prevail amongst the Brahmans at Nassick, in consequence of a cow having been killed within the precincts of that place under magisterial sanction. More than five hundred of these gentry had arrived at Bombay for the purpose of personally petitioning the government on the matter.—Ibid.

THE MADRAS RACES.—The Stewards of the ensuing Madras races, have, with the concurrence of Subscribers at the Presidency, announced that the first day's running at the next Spring Meeting will take place on Saturday, the 22d of January 1842, with a view to the accommodation of owners of studs in the interior, who have intimated their intention of being there at present. The Second Third and Fourth day's sport, will come off on the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, immediately succeeding.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Dont you think it is much to be regretted that the officer who has charge of the Supreme Court does not provide proper conveniences for those who are obliged to attend during the sessions?—look at the number of Europeans on both Juries, besides those who are obliged to attend as witnesses. I am informed that part of the accommodation is actually rented at Rs. 20 per month; now Mr. Mr. E. dont you think this is too bad? trust this will meet the Eye of those who have the power to prevent a continuance of what I complain of, otherwise I will seek my remedy elsewhere; will you believe it I have frequently had to go and stand in the Public roads which necessity compelled me to, I am sorry to say.

Your's &c. CONSTANT READER.

29th Nov.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Nov. 28 Ceylon Government Steamer sea forth, Geo Stewart, Master, from Ceylon 22 Nov. Cochin Passengers—Mrs. Eden, Lieut. Eden, Madras army. D. Wilson Esqr 4 Native Servants. Do. ships Columbine, Wm. Cape, Master from Singapore, 14 Nov. 1841. Passengers—Thos. Arnold, & 3 Natives. Do. Barque Alexander Johnston, H. Crawford Master, from Penang 17 Oct. 1841. Passengers. 2 Natives. Do. Barque sophia, J. Johnston, Master from Siam 28. Augt. Singapore 5 Oct. Point de Galle 9 Nov 3 Quilon 16. Nov Allepoh 20 Nov 1841 spoke the United States Frigate Boston with the consulation in Company in Lat. 5. 55. & Long. 96.8. bound to China Harfordshire, 27. Oct. in Lat 7.26 & Long. 89. 3. Passengers Mr. Young, & 10 Natives. Do. Arab Grab Futray, sullivan, Nacquadab, from Busorab, 17. Oct. 1841. Do. Ship Victoria, Abdullah ally, Nacquadab from Siam, 10. Aug. 1841. Passenger 7 Lascars. Do. Barque Clarendon, I. 13. Grant Master from Calcutta. 20. Oct. 1841 spoke the Barque Bremen from Calcutta bound to Muscat out 20 day's. Do. Ship Brilliant, Robert Barr, Master from Greenock, 26th. June 1841 Alice of Liverpool to Mauritius in Lat. 8.40 N. Long. 20. 56 W. Ayshire from Liverpool to Port Jackson 24 day's at sea all will Lat. 5. 26. N. Long. 30. v W. Ditto. Ship Malabar, Robert Pollock, Master from England, Portsmouth. 1. Augt. 1841 touched at Cannanore Passengers. Coll. C. 13. James. J. N. I. Coll. F. Hickey 22d N. I. Lieut. Forbes. 3d N. I. W. H. Fairbairn H. M. 41 Lt. N. Hofferan H. Wm 17. Regt. H. E. Lorraine Eadet. S. W. Long, do A. E. Etheridge, do H. W. Holland, do G. M. W. James, Mr. Dulzazan, Mr. Warden, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Laurence Miss Hickey, Miss Barbara Eaton, Miss Emma Eaton, Miss Bamback, Miss Phillips, E. H. Vernon, A. D. Faylor, C. E. Conroy, G. P. G. C. Cavendish; Midshipman, of I. N. I. Proctor W. I. Spearman, R. Mackenzie, F. M. Loughlen, W. Lindsay, H. Nilson, Company's Engineers Mr. Anderson, Mr. Humphreys. Miss Brown. Servants. Phillip Amadas. H. Damelia. Carolina, Ayab landed at Cannanore Mr. Millers, Miss Reynolds landed at Cannanore.

