



BOMBAY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1841.

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.
CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The H. C. Steamer Enterprise come out of dock yesterday and dropt alongside the Raj Rance to take in her coals. She will proceed, as we before noticed, immediately to Rangoon.—Englishman, August 3.

The H. C. Steamer Tennasserim was towed up by an Iron Steamer yesterday from Cooly Bazar, but was too late to be docked: she will, we suppose, haul in to-day.—Ibid.

The Fairfield is at present lying in the nearest proximity to the Bankshall Ghaut steps; as every exertion appears to be made on board, we may conclude she will soon be in a less evitable position.—Ibid.

The total Imports are £93,174. Exports £65,115.—ob. or ver July 29,

HURKARD, AUGUST 3,

There is just now an abundant scarcity of news. It is not to be had, any more than money, in this present conjuncture. A correspondent at Meerut writes, that the 35th and 37th Regiments, now in Afghanistan, are when relieved, to proceed to the first-named place, and the 16th to Futehghur.

We have been favoured with a copy of Moorcroft and Trebeck's travels into Ladakh, the Punjab, Cabul and Bokhara, as prepared for the press by Professor Wilson, and published under the patronage of the Asiatic Society; but before we enter upon the book itself we may mention a matter or two connected with it, which ought to be as widely known as possible.

It appears that the papers of these two Travellers, both of whom, as our readers know, died in Toorkistan were made over to the Asiatic Society, and by it confided to the care of Professor Wilson, who, as it seems, found Mr. Murray unwilling to risk the publication without some guarantee against loss, and this was given by the Asiatic Society; which was to receive 40 copies of the work: No very provident bargain in the first instance this; and it has subsequently turned out to be even worse than it appears; for the last advices were to the tenor that owing no doubt to the interest now taken in every thing relative to Central Asia, the whole impression of, we think 500 copies, or more, had been sold; that of the Asiatic Society's 40 copies, twelve had been presented to the surviving brother of Mr. Trebeck, twelve had been taken by Professor Wilson for his trouble, and as many presented to foreign Societies as leaves the Asiatic Society with EIGHT copies as the return for its guarantee! and without any claim on a future edition unless it be an equitable one!! When we add to this that, in type, paper, margins, and spaces it has been exactly doubled in price, making it a bookseller's job; and that the map, which is principally compiled from the travellers' notes, is, on far too small a scale of distances, but that Mr. Arrowsmith announces that he means to publish it on a larger scale separately which as every one will see means that the map-maker has also made a job out of it; our readers we hope, will be careful how they allow any guarantee for publishing in England to have their support in any Society here. We need not observe that in stating all this we do it from a sense of justice to the Asiatic Society, to which body the world owes this very valuable and interesting work, at so opportune a moment; and which has been, as it appears to us, very shabbily treated on all hands. We must now speak of the book. The object of the party was, as most of our readers may know, the purchase of horses of the fine hardy Toorkoman breeds to improve the blood and bone of our cavalry horses. The adventurers had with them an invoice of goods to the amount of about 60,000 Rs. but such was the cautious policy of Lord Hasting's government, exhausted no doubt by its great efforts in the Pindaree and Nepal wars, that the utmost dread seems to have been entertained of exciting the jealousy of the chiefs on the N. W. frontier. They were thus left to their own resources, and pretty nearly to the mercy of the rapacious hordes, amongst whom they travelled. Nay more, and of this Mr. Moorcroft complains apparently with some justice, he could not procure money on his bills from the resident at Delhi who it would appear was not authorised to advance it perhaps owing to some official neglect. In the utmost

distress for money Mr. Moorcroft says, "Providence raised up a friend in a native of Khojand, a trader of Yarkund, whose feelings of respect for British Merchants, impressed by accounts related to him in Russia induced him to advance money to relieve my embarrassments." The name of this generous native was Mullah Partab Bai, and it was owing to his assistance alone that the expedition at this crisis was able to move.—Star, Aug. 3d

Madras.

The Barque Euphrasia, Captain A. LANGLOIS, from Amherst 7th June and Vizagapatam 22d July arrived the same day, bringing 185 troops and camp followers—also the Barque Clarendon, Captain J. B. GRANT, from the Mauritius 14th July.

The departures have been the Barque Brightman, Captain C. W. NOCKWILLS for London,—Passengers J. Moody Esq. R. N., James Dalrymple Esq. and Edward Nicholls, Esq. R. N. the Barque Mauritius, Captain R. HOWLETT for China, passenger Mrs. Howlett.—Spectator, August 7.

Lord ELPHINSTONE is about we hear, to visit the seven Pagodas near Sadras, and will probably proceed there about Tuesday or Wednesday next. Tents have been pitched for his Lordship's accommodation on the last three weeks; the spot is admirably adapted for a pleasant sojourn of a few days.—Ibid.

We understand that Captain BINGHAM, who was lately appointed Acting Quarter Master General, was nominated to the office by Colonel STRAHAN, who had formerly nominated Captain SIMPSON (now in China) to this appointment. It is pleasing to remark so many instances of the disinterested manner in which Sir ROBERT DICK dispenses his patronage.—Ibid.

Intelligence has reached the presidency since Wednesday of the removal from amongst us by death of two young Queen's officers,—Lieutenant Joseph Palmer of H. M. 4th Regt. and Ensign G. W. HESSING, of H. M. 41st: the former died at Belgaum, on the 28th ultimo, and the latter, at Kurrachee, (at the early age of 20) on the 4th of the same month. The Indian career of Ensign HESSING has proved a very brief and affecting one. He arrived at Madras, on the Frances Smith, on the 13th of August last, married on the 31st of December the widow of the late Lieut. Ormsby, of the Invalid Establishment, and at the commencement of July in the present year (scarcely eleven months since his landing on these shores) has been called to bid an eternal farewell to the scenes of time and earth.—Herald, August 7.

