

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. 1.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

No. 12.

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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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

INDIA may be said to be barren of important news, and we look with much anxiety for intelligence from China. It is now about eighty days since any information was received of the movements and doings in China. Sir W. Parker did not arrive by the last Steamer and is reported to be at Suez. The gallant Admiral addressed a letter, which was brought here by the Steamer, requesting that if a Queen's Ship was in the Harbour she might be detained that he might hoist his flag on board her.

It is rumoured that a war is likely to commence before long between the British and the Nepalese in consequence of the latter renewing their annual maraudings upon our Territories.

Two unfortunate cases of Shipwreck have occurred at the entrance of this Harbour, but we are happy to state that no lives were lost.

We have received Port Phillip papers up to March 22nd.

MONTHLY PRECIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

May 24.—The wreck of the *Donna Pasca* was not, as our Contemporary of the *Times* truly says, attributable to a want of improved harbour arrangements, but we think that the horrid shipwrecks of June fast should have called forth more exertion than a mere set of regulations to be put in force when a Vessel once gets on shore. The subject has so often been agitated in the Newspapers that we fear our warnings will not disturb the equanimity of the Government of India. We know that the local Government can do little more than represent the state of affairs, and if any arrangements are suggested by it, they can only be put in effect by an order from the Bengal Government. But we would again lift up our voice to the Government here to be urgent for some measures for the better security of the approach to our Harbour during the monsoon. It is too late now for any efficient measures to be put in force; and we can only trust in Providence that no calamities like those of the 18th of June last may happily occur. Should such occur, how poignant ought to be the feelings of those who might have applied a remedy to the evil, and been the means of saving human life? In connection with this subject we should like to know what became of the report of the Committee which were appointed to enquire and suggest the necessary improvements in the Harbour. We should much like to see the document in print, and if a Light House be needed on Henry why should not a subscription be set on foot? Our mercantile society have been subscribing for a Light House on Point Agulhas. Now as charity they say should begin at home if the Government should be unable to furnish the funds, why should not the commercial community build a Light House of their own? We imagine Government would not refuse to keep up an establishment for its maintenance at least.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th of May has a little news from the Punjab, where it seems hastening to a crisis. Melian the Governor of Cashmere has added another to the list of murders perpetrated

by the licentious and infuriated soldiery. General Avitabile's Troops are leaving him for the Capital and the whole of the Sikh Army clamouring for Pay and leaving their chiefs, are concentrating on Lahore. Poor Sher Singh is trying to appease them by sending 25,000 Rupees to one body at Hazara and 50,000 Rupees to another at Mandee, while the Minister Dhyan Singh is trying to bribe those who had returned from Kohloo to go back to their Posts. General Court has taken himself off to Luckhiana, and all the Europeans are leaving the Country. The Bengal *Harkuru* also of the 12th of May tells us that a certain Sirdar Jumeet Singh having run off from Lahore had gathered a force together and garrisoned a strong place called Talbun. A force under Aloo Wateer Nehal Singh had been ordered by Sheer Singh to proceed against him, it was to consist of 6 Regiments of Infantry, five hundred Sowars and twenty Guns. Lewa Singh the partisan of the Ranees Chund Kowar had been captured at a place called Kungura and brought to Lahore. He is to die by torture!!! The brother of the Minister Dhyan Singh named Goolab Singh is levying Troops and had already collected 5 or 6 Regiments; this state of things cannot last long, and the fact which has transpired of a seige Train being in preparation at Agra would lead us to suppose that some time or other the British will not remain passive spectators of this scene of violence, anarchy and confusion. As a movement to Herat is now improbable (though for our own parts we are sorry to see two such unprincipled scoundrels as Kamran and Yar Mahomed go scot free after insulting our Envoy) and as the Douranee empire will probably remain at peace, our Troops in Scinde are sufficient to settle the Country, and the force already on the frontiers of the Punjab will be untrammelled in their operations and able to repress any inroad of the Sikhs. We can only suppose that pending the War in China and the exigencies which may arise, the Governor General is willing to avoid hostilities in another point of the world to the last safe minute, and really looking at the vast expences of the state and the gigantic projects which are in hand, we cannot blame his Policy. So long as the Sikhs keep within their own frontier we have every reason to avoid a war with them, and as for entertaining any projects for conquering the country we had better consolidate our present possessions before we enlarge our territories. By the death of all Runjeet Singh's legitimate descendants we are in a great measure absolved from our part of the Treaty with him, and perhaps no better plan can be pursued than to allow the Sikhs to choose their own chief; and if he becomes strong, support him with our countenance and assistance. The aspect of affairs in China is of so very uncertain a character that a demand for immense additional forces may be made in a moment, and must be responded to. The Newspapers from China even seem to think that nothing but a conquest of a part of the celestial empire will ever induce the emperor to act towards us with good faith. Should this prove true, the Troops of course must proceed from India, and with a harassing war in Scinde, a strong force to keep Shah Shoojah on his throne, a fierce campaign in the Panjab, and a war to the knife in China, as the Emperor says he is determined to wage, the armies of India would find sufficient employment, if not a little more than they could do—while as for the SINEWS OF WAR we might look out for many more loans than the late 5 per Cent. and our already overburdened ryots would be compelled to suffer. We have not the slightest doubt but the Government of India are in a great dilemma, both for money and Warlike means; and if the Earl of Auckland can ward off a war in the Panjab for another 6 months we think it will speak well for his political acumen, however disappointing it will no doubt be to the gallant Army now assembled on the Sikh frontier.