DEPARTURES. 28 Ship John Mc Lellan, D. M. Donald, Master, to China

To Correspondents.

"Medicus" cannot be deciphered. We would be very glad of a fair copy of his letter. We must again impress upon our kind correspondents the necessity of writing clearly and as far as possible without erasure. We have now four letters laying before us, two of them on important subjects, which we cannot in their present form put into hand from careless manner in which they are written.

To Advertisers.

We shall feel obliged to Advertisers to send in their articles for insertion, before 2 o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietors of this Journal. WILLIAM McDONALD. Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Tuesday, November 30, 1841.

Last Evenings Dawk.

OUR Calcutta Papers are up to the 19th Inst. The Englishman contains nothing likely to interest our readers. He mentions the death of Captain Flower 25th Regiment Bengal N. I. as having taken place at Barrackpore on Tuesday the 16th Instant. The Bengal Hurkaru gives an extract from a Kyook Phyo letter of the 6th announcing the landing of the Arracan force. Four Europeans had died, Two from the Cholera and two Dysentery. Their twenty days provisions seem to have been run very close as they were nineteen days on the voyage.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Governor General is to succeed Col. Love as Resident at Lucknow. Our new Governor has certainly not been shewing his sense lately if the rumours as to the cause of the late outbreak be true. We should have thought our Government had experience enough of the danger of commencing the cutting down pay system too soon. We will not believe a man of Sir Wm. McNaghten's supposed sense and discrimination to have been guilty of such insanity. But there must be some enquiry into our late losses sooner or later, though of course the Supreme Government will wait until Sir William get as far away as possible from the scene of his last exploit, so that all the delays in coming to a decision which are so essentially necessary to a Government proceeding, may arise. We have received our Agent's paper of the 20th Inst. It contains nothing of interest.

We have received Penang papers up to the 7th ultimo. We are so very busy with our Overland despatch and they are so voluminous that we really have not had time to give them attentive perusal.

The following is a List of the Passengers who proceed in the Steamer Victoria on Wednesday the 1st proximo:—

Colonel and Mrs. Fendall & Child H. M.'s 4th Lt. Dragooone, Capt. and Mrs. Bean, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Mills and 4 children; Mrs. Parrell; Mrs. LeMessurier and 2 children; Mrs. Crawley; Miss Maule; D. Davidson Esq.; F. N. Malby from Madras; Major Koban; Ensign Crowder H. M.'s 6th Regt.; Lieut. Hebbort, Bombay Engineers; Mr. McOwen; Lieut. Wallace; 2 European Servants; 1 Native ditto.

To ADEK. 1 Parsee Servant.

A letter from Sukkur, dated the 15th instant, Places us in possession of the following items of intelligence. We give them verbatim.

The following arrangements, with regard to the Troops in Scinde are made,—Pending the sanction of the Commander in Chief.

1ST BRIGADE. Brigadier England K. H. Commanding, and Lt. I. De Blaquiere H. M.'s 41st Regt. Major of Brigade. Wing H. M.'s 41st Regt.—1st Grend. Regt.—Wing 8th Regt. N. I. and the 21st and 23d Regts. N. I. 2D BRIGADE. Lieut. Col. Farrell, 25th Regt. Comg.—Lieut. Rippon 21st Regt. Major of Brigade.

The 6th 20th and 25 Regiments of N. I.

The Artillery and Cavalry remain as heretofore.—The Head Quarters of the Army and Agency are at Dadur.—Brigadier England is awaiting instructions from Government for the breaking up of the Force; but this is not likely to be effected so soon as is expected, as the Bolau Murrees have sent a * to Major Outram and have collected themselves, to the number of about 3030 on the top of the Pass.—The 21st Regt. N. I., and 3d Lt. Cavalry (wing), have been sent to Seebee, to quell a disturbance there as well as to Forage.—The left Wing of the 23d Regt. N. I. left this a few days ago for Kurrachee.—The departure of the Right Wing is prepared, Pending instructions from Head Quarters.—Capt. Bate, of the Commissariat, has proceeded to Bombay on sick certificate; and Captain P. Amiel, of the 1st Grend. s, performs his duties. Lt. Col. Soppett has also left for Kurrachee en route to join his Regiment.—Capt. Hunter is expected in daily: He takes charge of the Pay Office here.—Capt. Lyons succeeds as is probably known in Bombay, to the Pay Mastership of Ahmedabad.—The Office of Deputy Pay Master here is to be abolished.—Major Lloyd, and Capt. Hiatt of the Artillery also are expected by the same opportunity.