A rather serious accident, we are informed, occurred in the Fort on Monday last, to a Serjeant, named William Graham, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, doing duty with the detachment now in the Garrison, whilst in the act of firing off the morning gun. The poor fellow states that on applying the match to the vent on the morning of the day in question, the gun hung fire for some seconds, a circumstance so unusual that he was led to examine into the cause of it, and whilst doing so, with his face near the vent, the gun suddenly discharged itself, burning him in a shocking manner, and completely disfiguring his features. It is truly surprising how he escaped without the loss of his left eye, as the parts adjacent to this organ were, we are told, frightfully injured. Graham is now a patient in the General Hospital, where, we are glad to hear, he is doing well, and through the skilful treatment he is undergoing, it is hoped that it will not be long before he is again fit for duty.—Ibid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are sorry to learn that sickness now prevails at Belgaum to a considerable extent: the wing of H. M. 4th Foot having upwards of 70 men in Hospital and the Artillery about one sixth of their entire strength with Fever, Diarrhoea and Dysentery cases.—U. S. Gaz. August 6.

SUMS DRAWN FROM INDIA.—No less a sum than thirty three lacs of rupees was drawn from India by the late Mail; viz: 26½ from the Bengal treasury; 2 from this presidency, and 5 from that of Bombay.—Ibid

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Our Doab Correspondent mentions a sad accident which occurred on Sunday the 18th ultimo on the river Kristnah near Sangolee, about fourteen miles distant from Belgaum; when 30 persons, chiefly women, who were returning from Market, in crossing the river in a basket boat were nearly all lost. The party, it seems, had just reached the shore, when the boatman in leaping out, overbalanced the boat, which instantly sunk, and the unfortunate people, to whom it was impossible to afford assistance, were at once carried away by the strength of the current; the poor women were all lost, but some of the men after swimming a great distance contrived to save themselves at ghauts down the stream.—Ibid.

MAULMAIN.—We are sorry to learn from Moalmein that H. M. 63d have not been so healthy as formerly since their removal to the new lines, altho' every precaution has been taken to improve these by pulling down the old European Barracks, and building others in a better situation, it is therefore surprising that the men should have suffered by the change.—Ibid.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn from Coorg that three Sepoys of the 23th Regiment had a very narrow escape lately in crossing a river in returning from Nackanaud. The boatman observing a vast rush of water coming down, like the 'bore' jumped overboard and gained the shore; but the vast wall of water caught the boat and swept it down the stream with such violence that it was almost immediately

dashed to pieces. Most providentially however the S boys were enabled to save themselves by catching hold of the overhanging branches of a tree where they remained suspended, until rescued by the villagers from their perilous situation.—Ibid.

POST OFFICE ESPIONAGE IN THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.—Several communications have just reached us complaining that a system of espionage has been established in a Post Office in the Southern Maharashtra Country, with a view to discover the persons at that Station, who correspond with the Editors of Newspapers. We hope that the Station Post Master is ignorant of this most irregular and clandestine practice and would recommend him promptly to put a stop thereto, and now for an especial information state on the authority of our correspondents, that when a servant takes a letter addressed to the Editor of a newspaper to the above Post Office, the writers encourage a friendly conversation with him until they have ascertained who his Master is, when the name and date are entered in a register kept expressly for that purpose. Disgraceful as we consider such a system of espionage to whoever may either directly or indirectly give it countenance, we forbear any further remarks at present, in the hope that the Postmaster General at Bombay will act as promptly in erasing this most improper custom in the bud, as all our own Postmaster General, in a similar case, which occurred to the northward some two years ago.

We have also received complaints from our correspondents, and are endeavouring to trace the evil to its source; when we will publish the names of the dishonourable parties who assist in carrying out the base principle.

CAPTAIN NOTT'S COURT MARTIAL

The decisions of Courts Martial are not unfrequently very amusing pieces of composition, and grave as such tribunals generally are, they sometimes become ludicrous in the manner in which their proceedings are viewed as a display of. A recent case in point, is the trial of Commander A. H. NOTT of the Honourable Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, who was charged with tyranny and oppression, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty. The first allegation consisted in causing three seamen, who were to be drafted from the Sesostris to the Hastings, to be accompanied in the boat which took them to the latter vessel, by a drummer, playing the "rogue's march." The disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, were for not inserting in the log book of the Sesostris, the circumstance contained in their charge; and in not reporting the same circumstance in the usual return of punishments of the aforesaid ship sent to the Superintendent. The Court, in its wisdom, declared the prisoner guilty of the first charge, but attached no criminality to the same and fully acquitted him of all the rest of the charge; viz, we presume, means, the part referring to the "rogue's march." In like manner were the other parts of the charges disposed of, viz, for tyranny and oppression, of which he was fully and honorably acquitted. Those regarding "disobedience of orders and neglect of duty" were pronounced unsupported, and Commander NOTT was declared fully acquitted of all and every part of the same. The sentence, when sent in to the Commander-in-Chief, was returned for revision, in which the members agreed to their former finding, stating the prisoner to be guilty of so much of the first charge as had been specified, which, being a breach of the Articles of War, he was sentenced to be admonished at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief might be pleased to direct. We have heard of some things looking very fine upon paper; whether or not the results of the said Court Martial will be regarded in this light, is not for us to say, though stranger things have occurred in this singular world of ours. However, it is apparent that the sentence itself is at variance with the finding, for the prisoner is declared guilty of the first part of the first charge but no criminality is attached to his conduct, and of the preamble of the charge he is "fully and honorably acquitted." Commander NOTT is charged with having committed a breach of the articles of war, but no criminality is decreed in what he did and yet he is sentenced to be admonished. Admonished for what? For ignorantly and innocently sending three men from his own ship to another, and for their amusement, ordering a Drummer to accompany them, that their sorrow at leaving the Sesostris, might have some alleviation, by hearing, as the distance from the ship they "loved so dearly" was increased, the dulcet notes which all acknowledge to be found in the "rogue's march." Either Commander NOTT knew by this act, that he was violating the Articles of War, or he did not. If the former, his conduct was criminal; if the latter, he was culpably ignorant and unfit for his station. From the Commander-in-Chief's remarks we learn that the prisoner offered in his defence, "the plea of inflicting a minor punishment" for "drunkenness and absence without leave," but it is not stated that this charge was substantiated against the men, though he made it the ground of his defence. Sir THOMAS MCMAHON observed that "it was clearly established on the trial, that Commander NOTT, under the plea above mentioned, directed three seamen who had been previously ordered to be transferred from the Sesostris to the Hastings, to be conveyed to the latter vessel in an unauthorized and ignominious manner, unknown in the Indian Navy," and yet the Court acquitted him fully of all criminality, though as the expense of making him appear among those soft padded beings, who, by some freak in fortune, wheel, rise into notice and command, and whom they obtain a certain eminence, are so elated with their little "brief authority," that it is employed to the annoyance and disgust of all around them. The Commander in Chief's remarks offered on solace to Commander NOTT, the latter's conduct being designated by the terms, unauthorized, unusual, and oppressive, clearly showing that his Excellency's own views and those of the Court were diametrically opposed to each other, and that the prisoner was in his opinion guilty of the preamble of the first charge, viz, tyranny and oppression. We have on the second charge, but one remark to make; but before doing this, we quote from the Commander-in-Chief's summing up, the following passage.