May 26.—The Commander of one of the Ships lately arrived, has we understand been committed to prison to take his trial on a charge of shooting one of his Sailors on the voyage out from England to this port—we forbear at present to mention any names.

The Parsee Lad who has been convicted is, we hear the son of a widow who has a large Family, we trust the Parsee community will not be so much excited as on a former occasion. Much more can be done by quiet investigation and reasoning than by an appeal to the angry passions of the multitude. We have no doubt the heads of the

cast by their station as leading members of the community as well as magistrates will use their influence and show their good sense by keeping their poorer brethren in good order, in fact we have been informed that looking on the Convert as an unworthy member of their faith they inclined to leave him to follow his own inclinations without let or hindrance.

We have received a letter from Belgaum of the 18th of May to the following effect "although a despatch was received here by the General Commanding the Division from the Goa authorities, there is at present no signs of a move of Troops from this place to the Coast, and it is said if any rising is likely to take place it will be put down by the Madras Government, particularly as recent reports state that the people are coming in towards Goa from the neighbourhood of Coorg. Rumour with her thousand tongues say Four Rifle Companies from hence under the command of Major Vivian who distinguished himself lately at Napanee are to join the other Troops which are to be sent to China.

Mr. Shaw the late Judge at Dharwar arrived here en route to Bombay a few days ago accompanied by such a crowd of Natives, that any one would have thought they were going to a Jatra. His departure is universally bewailed, his successor Mr. Muspratt has arrived here. The General is gone to the Ram Ghaut for a change of air and we are all very quiet on account of the hot weather. The station is remarkably healthy."

The publication of the letters of Colonel Gordon and Mr. Ross Bell in "THE TIMES" go far to prove the folly of both parties, their intemperance and unfitness for sway either Civil or Military. Both are in a violent passion, and from what we have heard their wrangling on paper was brought to an unseemly altercation in a Mess Room when an appeal to Arms was attempted. When high functionaries are so far forgetful of the principles on which their duties should be conducted, we cannot wonder that the British name sinks in the eyes of the world. Here were two men appointed at a most critical season to adjust the troubled affairs of a vast extent of country in the face of a host of enemies, squabbling about Civil and Military jurisdiction and suffering the Public Service to go to the wall, while they defined the bounds of their respective duties, as poor Goldsmith says of Burke, "And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."

There can be no more fatal error than for authorities "On Service" to be quarrelling about the manner in which such service should be carried on, and instead of joining heart and hand in promoting Public objects, quibbling about respective rights. Mr. Ross Bell was eminently wrong in disputing Colonel Gordon's prerogative, but Colonel Gordon a very old and good officer was also eminently wrong in suffering the crude assumptions of a sucking Bengal Civilian to disturb the equanimity of his temper. The *Times* stands up for Colonel Gordon and censures Mr. Ross Bell's conduct, for our parts we give it against them both. They first began about the Public Service and then got hot about their private share of the fund. How much better would it have been had the Civilian shown his sense of his intemperance by coming to an apology without getting the censure of the Government of India, and in how much more dignified a manner would the Veteran Colonel have acted had he retained his command and not left a Military Post in disgust which he should have maintained in the teeth of all disagreeables. We are very sorry our brother of the *Times* has published this correspondence, it is not creditable to the parties concerned and had it been necessary to have given it to the Public, we conceive it was more the duty of Government than an insertion in the columns of a Journal which not only gives the letters but a critique which leans all one way. We repeat that we think the present publication injudicious, ill-timed and very much like resurrection work. The subject has been long since buried, grown cold and out of remembrance, and digging it up after such a lapse of time can only seem to furnish a dry subject for a dissection which will add nothing to information while it will go far to show up some of the worst and most corrupt points of our nature.