It is generally expected that the Agency Head Quarter will not return to Sukkur for some time to come: Lots of work will devolve on Major Outram, who is about settling with the different Tribes about the Place.—From current and credited accounts it seems the Tukkar Murrees have come to some terms; but I have, as yet, been unable to ascertain whether the Guns that were captured at Noofook have been given up or not.—Lieut. Postans, Assist. Pol. Agent at Shikarpoor, is on a Tour of inspection through the several Pargannahs that have lately been ceded to us. It is thought the Tour will occupy a period of 2 months.—Lieut. Pelly of the 8th Regt. N. I. is officiating for him at Shikarpoor.—A large subterranean Godown is prepared for the deposit of the Scinde Force Treasure; the whole, for the future to be in charge of the Politicals of Shikarpoor,—the Pay Master drawing sufficient, monthly, to meet current demands.

Major Browne and Capt. Hemaos of H. M.'s 41st Regt: with Major Lloyd, arrived at Sukkur this morning.—Mr. Davis 2nd Master of the Iron Steamer "Comel" died on the—inst.

Our correspondent then proceeds to inform us that an Inquiry thro' Capt: Davidson Dep: Com: Gen: is on foot in that quarter for the purpose of examining the Dani-dur Commissariat accounts, in consequence of certain frauds on the part of certain subordinates (we avoid naming them for the present) having been brought to that officer's knowledge. The Mehta, who has been in charge of the stores, is said to have "feathered his nest" to the tune of one —!! and is at present in "durance vile"; several complaints it is said were made by the Contractors and suppliers to the Depot of this sharper's extortionary acts; but no notice was taken of them till very recently In consequence of this hubbub transpiring, Capt: Ramsay, who was proceeding to the Presidency on sick leave, and had reached Kurrachee, had been recalled. The result, our correspondent promises, "will be communicated."

We are much gratified at being able to inform our readers that the Hon'ble the Governor has been kind enough to extend his patronage to the French Artists who are at present here, so that in the course of the ensuing month we may expect a rich variety of Musical and other entertainments.

This word is rather illegible; but seems like *degen* E. B. G.

We would recommend our friends the librarians to take the first opportunity of laying in a good stock of "French-made-easy-books," for if these performances take place we are confident they will be a capital investment.

We trust sincerely that the Public will not allow this opportunity of improving upon the proverbial dullness of Bombay to pass away for want of patronage.—The Evenings are delightfully cool and the entertainments proposed to be given are of so perfectly unobjectionable a nature, that there really can be no excuse but that of sheer disinclination, which, on the part of those to whom people look for example, is unpardonable.—We hear high reports of the capabilities of the performers and do hope the heads of Bombay Society will not allow us to be laughed at as a set of Guffaws by the other Presidencies, as we assuredly shall be if we allow this opportunity to pass. The little boys however who have got as far as J'ai, ta as, il a &c. &c. must take care and not applaud in the wrong place.

FROM the "Prubhakar" we are sorry to learn the death of L. Wilkinson Esq. Political Agent of Seehore. His demise, which took place on the 15th inst., is said to have occasioned universal and sincere regret amongst the Native population of that place; to all of whom his manly bearing and kind and benevolent disposition had greatly endeared him. He is represented to have been so interested in the welfare of the Natives as to have established and supported from his private purse, during ten years, a School for the education of their children. It is to him they joyously attribute the abolition, amongst the Rajpoots, of the inhuman and horrid practice of Infanticide; for so strenuous and zealous was he in his exertions to convince these people by argument and exposition of the ordinances of their own Shasters of the cruelty and inhumanity of the practice, that he proved eminently successful. His name will long continue to be fondly cherished in the memory by those who are left to lament his loss at Seehore!