"The conduct therefore of that officer (Commander NOTT) in adopting the measure which he resorted to was I conceive of an unauthorized, unusual, and oppressive nature. I am consequently precluded from concurring either in the original or revised finding on the first charge, but as it does not appear, that any order for making the entry and report referred to in the Indian Navy, I do not include in my disapproval, the verdict of the Court on the points therein set forth."

The Commander-in-Chief, is, we are quite sure, altogether above using the language of satire on so serious an occasion; but in the use of the term Indian Navy in the connexion in which it stands, he has unwittingly done so. So it turns out that the efficiency of the Bombay Marine consists in its officers neglecting to make a record in the log of their ships, of unusual occurrences—ordinary matters, such as variations of wind, washing of decks, unbending and bending sails &c. &c. are doubtless inserted; but when three men are sent out of the ship to another of the Honourable Company's War Ships to the tune of the "rogue's march," it is considered—though an exceedingly rare and extraordinary circumstance, in violation of the articles of war, unauthorized, unusual and oppressive—a mere bagatelle unworthy of notice. It is not forsooth the practice to make entries of such things in the log books of the Indian Navy, for no orders are in force to render it obligatory on the officers to make a record of such facts. Why, there is not a ship in H. M. Navy but would scout the idea, nor a merchant vessel crossing the ocean that is not more systematic in its proceedings on these points, than the Indian Navy of the Honourable Company! Athenæum, August 7th 1841.

PUBLIC ADMISSION TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

To enable you to judge of what a free people are entitled to I beg to annex the Official reply to a petition from the inhabitants of the Mauritius to the British Governor, Sir Louis Smith claiming admission to the Council Chambers of that colony during public debates which at once proves the rights of British subjects to that indulgence and their admission, to those rights by the governing power.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th June 1841

GENTLEMEN,

- 1. His Excellency the Governor directs me to acquaint you that he yesterday received your Memorial dated the 25th of April praying that the Public may be admitted to the sittings of the Council of Government.
2. The Governor has no objection to the Meetings of the Council being held openly, and is on the contrary, inclined to encourage the attendance of the Public at them; as he feels satisfied that a full knowledge of the proceedings at that Board will convince the inhabitants of the Colony that their interests are faithfully and zealously watched over and the functions of the Council discharged with integrity and independence.
3. For reasons, however, which are obvious, His Excellency cannot give his sanction to an indiscriminate admission so long as the Meetings of the Council are held in Government House; but he will authorize a limited number of persons to be introduced on tickets to be granted by the Members in rotation; and he will also sanction the admission of a reporter from each Newspaper on application being made to the Colonial Secretary.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE F. DICK.

Colonial Secretary."

Messrs, Dupont Auvard, de Bragard, &c." Ibid.

Editor.

The Export of Coffee for the quarter is Cwt. 1 249. British Cottons have been imported to the extent of £19355 while Indian Cotton fabrics have only reached £123,711, we fear however that the low prices the former have obtained do not warrant our looking for a continuation of this proportion, which the expected equalization of the duty will be an additional check upon.

CHINA.

The following translation, from the Chinese of h. m.'s plenipotentiary's proclamation to the people of Canton, will, of course, differ considerably from the phraseology used by h. e.; as h. e.'s language has been translated into the Chinese idiom, by the official translator, and from that idiom again restored to the English by ourselves; but the meaning, we are confident, will not be found to differ materially from that expressed by h. e.; but there is no doubt that the words of h. e. will be published in the next Hongkong Gazette, when the correctness of our translation will be tested.

There are only two passages of the proclamation which seem to us to require any particular notice; namely:—"if the Chinese troops are withdrawn in 12 hours, affairs may still be adjusted."

H. E. thus informs the people of Canton, on the very day that the following proclamation from the three imperial commissioners was drafted; it was published, we think, on the 23rd ulto.; and in the face of the reiterated edicts of the emperor to exterminate the English! does h. e. think and hope that he has such a hold on the affections and confidence of the people of Canton—who are, as h. e. is reported to have said, "mad after his chops"—as to induce them to believe that it is even within his plenipotentiary's power now to adjust affairs! If so, we can assert with confidence that such hopes are the baseless fabric of a diseased imagination.

The next passage is that with which the last paragraph commences:—"The commissioners have not any part of their families or the least property within the city; they are, therefore, regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit"—Now this is mere assumption and assertion and cannot be true in the sense with which it is intended to impress the people to whom the proclamation is addressed.

Kesuen has been blamed by all classes of his countrymen for favouring the English and alienating though deceptively and in name only, the island of Hongkong. If the Chinese officers had courage and skill, the people would fight, and they would consider the prosperity of Canton to be best consulted by conquering and expelling the English.

Moreover, this slander of high officers to the people who are under their rule, ill befits a Christian and a British plenipotentiary; and the world will say it comes with a bad grace from that man who, by his infamous letter of the 28th of November, his own overt act, disavowed himself from all sympathy for his countrymen who had so faithfully trusted in his assertion and promises! We ask, what regard for the prosperity of the country and the honour of the crown has been evinced by the career of h. m.'s plenipotentiary?—and the official reports forwarded by h. e. eminently expose him to the imputation of having made those reports for the sole purpose of retaining his appointment.

TRANSLATIONS.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ELLIOT, the British Plenipotentiary, issues this proclamation for the proper understanding of affairs, The high officer of the great flourishing nation, (England) reflecting that all the western nations having carried on for many and successive years commerce with merchants and people of the province of Canton, in mutual security and tranquillity, he has, in consequence, again and a third time spared the city; and, moreover, he has refrained from heaping calamities on the merchants and people: and this is known to all men!