The Death of Mrs. Dhermainville the Actress in Calcutta whose name has been mentioned with that of the late Suicide Captain Cox has raised some speculations, but the fiat of the medical attendant pronounced the case CHOLERA. We have no doubt certain coteries will be prating about judgements and all that sort of nonsense and in fact as much is hinted in one Bengal Paper while another speaks of the deceased in very coarse terms. This may be very Mimos or Rhadamantus like, but it savours very little of "that charity which suffereth all things." If the poor Lady was erring surely the grave might close over her premature career without a word of bitterness from a Public Journal. It is unmanly to triumph over the frail female, and if she was so who made her s, but the sex who revile her? It is certainly rather extraordinary that her death should so soon follow his with whose name her's was connected, this however is a dispensation of Providence not a subject of righteous remark from the sanctimonious Editor of a Bengal Newspaper.

May 28.—We have seen letters from Quetta up to the 4th of May which mention the movement of the Force to Nooshky in the following terms "about ten days ago the General received a requisition from Mr. Ross Bell to have a force in readiness to move off at a moment's notice to protect the Chief of Nooshky, a place about 100 Miles West by South of Quetta close to the Great Desert, as he was likely to be attacked by another Chief and Tribe Fazil Khan by name who lives it is said in that neighbourhood. Mr. Ross Bell says the Nooshky Chief has done us good Service and must therefore be protected. Accordingly the following Troops marched on the 1st of May under Colonel Soppitt of the 20th N. I. viz. The 4th Troop of Horse Artillery and the 20th Regiment N. I. from Quetta and 2 Companies of H. M. 41st Regiment with a Squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Moostong. News arrived here that Fazil Khan was attacking Nooshky, but by the latest accounts another Tribe had joined the Chief, and Fazil Khan had withdrawn his Troops, nevertheless it is said our Detachment will have to stay at Nooshky until the grain is all secured. With regard to Nusseer Khan he says he wishes to go to Mr. Ross Bell but his people will not allow him. Colonel Stacy gave him ten days to come in but they are expired to-day. The Colonel is gone to Khelat and the Khan is a long way south of it. His Uncle and some other Chiefs are willing to come in and the Uncle has great weight it is said in the Country, Shah Nawaz the late Khelat Chief married his Sister, there is no doubt his Uncle would like to become Chief of Khelat, and it is said he would be the most proper person if Nusseer Khan will not come in which is now highly improbable. Mr. Ross Bell it is reported now knows for certain who was the murderer of Lieutenant Loveday and he will ere long be secured and meet his reward. A large Brigade is to be cantoned at Quetta immediately consisting of one Troop of Horse Artillery, 400 Cavalry, one European Regiment, two Regiments of Native Infantry, Pioneers, Engineers, &c. &c., and Barracks are to be built. The climate is still delightful not hotter than in England in the Month of April, and Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Melon and Plum trees of all sorts are in blossom. During the last Month it rained, snowed and hailed several times which made it so cold that it was any thing but agreeable in Tents, and Officers were all seen sitting down to dinner in great Coats and with Caps on &c. The thermometer now at 3 o'clock p. m. is at 75d. with a cold wind blowing and snow is seen still on the tops of the neighbouring Hills. The spring is advancing and every thing is getting very dear, Barley 14 lbs. for a Rupee, no Gram to be had, Grass very dear, 3 lbs. of Mutton and 5 of Beef for the Rupee, and Flour very high priced. The poor European Soldiers have neither Spirits nor Tea which the Commissariat ought to furnish but