It really is a matter of great surprize how often it is necessary to bring Public nuisances to the notice of the authorities before any measures will be had recourse to for their prevention! This, if we recollect rightly, is about the fifth time we have had occasion to direct the attention of the Police to the nuisance which forms the subject of these lines; and we trust it will be the last. Regardless, in a measure, of the several letters we received from Correspondents upon the same subject of complaint, we have till now patiently awaited the result of our repeated hints to the authorities; but as nothing to the purpose has yet transpired, we again have recourse to our quill.

The Esplanade, it will be acknowledged, is the only pleasant resort the Inhabitants of the Fort have for a promenade in the cool of the evening after enduring the excessive warmth and closeness of the Town during the day; and how many respectable families and individuals are there within its limits who would delight in "treating o'er the tender blades" by moonlight, but yet are debarred from such pleasant relaxations through the culpable negligence of the Police in permitting the Green to be infested with people of the lowest and basest order—delicacy prevents our being more explicit. In the time of Mr. Wardens reigning as Magistrate we know strict orders were issued to the Peons for the prohibition of visits, in the direction of the Esplanade, from such depraved creatures; but, as is invariably case, the observance of these orders became more and more relaxed and consequently in a very short time they altogether obsolete! We are not now speaking on a frivolous subject, a nuisance slight in its character, or one that might be suffered to have existence without very considerable inconvenience to the residents in Town. We are calling for the speedy removal of a down-right nuisance; such as is truly revolting even to the meanest of men, and unquestionably infectious to "the moral atmosphere" of the Fort and its vicinity. We have had instances brought to our notice of most respectable families being

not only disgusted, but insulted, by individual of the class we allude to; and therefore think the nuisance has arrived at sufficient maturity to demand immediate suppression by the Police.

We have been given to understood upon pretty good authority that E. C. Moore, Esq. late of H. M's. 17th Regt. has been called upon to find security in a large amount to keep the Peace towards all H. M's liege subjects, but especially towards Ensign Campbell of the 21 Bombay European Regiment for the space of six months. This is a most Chivalrous step, and the more remarkable from the fact that it does not appear to have been Lieut. Campbell's own act, inasmuch as the bodily fear has not arisen in his breast, but is the offspring of the fertile imagination of one of his friends. We happen to be in possession of all this affair, and really it appears to us the most tyrannical application of law that ever came under our notice. One of the parties is at Poona, the other at Bombay, and because Lieut. Campbell has left Mr. Moore no alternative but to ask for money which is due to him, he is forced to be bound down in a heavy penalty to keep the peace! Liberty of the subject indeed! the individual who has sworn it to be his belief that Mr. Moore has the intention to use violence towards Lieut. Campbell, has either been very hasty in his proceedings, or must be very incapable of forming an opinion upon that or any other subject. It is a piece of unbecoming interference to say the least of it, and if this individual does really anticipate violence on the part of Mr. Moore towards Lieut. Campbell, the best plan of preventing it will be for him to pay the former what the latter has acknowledged to be his due. But perhaps this sort of interference might not be so palatable or convenient.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1841. No. 675 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, dated the 10th March 1841, Assistant Surgeon P. W. Hockin was appointed Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, and by a resolution in same Department, dated 2nd November last, Assistant Surgeon J. Adkin was appointed to succeed Assistant Surgeon Hockin, as Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur. Bombay Castle, 23d November 1841. No. 676 of 1841.—A Station Order, appointing Lieutenant J. E. Man, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment to act as Staff Officer, and to take charge of the Treasury Chest at Acootang, is confirmed. No. 677 of 1841.—A Detachment Order, dated 5th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant E. Nelson, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be Staff Officer to the Troops proceeding under the command of Major Hibbert from Quetta to Candahar, is confirmed. The following Native promotions are made. No. 678 of 1841.—15th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of rank. Color Higdwar Benney Sing to be Jemadar, vice Lavis deceased. 5th November 1841. No. 679 of 1841.—The leave to the Nalgheeris, granted to the Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, Supplementary Member of the Military Board in General Orders of the 20th November 1840, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of one year, on the same account. No. 680 of 1841.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Wilson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 29th ultimo, is commuted to a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate. No. 681 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Judicial Department, dated 12th instant, Lieutenant C. F. Grant, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act as Adjudant of the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps. No. 682 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Smith, of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Sea, for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1841. No. 136 of 1841.—Consequent on the augmentation of the Indian Navy, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Court, in their despatch No. 62, dated 27th August last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, and to direct, that this augmentation be considered to have effect from 11th October 1841, the date of the receipt of the above despatch. To be Captains on the augmentation. Date of rank. Commander W. Lowe. 11th October 1841. Stafford B. Haines. 11th October 1841. To be Commanders, vice Lowe and Haines promoted. Lieutenant Frederick T. Powell. To be Commanders, consequent on the augmentation. Date of rank, 11th October 1841. George Robinson. Richard Ethersy. James A. Young. Henry A. Ormsby. To be Lieutenants, vice Powell and Robinson promoted. Andrew Nesbitt. John Roberts. Albany M. Green. Frederick E. Manners. George W. Leeds. Samuel H. King. To be Lieutenants, on the augmentation. Date of rank, 11th October 1841. Edward C. Zouch. No. 137 of 1841.—Commander T. Livingston, of the Indian Naval Store Department, is allowed to proceed to Madras, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one month. Bombay Castle, 16th November 1841. No. 138 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Peart is appointed to act as Marine and Port Surgeon, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ransland, or until further orders. Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1841. No. 139 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon E. Impery, is appointed to officiate as Marine and Port Surgeon from the date of the decease of Assistant Surgeon Farnell, until Assistant Surgeon Peart assumes charge, or until further orders. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