Now I, a public officer and great minister, having before delivered up the forts, the imperial commissioner and great minister (Kesuen) took into consideration measures which would restore matters to a fixed and tranquil state, in order that hereafter the two nations, the great and flourishing (England) and the great and pure (China) might on the whole manage and settle their affairs well, and to the exclusion of all difficulties. And afterwards, indeed, the batteries might again be put in a state of defence.

Now, upon examination it will be found that the said imperial commissioners and great ministers broke their engagement, and again presumed to fortify the batteries; and farther, they brought in from every province new raised levies of troops, which successively entered the provincial city, and they proceeded to prepare secret plans of attack on the English forces; for if the troops were only intended to protect the city, how can their proceedings be otherwise explained? Try to think a little O-ye people! Formerly, when we joined in battle, who was it who preserved your lives, property, and the exercise of your different occupations? are you to be thankful to the imperial commissioners and great ministers, who have brought in troops from all the other provinces—

Brisk are the troops, all roaring like thunder, Eager for battle, impatient for plunder—

or for the favours which you have received from the high officer of England, by whom you have been protected?

Moreover, at the present time, the cantonments of troops from the different provinces are oppressing the good and industrious people; and if they are allowed to remain, inevitable ruin and utter destruction will be brought on the city, reaching to and involving the whole population; on this account it is right to issue a proclamation, for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city of the province of Canton.

If, except the usual garrison of officers and troops, the imperial commissioners and great ministers with the cantonments of troops from the different provinces now here, do not leave the city in one day, and if the whole number do not depart from the province of Canton and go to the north, then the high officer of England will be unable to protect the multitude in the city, but he must lead on his troops and take the city by storm, and confiscate all the property inside the city, on account of his country; but if, indeed, the imperial commissioner and great minister will in a day's time peaceably withdraw the troops, affairs may still be adjusted.

I, a public officer and great minister, am a man desirous of managing affairs with calm consideration and the intelligent high officers of my country are well practised in the dispositions of all foreigners, and we unite, with our whole hearts, with the supreme ruler in his peculiar duty to cause the people of the land and their families to increase in prosperity and protect them from unprepared-for calamities!

The imperial commissioners and great ministers have not any part of their families or the least property within the city; they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit; therefore they have led on officers and soldiers which will only be the cause of disturbances and confusion; for they (the officers and soldiers) seeing at a glance that the people of the city have become rich by their commerce with foreign nations, will seize the opportunity of plundering them:—on this account it is imperatively necessary that ye should with one mind, and united strength, urgently importune the imperial commissioners and great ministers, with all who are attached to the army, immediately,

to retire peaceably from the city, and return to the north; and then the whole city and province will be preserved from the calamities of war. Let all think on and attentively consider this. Hasten! hasten! A special proclamation. 4th moon. 2nd day (May 22nd).

Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of h. m.'s plenipotentiaries, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, KeaHeape (?)

By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, Yih, and the selected assistant great ministers Yung and Lund, a perspicacious proclamation to be circulated every where, concerning a universal conferment of rewards.

As to the first reward, he who obtains it shall obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen becoming the most eminent worthies; his merit will be extraordinary. In crooked and difficult emergencies, then is the time to use all men of superior talent.

The English rebels, since the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at Tinghae until now have been rebelling against heaven and perversely opposed to reason; domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked and laid in ruins the frontiers, and from the profligacy of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery; dug up the graves; but what crimes had the decayed bodies committed? burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they have peeled the flesh and drunk the marrow; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families, and children of three cubits in height have not escaped a loss of chastity and delicacy of their persons;—and now they have come to Canton, and with more false pretences seek for reconciliation, taking advantage of our being unprepared; and with fox like cunning (implying we are foxes changed into men) they seduce both those abroad and at home to become traitors; and with rat like irresolution their furtive glances are the curse of China; this is what causes the hearts of men both far and near to grieve, and the middle and outside stations to gnash their teeth.

Our reads will be surprised at the fact, that the villagers in the environs of Canton, have issued a proclamation against h. m's plenipotentiary and his countrymen.

It is probable that they have been incited to this novel proceeding by the secret influence of the officers; still the fact is singular and extremely remarkable.

The governor and lieutenant governor of Canton have issued a proclamation to the people, in which they confess their inability to ward off the calamities that lately befell the city; and as the English forces have retired without the Bogue (again the tiger's mouth!), they invite the people back to Canton, and instruct them that if the English forces again enter the river, they the people, are to do what the government with all its means, confessedly could not do—drive the English out; but if the English forces do quietly put themselves outside the Bucca Tigris, not to meddle with them.

The latest news from Canton, brought by an U. S.'s merchant, is, that an Englishman's head is exhibited on a pole inside the city, and the exasperation of the country people against us is beyond description or conception; they appear, from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the other hand, we have heard that the hong have invited all the British merchants to return to Canton, and resume business; and Mr. Widdridge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay & Co. and Mr. Murrow, of the house of messrs. Jamieson and How, are residing quietly in the old English factory.

The sale of government lots on Hongkong did not come off on Saturday, the preparations have not been completed: it is thought some lots were disposed of yesterday.

As it is the common report that h. m.'s plenipotentiary will soon be superseded,—probably before our next day of publication,—we do not think it worth while to remark on the late public notice and t. h. m. & h. m.'s subjects. We shall allow ourselves only one observation; if the Chinese had taken advantage of the delay of 20 days in the payment of millions of dollars, granted by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, they would have escaped scot-free: for we have heard from several respectable authorities that the British troops, from sickness &c. could not have held possession of the heights to the northward of Canton for ten days longer.

Praised be god, and not our strength for it.

—O god, thy arm was here, And not to us, but to thy arm alone. Ascribe we all.

LOCAL NEWS.

The following is a brief statement of the late important affairs, drawn up by a caterer for the Chinese public. It is interesting as it shows the ideas prevalent among the bulk of the people regarding what so recently took place, and is on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sent up to court, however, will be widely different from this.