both have run out. The Troops since they left Sukker have not been allowed to buy more than one dram a day. There seems sad mismanagement somewhere in getting up supplies from Bombay. The poor Soldiers have been obliged to burn Wheat or Barley to make a kind of Coffee for their breakfasts and they complain bitterly for want of their Tea &c. There is only one Parsee shop with the Camp and the owner has nearly sold every thing he had. All his Sherry and Brandy went for 60 rupees a dozen ready money and his Beer at 30 Rs.!!! It is therefore ruinous to the Officers in particular. A few days ago a party of Skinner's Horse under Captain Holden of the Bengal Service with two Madras Engineer Officers on their way to join the Pioneers here were coming up the Bolan Pass to Quetta when just as they were leaving the last station on the Quetta side or end of the Pass they encountered a complete flood in the narrowest part of the Pass which they say was 8 or 9 feet deep by which 25 Horses, 4 or 5 Troopers, a lot of baggage, and every article belonging to the two Madras Officers were swept away besides Camelen and followers, in all about 40 persons were drowned. A week or two ago also in the same place the wing of the 3rd Cavalry at night before they moved suffered dreadfully in the same way.

There are sad accounts from Cutchee and Upper Scinde of the continual robberies of the Government Camels &c. The Murrees and their Chief are playing false and it is a great pity they were not taught to respect British Power while our fine Army was among them. This was no fault of the Military authorities they were ready enough, but the Politicals kept all the power in their own hands, and are jealous of interference, so little has been done effectually. If Nusseer Khan does not come in many of his people will give much trouble, as they are sure to commence a system of plundering as soon as the corn is ripe. Reports from Candahar say that orders have been received to construct a strong Fort there at the cost of from 3 to 400,000 Rupees, not only for the purposes of defence but for a large store and grand Depot. The expences of the Commissariat are enormous and near 2,000 Camels are said to have died since December last. If the Troops are kept in this country where John Company will get coin to pay all these awful expences, Heaven only knows? The distribution of the Troops is as follows. At Dadur, 6 Companies of the 6th Regiment N. I. with 6 Guns and 100 Local Horse. At Kotra 6 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, Two Guns and a Wing of the 3rd Light Cavalry, at Shorung 25 miles North of it at the mouth of that Pass, there are 3 Companies of the 6th Regiment N. I. and 50 Local Horse. At Bugh there are 3 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers and 50 Scinde Horse under Captain Boyd. Major Liddell of the 1st Cavalry commands at Kotra and Lieutenant Colonel Farrell at Dadur, one Wing of the 8th Regiment N. I. are at Shikarpoor. The 1st Grenadier Regiment and 23rd Regiment N. I. at Sukker with a train of Artillery. The Poonah and Scinde Horse are constantly out in Cutchee and Scinde, and yet the Braboes and Thieves are plundering in all directions. The first Brigade with Head Quarters Staff Horse Artillery and Skinner's Horse at Quetta with Mr. Ross Bell and Captain Bean &c. &c. The 2nd Brigade is at Moostong with the 9 Pounder Battery. As Nusseer Khan's time is up it is said he is to be immediately proclaimed an enemy of the British Government, and it is supposed a new Khan of Khelat will be appointed. The Beebe Gunjam is suspected of an intention of joining Nusseer Khan and if so, all our harassing work will have to be done again. The latest accounts represent that the detachment which has gone to Nooshky will find nothing to do on their arrival as Fazil Khan has taken

himself off, whether reprisals will be made against him or not is not known.

The Times is irate with the European and Native community in general and the Parsee in particular for getting up so large a subscription for the Carnac Testimonial and contra-its Mr. Farish's claims with Sir James Carnac's. We think Sir James Carnac has more claims on the Public than those set forth in the Times in the following words:

"That a status was created to the Governor who left Bombay in April 1841, because Sir James Carnac had an excellent father—because he received in London a dinner from his friends before sailing for India—because he wrote to Capt. Ramsay a letter on Native Education,—was the friend of Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the first to admit Maomohundo's Dividals to the amenities of private Society."

No mention of benefits to the Army; nothing of Steam; nothing of settlement of the Guicowar's affairs; nothing of his zeal for the interests of Bombay in the Direction; nothing of his whole public life which was always at work at home and in India.