European Intelligence.

The meeting at Manchester on Thursday last (of which we have elsewhere given a report) was very crowded, and distinguished by the greatest unanimity. This is a feature of it to which we must direct particular attention. On the day previous to that of the meeting, the Tory leaders sent a circular to all the Conservative electors, enjoining them to attend and oppose the resolutions. The people, however, refused to obey the summons, determined to consider this as a cause out of the range of party questions. The Chartists also were applied to, but they likewise refused to obey the call. A resolution was moved, but the party who was to have seconded it could not find an opportunity, such was the feeling of the meeting. The fact is, that all parties in Manchester, with the exception of a few Tory leaders, are like opposed to the Corn-law, for they are all equally sufferers from its effects. The people are united as one man against the bread tax. We have not space at present to enter into any detailed comments on the proceedings; but this distinctive feature we could not omit noticing, and the country will not fail to appreciate its importance.

Irish Promotions.

Now that the ministry is complete, and all the appointments about the court and the public offices made out, I must be permitted to say, in the teeth of Sir Robert Peel's declaration about "moderate opinions," that if he pretends to carry out any plan of moderation with the help of such instruments he is either one of the greatest sticklers or one of the most deluded men in the universe. From the great Whig turncoat Lord Wharfedale down to the pitiful Chartism, Mister Emerson Tennent, every name in the list is a pledge of intolerance, injustice, and fraud. To trust such men would be worse than folly; it would be not only an offence against common sense, but high treason against the common cause. In the distribution of places, John Bull has got the lion's share, not a single post of importance having been assigned to an Irish or a Scottish member of either House of Parliament. This is but fair, considering that the Parliament is at the command of the English aristocracy, to the exclusion of all other interests; nor is it a grievance which the Irish people will be much affected by that so few of their Tory misrepresentatives and calumniators have obtained appointments. To be placed under the blighting influence of Sir James Graham is quite enough, without lending him a Shaw or a Hamilton to carry out his heinous purposes. To be sure, if Sir Robert Peel had the least sincere desire to conciliate popular opinion in Ireland, he would have selected the very few Irish upon whom he has conferred favours with more discrimination and respect for our feelings and just resentments. But he hates Ireland; and knowing that there is no love lost, seems to think he may as well insult her too. With what other object could he have made choice of the honourable member for Belfast to fill the office of Secretary to the Board of Control? Why, Bruen or Grogan would be infinitely more acceptable; or rather, I should say, less offensive and disgusting to our tastes. It is as if he should make Gress a bishop or Litton a judge. But very probably he may do both the one and the other; for Sir Robert Peel's moderation has always shown itself in acts of the most immoderate and glaring inconsistency with his professions. Colonel Dowson Damer, who has been appointed Controller of the Household, is too insignificant a person to provoke much national feeling; but the barefacedness of his renegeancy, and the impudent as well as treacherous manner in which it was avowed at the moment of his election as a Whig, render him, as a public man, an object of great contempt in Ireland. The history of this gentleman is curious. In 1832 he stood as a Reformer for the borough of Portlinton, but was defeated by Mr. W. Gladstone. In 1834 he came forward again under the same colours, and, Mr. Gladstone, having retired, was elected without opposition, when on his return being announced by the sheriff, he stood up to the amazement of every one, and declared that he would support Sir Robert Peel's government. Since then he has continued true to his present friends, and at the late election had the modesty even to boast—God bless us!—of his consistency!