On the first day of the present (4th) moon—during the third watch (Friday 21st May 11 at midnight) the great generals, Yinshan &c. ordered the officers and soldiers from every encampment to take fire-rafts and fire-ships, and attack the rebellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taiwongkaon (Macao passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned—seven devil's imps (foreigners) were taken alive—several of them were killed and a part of the company's hong was destroyed. The gates of the city were kept most strictly shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in.

On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 o'clock—the devil's imps embarked on board a fire ship (Nemesis steamer) and sailed up to Neishing (near Tsangpoo) where they made use of fire-arrows (rockets) and great guns with which they attacked and smashed Neishing, and burned several tens of carrying vessels.

On the 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May) the devils were early off the Fastee creek, where they seized and carried off several passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the troops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on the Leipaoutoy, or Shamen fort—the Hoychupaoutoy or Dutch folly—and all along the side of the river. They used their fire-arrows, with which they burned several hundreds of houses, shops, and sheds belonging to the inhabitants on the banks of the river—on the eastern, southern, and western quarters outside the city walls. The fire lasted uninterruptedly for two days.

On the fifth day of the moon (Tuesday 25th May) they landed above Neishing, and marched straight towards the great northern gate—where they attacked and captured the square fort and the round fort—then directing their course to the small northern gate—they burned an encampment.

On the 6th day (Wednesday 26th May) they attacked and stormed the Tangpaoutoy (French folly), and using their fire-arrows they burned all the custom houses and chop houses along the banks of the river. Thus whether by land or by water, the devils infact possession of all (our strong places.) Towards evening, the hong merchants and linguists begged his worship, Yu, the Kwangchowfoo, to meet Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited even days within the full amount was to be paid, when his war-ships should afterwards leave the Bucca Tigris; and we also insisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the

great general (Yihshan) has consented to the payment of the stipulated sum of six millions, and on the 7th day (Thursday 27th May) he delivered one million to account. Regarding the question of the territory, we must wait till he has made a due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his commands—when he will be able finally to decide.

Thus on the 8th day (Friday 28th May) the city gates were again opened, and people allowed to pass out and in.

The Canton Court Kalendar (a daily paper announcing the visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant governor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside the city &c. &c. &c.) is very silent regarding the perilous situation in which the provincial city was so lately placed. Indeed during the time the English were on the heights, it is much curtailed in dimensions, apparently that not being a time to receive or pay visits of ceremony. The following are all the particulars we have been able to glean from it in the slightest degree have allusion to us.

4th moon 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May.)

Teang, the Namhoj magistrate, and Chiu Eche, his assistant, duly petitioned the governor, stating that on the 2nd day (Saturday) the English foreigners had fired off their great guns just at the Taiping gate (city gate nearest the factories), by which they had set fire to a place called sun tun, and burned upwards of twenty dwelling houses and several tens of sheds and tanka houses. The fire had not extended farther.

4th moon 9th day (Saturday 29th May.)

Lokeang, assistant Pwauyu magistrate, petitioned the governor, stating that outside the Ningtsing gate (not far from the French folly) five had broken out, which had extended to the foot of the bridge at the Sea-ou tung gate (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped. Upwards of twenty houses had been destroyed.

4th moon 11th day (Monday 31st May.)

Ting E Ko, chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Yen yun sze (or salt commissioner) petitioned the governor, stating that he had lent five hundred thousand taels of silver out of his said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Howqua the sea security merchant) and others. (Quere, are not the salt duties paid in inferior sucs?)

4th moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd June.)

Lew Show kwei, of the Kwang fung treasury, petitioned the lieutenant governor, begging for the keys of the western treasury, and on the same day he restored the said keys. (The sum abstracted is not specified.)

4th moon 15th day (Saturday 5th June.)

The governor, Ke, and the lieutenant governor, E. left their places and went to the western hill to wait upon the great rebel quelling general, Yihshan, and his colleague, Lungwan, and to see them off on their journey. After this they went to inspect different forts, which finished their returned to their respective courts, and transacted proper public business. And on an accompanying slip of red paper it is stated, that on the above date (6th June) the generals Yabahan and Laungwan shifted their camp to Kinshan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Pupshau.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Pray make room for the following queries to the actuaries of the projected Widows' and Orphans' fund.

Query 1st.—Who invests capital to the greatest advantage,—the old, the infirm, and the apoplectic, who has just time to purchase an annuity, and then topples into the grave, and leaves a bouncing Widow to bemoan his irreparable loss, and become an incubus on the fund for 30 or 40 or 50 years—or the young, the hale, and the longlived, who subscribes for 30 or 40 or 50 years, and then leaves an evanescent Widow to enjoy an annuity for a year or so.

Annotation.—In this case the young and longlived purchases at a high price, an annuity which the Widow scarcely enjoys; and the old and shortlived, gets the annuity which the Widow enjoys for perhaps half a century, quite a bargain; or it might be said that the young and longlived, purchases for the Widow of the old and shortlived, and vice versa.

Query 2nd.—Who is wisest in his generation, the man who subscribes to the fund for 30, or 40, or 50 years, and then leaves a Widow to enjoy an annuity for a year or so—or he who saves the amount he would have to pay as subscription, and lodges it in the Savings Bank.

Annotation.—In this case the subscriber to the Fund would purchase at a high price a benefit which the Widow would enjoy for a short time, and then the purchase money would be lost for ever; whereas the savings of the other party, after 30, or 40, or 50 years, would form a goodly capital which might be received to the Widow, and after her, to his children.

Query 3rd.—Who derives the greatest advantage in a mundane point of view, the man who secures an annuity to-day, and cuts his throat tomorrow—or he who subscribes for 30 or 40 or 50 years, and nurses himself sedulously.

Annotation.—In this case, the man who "shuffles off this mortal coil" in so expeditious and unseemly a manner, may leave a Widow, after paying 300 and odd Rupees, to express perhaps 5000 Rupees out of the proposed community of goods: while as regards the other, who takes longer in dying the case is exactly reversed.

Query 4th.—Why should the Widow whose Husband subscribed for 30, or 40, or 50 years, forfeit the annuity purchased at so high a price, merely because she obeys a law of nature, and a divine institution by marrying again; or why should she forfeit her purchased right under any circumstances.