The figure which this honourable and gallant gentleman made in an action last year about some debts contracted by his noble brother the Earl of Portlinton, being a personal affair, I leave to the rigorous magister mormon of the Times, who will no doubt deal with it as he judges right. It is well, perhaps, for the honourable member, that his promotion has not been a Whig appointment. Captain Meynell, the new Groom in Waiting, has long enjoyed the uninterrupted representation of Lisburn, but is totally unknown in Ireland. Lisburn is a pocket borough of the marquis of Hertford's, who might put his own groom in for it if he pleased. Captain Meynell's appointment is, of course, a sop to that high and spotless potentate. Mr. Blackburne's reinstatement in his old office of as Attorney-General for Ireland would excite little or no sensation in Ireland but for the "all hail hereafter." It is a step to the office which Chief Justice Busbie will no doubt relinquish as soon as he sees "further occasion." Mr. Blackburne deserves much of the Tories, having served them faithfully under Lord Stanley, from the day that he accepted office from Lord Grey as a Whig, to that on which he was turned out by Lord Melbourne as a Tory. It was under his special directions, aided and assisted by the equally honest exertions of Solicitor-General Crampton, that that perfection of all delusions, the Irish Reform Bill, was concocted. The Tories, certainly are much indebted to him; for had he been true to his employers on that occasion, there would be a very different story now to tell of the result of the late elections in Ireland. Surely, if ever it was a merit "Spargere voes In vulgum ambiguae," Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Crampton are entitled to all praise for their skillful and ambidextrous structure of the qualification clause in that Act. The Hon. H. L. Corry, a brother of the Earl of Belmore, and now a Lord of the Admiralty, is a respectable hard-headed Tory, and will do very well to receive the salary, and vote when his vote is wanted. He is the last of the Tory appointments from Ireland; and does Sir Robert Peel imagine that so much will satisfy the cormorants who think that he owes his present elevation to them? If he does, good easy man, I almost pity him.

NEMO.