Annotation.—I really do not see the fun of a rule of this kind, unless indeed Miss Martiman has a hand in it, and wants to enforce her "cheek" it also appears singular that this particular species of property should be held forfeited for moral tergiversation, whilst every other description of personal property, is held sacred and secure, whatever may be the moral character of the holder.

Query 5th.—Will the man who pays 300 and odd Rupees in one payment secure an annuity to his Widow without more ado; and will the man who subscribes 30 and odd Rupees a year, have to pay all his life, if he live a hundred years.

Annotation.—It is not so stated, but I believe that this query is answered in the affirmative, and in that case, it would be an interesting enquiry to ascertain who pays the most, the shortlived man who hastens to secure an annuity doubtful of his stability—or the longlived man who "takes it coolly" and lives on paying his subscription for 30 or 40 or 50 years.

Query 6th.—Suppose Jack Headlong "aged 20 years" runs impetuously into the thing, and subscribes for 30 or 40 or 50 years; and Tom Slychid "aged 20 years" hangs back, and says he will subscribe 30 or 40 or 50 years hence, which of them may be said to be gifted with the greatest por-

tion of prudence and foresight.

Annotation.—It appears to me that the cunning Slychid would give him the advantage over Headlong.

Query 7th.—As the calculations of the actuaries seem to promise that the Fund at any future period will be able to give more liberal annuities.

Annotation.—As the Fund now stands, the poor man with a wife and 12 children, can only contemplate the benefits held out to him, without the most distant hope of possessing them.

Query 8th.—Why is the Fund not called the auxiliary-spread-of-religion-population-check and praying into affairs that don't concern it—with the view of regenerating the age-society, which would seem a very appropriate designation considering the spirit and tendency of its laws.

I would put these queries to the friends and projectors of the Fund in the hope of promoting investigation and improvement and not with any intention of impeding their onward progress: I may be induced to return to the subject hereafter.

Your's Obediently SCRIBBLE.

Poonah 14th August.

Our correspondent overlooks, in his queries and annotations, the doctrine of chances, the gradation, and the uncertainty of human life. Funds upon the annuity principle, as well as fire and life insurances depend upon probabilities, which may affect a subscriber in youth or old age: the probability of death being in favor of the former, the change in the annuity scale is less. Should the youthful subscriber die shortly after entering, his friends would evidently be gainers; should he live long, which is more unlikely than likely, the fund would be gainers. By hypothesis however the subscribers have the advantage.

ED. BOM. GA.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Shipping in the Harbour

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

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

None.

Domestic Occurrences.

DONATION.

MARRIAGE.

At the cathedral, on the 9th August, by the Revd. E. Keeays, Henry Pottinger 15th Regt; s. l. to Sarah Anne, third Daughter of Thomas Gray Esq. Surgeon Royal Navy.

To Correspondents

A HINDOO'S FAVOR must stand over for a day or two; the same must be said respecting the communication of AN ENQUIRER.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 17, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 3d, instant, Madras to the 7th inst. and Colombo to the 29th ultimo.

We regret to observe that the Calendar of prisoners is very heavy at Calcutta, exceeding by far the united amount of crime in Bombay and Madras.

We published an extra yesterday afternoon announcing intelligence from Scinde which we reprint for our Mofussul friends.

It seems the report of Nusseer Khan's having "come in," which we stated, on the authority of our correspondent to be doubtful, was on the contrary the fact. But our readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that although the bird was caught he made good his decampment with 30,000 Rupees he managed to get out of Mr. Ross Bell. The following are the particulars from our correspondent at Sukker:—

"In my (26th July) last I mentioned to you, with some doubt the surrender of Nusseer Khan; I have now to inform you that it is a fact, and what follows will astonish you and your readers' nerves. A private letter was received in Camp this morning, which after detailing the surrender of this extraordinary chieftain, makes mention of the friendly professions he made to Ross Bell, Esq. and the sang froid with which he raised the wind, in the sum of 30,000 Rupees, on a plea of paying up his followers and granting them their final juwauh. No sooner had the young Khan a tight grip of the 30,000 Rupees than he collected together his scattered followers, and "made a bolt right through the guard and ran away for—" can I say for ever—no—we must leave that to the success of our arms—he decamped—so says the letter and no one at present knows the direction.

It is rumoured here that the Army will return in October. The 1st Grenadiers and 23rd N. I. expect to be relieved very shortly."

Nusseer Khan has certainly played Mr. Bell a trick and done the thing neatly too. He has now a little ready cash to carry on the war and will laugh in his sleeve at our duplicity. He will know that in future he need not look for mercy from the British, or expect another opportunity will be afforded him of gulling the officials by so clever and bold a trick.

Mr. Bell will no doubt be more careful of his "friend" next time.

Our humorous correspondent falls into a soliloquy on the subject and remarks.

Whilst scanning the aforesaid epistle, and ruminating on this extraordinary affair, I felt a kind of all-overness about me, a pinkawinquacy about the eyes, and my cogitative faculties were immersed in an abundance of cogitation—in short, I fell into a reverie, and the following imaginary scene came before my eyes—I saw in my dream a noble Lord followed by a Mr. Bell and a waiter—the former appeared to be in rare spirits, Mr. Bell was crest-fallen, and the waiter looked as frightened as if the arch-fiend was at his heels—they entered a grand saloon, when the following dialogue ensued.

Lord.—Ha! ha! ha! ho! ho! ho! of all the tricks

I ever heard, this is the most amusing.

Mr. B.—Your Lordship will pardon me, I'm unable to see the joke.

Lord.—See a joke! when did you ever see a joke in all your life master Bell? I tell you it's capital, give you 10 lacs of Rupees in January to bring Nusseer Khan home by June, by the bones of my Ancestors, but all the natives in Afghanistan ought to worship him for raising the rate of usance, and a sly fox like you to be so trapped.

Mr. B.—But my lord.

Lord.—But Mr. Bell, as you have the honor and acquaintance of this facetious gentleman, you will do me the favor to—but hold—Waiter a glass of wine for Mr. Bell!

Waiter.—(trembling) of wine, my lord?

Lord.—Ay! of wine, of the 6 dozen you brought yourself from Cabool this morning—or have my orders been neglected!

Waiter.—No my lord.

Lord.—Then why stand you staring like a block-head!

Waiter.—I can certainly bring you the bottles, my lord, but as for the wine.

Lord.—What of the wine villain?

Waiter.—It's all drunk your lordship.

Lord.—Drunk, who dares to drink my choice Cabool wine?

Waiter.—Those who dare do any thing, my lord.

Lord.—(stamping) Explain, Scoundrel!

Waiter.—I—I—I put the wine up myself as your lordship desired, and had gotten half way to the city but being weary, I sat down under a tree to rest myself, and some how I awoke, I saw 72 Affg as, each with a bottle of your lordship's choice Cabool wine which they drank to the health of your Lordship and bade me carry the Empty bottles back with Nusseer Khan's compliments to your lordship.

Mr. B.—Your lordship will pardon me, but that's a capital joke, I do see that?

Lord.—You do see that—a present from his Sublime and Potent Majesty, Shah Soojah Ool Moolk,—the choicest wine at Cabool,—but I shall be revenged (To the waiter) Get out of my sight, you scoundrel (kicks him out)—(To Mr. Bell) why do you stand grinning there you sneaking pottemy numskull,—my sole dependance was on you, I imagined that your sagacity at least would have cast a cloak over the 32 lacs I lately lost at the farce table at Herat—and now this Villain dares to drink my choicest wine—By the body of Bacchus, but I will be revenged—Go to the General, obtain a Guard, and guide them to the haunt of this audacious ruffian, who robs both rich and poor, and laughs at the laws of the country.

Mr. B.—And drink his Governor's choicest wine ha! ha! ha! I am gone, my lord (runs away.)

His lordship, sate uttering the most violent imprecations on Mr. Bell, sank down on his chair, his medical attendant immediately administered an opiate, which had the desired effect of putting his lordship into a Snooze, from which he did not rise till 12 hours had elapsed.

The China intelligence brought by the *Island Queen* is highly interesting. We curtail editorial remarks in order to give place to our extracts.

Captain Elliott has displayed the same vacillating conduct which has marked the whole of his negotiations. The combined forces had no sooner commenced a gallant attack upon the Chinese at Canton than the plenipo hoisted his favorite flag of truce, instead of waiting until the celestials cried out for quarter. Captain Elliott readily embraced an overture from the Chinese, at once injurious to the future uninterrupted continuance of our trade, and injurious to the gallant endeavours of our combined forces to bring the celestials to their senses. The *Canton Register* remarks, and with some apparent good cause, that Sir F. Senhouse's death may be attributed to a broken heart on account of the vacillatory conduct of the plenipo. It seemed sufficient for the latter to get the payment of six millions of dollars, five of which were paid when the *Island Queen* left, at the expense of cramping the valour, and damping the energies of our brave officers and men.

The Chinese appear to give a little money now and then in order to suspend our attacks, that they may gain

their strength, and return to the war tug with fresh vigour. Captain Elliott in the affair of the 27th May has given the Chinese cause to boast of their clemency towards us, and accuse us of a want of bravery!

We hope the next arrivals will bring intelligence of something decisive being done by the Plenipo and Admirals, who were hourly expected when the *Island Queen* left.

It is said the five millions of dollars are not to be appropriated to the payment of the Opium that was given up, but will be distributed as prize money. No one we think will object to this arrangement. But for the year-nay measures of Captain Elliott our forces would long since have made his Imperial Majesty pay for the Opium &c. and have shared a good booty into the bargain.

A case of some importance seems to have engaged the attention of the Colombo folks, in a case where the District Judge declared the illegality of the Government order without the approval of the Colonial legislature. An order had been issued by the Governor for destroying all dogs, found in the streets. A Dr. Elliot having a dog was determined not merely to preserve his dog but lest he should get out of temper with the Superintendent of Police for destroying his property, he wished the Judges to bind the Superintendent over to keep the peace! It appeared however that the law did not recognize Dogs as a description of property to be protected; after the remarks of the Judge it was decided that the Superintendent could not be called upon to enter recognizances to keep the peace.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Candeish.—The accounts from all quarters in this province, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, were very favorable during the week ending the 24th of last month; there had been abundance of rain during that period, and a cessation was generally desired to admit of the fields being weeded, and the sowing of the Bajree being proceeded with.

Nuggur.—The rain was extremely deficient in the Nasseck sub division of this Zillah during the early part of last month; but from the 12th and up to the end of the month a considerable improvement took place in every part of it, except a few Villages of the Chandore and sinner Talookahs: there was a great deficiency in some parts of the principal division, where the Toosur and Kureef Crops were drying up, and the cattle starving for want of pasture; in the Jankair Purgunnahs the prospects were some what more favorable; and in the rest of the Zillah the falls during the month were merely partial: the report adds that a heavy fall is very much required for the Kureef crops.

Poona.—Slight showers fell in the Bheemthurrie and part of the Poorundhur Purgunnahs of this Zillah during the week ending the 30th of last month, and they had the happy effect of reviving the crops in those quarters: in the rest of the Zillah, excepting a very few Villages the fall was heavy and without intermission, so much so that it retarded cultivation and injured the young crops in some degree.

Sholapoor.—Very little rain fell in the greater part of this Collectorate, from the 16th up to the 31st of last month, and the cultivation returns for that period are far from cheering: the prospects of the season were somewhat better in the Barsee Purgunnah than elsewhere.

Surat.—There was a most favorable supply of rain all over the districts of the principal division of the Zillah, during the week ending the 30th of last month, and every description of Crop was thriving, though a farther fall was required in the Oolpar Purgunnah to enable the Ryots to transplant the rice: a partial inundation of the Taptee which threatened the City of Surat and lasted for two days took place on the 29th; but it subsided without doing any damage.

Brach.—The fall was proportionate also during the same period in every part of the sub division, though it was not heavy enough to fill the tanks and rice fields in the Hansote and Ukleser Purgunnahs; the report adds that a heavy fall set in on the 30th which continued up to the 1st Instant, and appeared to have extended to all the Purgunnahs.

Kaira.—The report from this quarter which is for the week ending the 28th ultimo represents a very cheering state of things, slight showers fell daily, the rice fields were filling, the transplantation of the rice was going on briskly, and every other kind of crop promised favorably: cultivation, it is further stated, had increased to 4,64,737 beegas.