The intended prorogation. Do what they will the whigs will not be able to coerce Sir R. Peel into bringing forward any of his measures, before the ordinary time for the parliamentary sessions. And he gives such plausible reasons for not doing so that they may well mislead innocent minded men who do not know what has before passed in Parliament, but have an acquaintance with facts limited to the last twenty-four hours. It is amusing, but much more amusing than gratifying, to find Mr. Wakley attempting to put himself among this class of innocent minded people. He sees no reason why Sir Robert should be pressed for five or six months to come for any statement as to what he intends to do, either with reference to the Corn-law or the Poor-law; and, like all new and volunteer defenders of a former opponent, the defence he offers for the Premier is too strong for the Premier's acceptance. We cannot but ask what interest Mr. Wakley fancies he has in defending Sir R. Peel? His conduct is so extraordinary that it is difficult to be understood, except as proceeding from some extraordinary motive. Of course we assume that the motive is a good one—a rare one it must be—and rare effects it has produced—making Mr. Wakley the lawful possessor of the office, if not of the title, of Justice to the House of Commons. But this matter is more curious than surprising. The proverb, "that extremes meet," might have led us to expect that the ultra-Radical would before a Tory; but considering the place for which Mr. Wakley sits, the conviction, that the proverb would be exemplified in his person, certainly would not readily force itself on the mind. The fact that the election is over, and that in all probability the Parliament will last its full term of six years, may explain a change the policy of which (we say nothing of its honesty) might not otherwise have been so manifest. But leaving this honourable member and his changes, let us consider Sir Robert Peel's resolution of silence, and his justification of it. He says that he has been but a very short time in office, and cannot, therefore, be expected to be prepared with measures on such important matters as the Corn and the Poor-laws. But does the fact of his being in office of itself unfit him for an immediate consideration of them? And if not, has the lapse of two or three months produced this effect? For he was prepared before the dissolution of the last Parliament to find that the Ministerial scheme was altogether wrong, and to declare it so bad that he actually proposed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers became they had introduced it. It went so far, and pretended to have a settled opinion on the matter, when, in fact, he had none at all. From his own language, the world believed that he had a fully fixed opinion on the subject of the Corn-laws, and was prepared at once to carry it into execution. In June last he insisted on the immediate assembling of Parliament after the elections; "With reference to the immense advantage which it must be to all persons engaged in commercial speculations, or enterprise of any kind, to know what was to be the state of the law affecting the importation of corn." The advantage of this knowledge, whatever was its value in June, must have the same value in September. And yet Sir Robert Peel leaves the person engaged in commercial enterprises without this advantage, and leaves them in the same uncertainty in which they would have been had Parliament not assembled at all. From the election returns, they knew that the Whig Ministers would be left in a minority, and that a Ministry of Sir Robert Peel was an inevitable necessity. They have seen that inference from the returns justified by the fact—they believed that Sir R. Peel would be power—they see that he is in power, but they know no more. And yet never till now did he pretend to be unprepared for the course he was to pursue. When on the hustings he playfully described himself as a physician, he did not say that he was a physician who would have to consider the disease, and to make himself acquainted with the way in which it had developed, or the mode in which it was to be cured. Nothing of the sort. He spoke as if he was already thoroughly versed in the state of the patient's health, fully aware of all the peculiarity of his symptoms, and was only waiting to be, as he phrased it, "Regularly called on" at once to administer the proper remedy. He did not affect to say that he wanted time for consultation, but stonily reminded his hearers that it was not according to medical practice for a physician to give his advice till it had been formally asked. It has been asked, and now paraphrasing the saying of the knife-grinder, he answers, "Lord bless you, I have no advice to give." We thought at the time that the reference to medical practice was a silly piece of oratory. We think so still, and do not wish to bind Sir Robert to all the consequences of his figurative argument. But we do think that he is bound in justice to himself, and to his own seriously pressed demand for an immediate assembling of Parliament to do something which shall justify the earnestness with which that demand was made. For all the details of what he intends to propose, we do not ask, for a declaration whether he intends to propose anything. While this is doubtful men of that labour which might be most usefully employed in recommending particular plans, and showing their respective merits, will be (perhaps) wasted in urging the general question whether any plan except that now in existence should be adopted. And the very information which Sir R. Peel profess himself desirous to obtain will not be furnished him, because, after all, it may be utterly needless. For as labour in vain is universally hateful, men will not employ their faculties in doing that which may never turn to any profit or advantage.

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Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been staying a week at Gospat-hall, on a visit to Earl Howe. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and her Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse-Philippsthal, has also been staying at the above seat. A highly distinguished and interesting visit to her Majesty, but the party broke up on Wednesday. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and her Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse-Philippsthal, was to leave Gospat-hall yesterday, attended by Earl Howe, Earl Denbigh, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Miss B-yie, for Belton-house, Lincolnshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Brownlow. Her Majesty and her illustrious relatives are expected to remain at Belton until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The Duke of Wellington gave a splendid entertainment last evening, at Apsley-house, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl and Countess of Roslyn, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Honorable Miss Somerset, Lord Rokely, Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and several members of the corps diplomatique were invited to meet the royal guests. The fine band of the Grenadier Guards played throughout the entertainment, and on the arrival and departure of the visitors performed in the spacious vestibule of the noble mansion. The circle broke up at a quarter past eleven. We were in error yesterday in stating the dinner was to have been a cabinet dinner.