Ahmedabad.—The report from this quarter brought up to the 24th of last month, and is on the whole favorable; every description of crop except rice, is said to be in a forward state.

Tannah.—The accounts from this Collectorate

which are for the week ending the 30th ultimo mention a continuance of particularly favorable weather in all the districts; they also state that the transplantation of the rice was completed every where excepting a very few villages.

Ratnagherry.—The report from this Zillah is brought up to the 2nd Instant, and is also gratifying in every respect.

European Intelligence.

THE GUNNERY PRACTICE ON BOARD H.M.S. ASIA. REFORMER'S CATCH GAZETTE.

On Saturday last H. M. S. Asia was inspected at Spithead by Admiral Sir E. Codrington. The chief object of the inspection was the efficiency of the gunnery department; and nothing could exceed the precision of the firing. A target, consisting of three small flags, on different staves, and about a foot and a half apart, was placed at 700 yards distance, and it was not one or two shots which either struck it or went near, but the whole, from whatever part of the ship fired, went with almost the same precision. It was not broadsides that were discharged, but single guns deliberately and carefully directed, and the triggers pulled only when the captains of the guns felt certain of their aim. With the exception of a single shot, every one either struck the flags or went between them, or fell within three feet on either side, or passed above them at no greater distance. The only shot which did not pass within a yard or two, at most, at the centre of the target, must have been accidentally misdirected. It was the last fired but one, at a moment when the target was all demolished, and the sea round it looked like a huge bed of cauliflower from the splashing of the other shot, so that it was not wonderful that the seamen's aim might have been a little disturbed. Sir E. Codrington, than whom no officer in the service has seen more shot fired either for practise or in glorious earnest, was so much gratified by this remarkable exhibition of skill, that he considered it his duty to express himself in strong terms of approbation. In a short but pithy address, during which, with much feeling and good taste, he alluded to his having formerly carried his flag in battle on board this very ship, he strongly advised the crew, who by long habit had become such thoroughbred men-of-war's men, and who had shown how well they could work their guns, to continue in the public service of her Majesty. It is greatly to be hoped that this excellent advice of the gallant admiral may be followed by the highly-disciplined crew of the Asia, and that the ships now fitting out may enjoy the benefit of so much well directed attention on the part of Captain Fisher, who has, a series of years so ably commended this perfect model of a man-of-war.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The *Panacola Gazette* of the 6th Instant contains a summary of the present condition of the U. S. Navy from which we extract the following particulars—

There are at present sixty-eight vessels of war of the United States Navy, of which 33 are in active service, viz: 1 ship of the line; 6 frigates; 14 sloops of war, 4 brigs; 7 schooners; 2 steamers, and 1 store ship.

In the Mediterranean, 1 line of battle ship, 1 frigate, 2 sloops.
In the West Indies, 1 frigate, 2 sloops of war.
In the East Indies; 1 frigate; 1 sloop of war.
On the coast of Africa, 2 brigantines; 1 schooner.
On the coast of Brazil, 1 frigate: 3 sloops of war, 1 schooner.
In the Pacific, 1 frigate; 3 sloops of war.
On the coast of Florida, 3 schooners.
Surveying, 1 brig.

Exploring expedition, 2 sloops of war, 1 brig and 1 schooner.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINAGE.
We find from a return moved for by Mr. Pattison, M. P. that the total value of the monies coined at the Mint from 1837 to 1840, both inclusive, was as follows, viz. gold coinage, £4,612,762, in 1840, however, there was no coinage of gold whatever, silver coinage £847,981; and copper coinage £14,336; making altogether the sum of £5,475,079.

SMOTHERING A MAN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—At the Longford Assizes, Michael and Henry Cordial, Edward John Callagher, Jas. Rogers, and Jas. McDowell, were charged with the murder of William Cordial, brother of the two first named prisoners. He had been bitten in June last, by a mad dog; and a man in the county, who was considered to be somewhat skillful in such matters, having applied a remedy, he was considered out of danger. In December, however, he became raving mad, and suffered the greatest tortures. The prisoners, who were all of them his near relatives, in order to put him out of pain, placed him between two beds, pressing with all the strength they could, until he was suffocated. The motives which had actuated them induced the court, upon the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter," to pass the nominal sentence of a week's imprisonment.

THE FRANCHISE IN THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—The people were in fact, as in theory, the sovereigns of the state; and in their conventions, the meanest citizen acted, and felt that he acted, as a legislator, a judge, and a prince. This erroneous notion as to the nature of the political franchise, while it was the root from which grew up the haughty patriotism of Rome, was also the cause of its speedy decline. The personal exercise of the legislative power became more dangerous with every accession to the number of citizens, and with every step which individuals made towards the acquisition of extraordinary wealth. Between the years 594 and 639, we have eight statements of the number of citizens entered on the censor's rolls. The smallest return is 313, 823, and the largest 394, 336. In A. U. 725, Augustus took a census, and the authorities which give us the returns (Eusebius, Suidas, and the Monumentum Anayranum), concur, with minor differences, in stating the numbers at more than four millions. The political rights vested by law in this immense multitude were in practice exercised for the whole mass by the few thousands that tumultuously filled the place of meeting in the city.—The unavoidable ruin of the republic was precipitated by keeping up the Tribunitial College, which the reforms in the constitution had rendered worse than useless, a board possessing, in the votes of its members, a power which ought to be lodged in the higher, not the lower, orders of the state, and which, fortified by the inviolability of the tribunes, was greatly extended by their additional prerogative of presiding in the convocation of the tribes. The people, no doubt, required authorized protectors; but the form of the protection which the tribunes afforded them was altogether defective: it was too weak in good and too strong in evil; and it tended not immaterially to generate that ruinous spirit of antipathy which soon prevailed between the upper rank and the great mass of the population.—*Ibid.*

A CLINKER.—In the repository at Woolwich, among the curious relics, may be seen a clinker, which is all that remains of the Bank notes consumed when the one-pound notes were put down. They were destroyed in a furnace built for the occasion. The number burnt daily averaged 144,000, it occupied thirteen months, and the nominal value of the Bank notes was £7,500,000.