On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Webster, M. A., Head Mathematical Master of Christ's Hospital; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefit of the Royal Hospital will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the three senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the University of Cambridge, in Latin, by Henry Newport; in English, by Samuel John Phillips; and in French by J. A. L. Airey. Eight poems will also be recited by the remaining senior scholars, viz., a Greek Sapphic Ode on "The Emigrants," by Peter Hamel Hammett; a Latin Alcaic Ode on "The Crusaders," by William Haic Brown, an English Ode to the Princess Royal, by John S. Benipold; Latin Hexameters on the "Shipwreck," by Augustus Spillar Harrison; Greek Iambics on Leonidas, by George Edwin Pattenden; a Latin Sapphic Ode to Prince George of Cambridge, on his becoming a Governor of Christ's Hospital, by Arthur Church; Latin Elegiacs on "Nathan's Reproof of David," by George B. Pix; and an English poem on Edward the Sixth, by William Romanus.

AN INSCRIPTION WRITTEN UNDER THE AUTOGRAPH OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. THE HAND, whose writing traced above we see, Long grasped its sword to set the fetter'd free; And, with a skill intwined to sway A kingdom's strength, and form its firm array, From victory it led Wholenations, armed, with England at their head; Nor stayed its course triumphant till it hurled From Gallia's throne the Chief that awed the world Whelming with helpless ruin, in that hour, The myriad hands that fenced the tyrant's power, And closed its triumphs only to increase Their pride and worth—by crowing all with peace! And, lo! THAT HAND, which thus such glory won, Could be but thine—IMMORTAL WELLINGTON. Sept. 1841.—U. S. Journals ALCEUS.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH 1841. We beg to intimate to our friends and Subscribers that an "OVERLAND PRICE CURRENT" will be published on the morning of Wednesday next, the 1st Proximo; which will, in addition to our usual monthly reports of Trade, contain an Abstract of the late intelligence from China received by the Clip per "Mor". COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—Continues to be taken up on arrival for the China Market, and the following are the prices asked. Broach, Jumbooser, and Surat Rs. 110 at 113½ per Candy. Dhoolera „ 104 at 105 do. Komptah „ 100 at 101 do.

OPIUM.—About 120 chests have been purchased since the arrival of the "Mor" on the 24th Inst, and holders are more firm. Fine Opium is not procurable under Rs. 718 to Rs. 720 per Chest. Balance of former year's Importation.....Chests 2,000 Imported from the 3rd to the 23rd November 1841..... 331 2,331 Exported from the 27th October to the 23rd Instant..... 785

Remaining.....Chests 1,546 ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE. MOCHA COFFEE.—Rs. 114 @ 12. EUROPE GOODS. METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Show no symptom of improvement, and Swedish has declined to Rs. 52 at which sales can hardly be effected.—The retail price is said to be Rs. 53½. 25 Tons Swedish steel have been sold at Rs. 11 and 10 Annas.

THE MONEY MARKET. EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—204d @ 2s 18½d @ 6 months sight. "on CALCUTTA.—Rs. 98½ @ 30 days. "on MADRAS.—Par.

FREIGHTS. FREIGHT TO LONDON.—£3 10 10 per Ton. "to LIVERPOOL.—£3 15 "to CHIA.—Rs. 16 to 18 per Candy for Cottou Maccao Opium Dills, 4 to 5 per Chest.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1825. 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Currol, Alderman, Oliver Farrer, Esq. Sir A. Pellet Green, R. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq. BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields. SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq. The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par. Applications to be made either at their office, No 2 Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths. By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASSURANCE in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of new Certificates of health, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill. ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE. 70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1824.

DIRECTORS. The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman. J. Clarmonth Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmond Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Direc MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair. VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street. SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Assylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases. NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES. The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary. Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Table with columns for Age, 1st yr, 2d yr, 3d yr, 4th yr, 5th yr, 6th yr, 7th yr. Row 1: 30 | 1 6 4 | 1 7 1 | 1 7 1 1 | 1 8 9 | 1 9 7 | 1 10 5 | 1 11. Row 2: 40 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0. Row 3: Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 3 1 7 | 4 2 0 | 5 1 0 | 6 10 9 | 7 10 8 | 8 10 1.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives. Age. | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80. Prem. | 1 11 9 | 2 2 0 | 3 1 7 | 4 2 0 | 5 1 0 | 6 10 9 | 7 10 8 | 8 10 1. ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured. FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

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