Sir James Carnac was an able assistant to General Walker in putting down infanticide in the Gozerat Peninsula. Moreover he conducted our Political affairs at Baroda in times of difficulty with great credit to himself and service to the Government. Our contemporary has also forgotten his exertions at home for the officers of the Army, and last not least his efforts for the cause of Steam Communication with India, which under his auspices has flourished, and without his strenuous advocacy at home might never have advanced to its present state of efficiency. If the Native Community have experienced kindness and real benefit from Sir James Carnac the expression of their feelings does them honor, and they should not be twitted with joining with their European fellow Citizens in getting up a Testimonial on his departure. There is a passage also in our Contemporaries' remarks very severe and uncalled for—

"That the law of England recognizes as a crime the raising money on false pretences, and that monuments to fictitious merit may as well as money be raised on pretences which are false."

and the supposition that Sir James Carnac's public acts have been over rated might have been stated without the coarse term of a lie being applied to his public actions. We confess we cannot understand why this burst of virtuous indignation has all at once agitated the bosom of our contemporary. Some time has elapsed since the departure of Sir James and we had no indication no distant mattering of the tempest of wrath, which now pours its pitiless pelting on the heads of all Society Native and European. For be it remembered that although Natives have subscribed the larger amount, the European community have also contributed their quota and therefore the denigration of the Times touch all parties. We sincerely believe our contemporary will find himself in a minority in the opinion of Sir James Carnac's merits, and in fact the state of the Subscription List is so true a criterion of public feeling that it is almost a sufficient proof of the way in which the exalts and tarping of the Times will be appreciated by his readers.

June 2.—We have received the D. Thi Gazette of the 19th ult. It reached us too late for Monday's issue. We have made two interesting extracts on the affairs of the Punjab and Major Todd, which will be found in another part of our columns. Calcutta papers have been received up to the 22nd ult. but are equally barren of intelligence. We have extracted an elaborate article from the Englishman to which we call the attention of our Military readers. Madras papers have been received to the 24th but they do not contain an item of intelligence. We have received the Ceylon Herald, of the 14th ultimo, from which we learn that the Brig Rockliff which arrived at Trincomalee on the 8th ult. has seen the Sophie bound from Penang to Nagore with 150 Passengers on board, who being in want of bread and water were supplied with these necessaries of life. On the 9th ult. the Sophie arrived at Trincomalee.

The attention of the Parsees is again directed to the inroads Christianity is making upon the faith they have so long and so ardently professed. Sorajee Cursetjee the youth just converted is the son of very poor parents. He is 16 years of age and entered the missionary School, instituted by Mr. Money, about six months since. The case was taken before the Police. The lad refused to return to his mother as requested by the Police authorities and no doubt congratulates himself upon the change which has taken place in rising from poverty to comparative affluence. As the Governor at, in reply to the petition of the Parsee community, when the affair of the two youths was brought to its consideration, declined all interference in the matter, the Parsees are left to their own resources to protect the cause and continuance of their Religion.

We must confess our surprise that the Parsee community are not convinced of the necessity of putting themselves if not upon the offensive certainly upon the defensive side. Do they wish to uphold the principles of Zoroaster? Then they must resort

to the same means which were used at the first propagation of the faith to enforce the continuance of it. Zoroaster, Bala, Berosus, and Taurus were all of the Assyrian code of philosophy yet without the formation of Academies, Colleges, or Schools where the principles of the founders were inculcated and explained and the obligations they entailed fully enforced, how could the sparks which these philosophers generated be kindled into a flame by the sects into which the Assyrian religion and philosophy were divided—the Hippiarian, Babylonian and Orchnean? Chaldea had its schools, Egypt its seminaries, Greece and Rome their colleges, where the principles of their religion were unfolded and the duties of their religion contained expounded. The Druids could assemble within their mystic statutory circle, the disciples of Zeno could congregate in the Stoa of Athens the admirers of Plato could meet within the precincts of the Academy, the pupils of Aristotle could encase themselves within the portals of the Lyceum or rove with their founder among the beauties of nature; and in modern times the Roman Catholics have founded universities and Protestants have erected stupendous Piles of buildings where the principles of their faith are taught, where the doctrines of their religion are defended, where the faith of their fathers is supported; and if the existing disciples of Zoroaster wish to preserve pure and entire the faith and doctrine of their founder they must resort to the same means, seek the same aids, employ the same talent, display the same liberality, exhibit the same Zeal and perseverance which the adherents of other codes of faith have manifested, and still manifest, for the perpetuity of their religion.

If these characteristic of sincerity and zeal be wanting how can the Parsees expect the continuance of their creed: declension must ensue, prosellism to other creeds must succeed, the faith must decline. The creed of Zoroaster is not maintained by the sword nor is it necessary or desirable that it should. Like all other creeds its seat is in the affections, its promotion is in individual and collective devotedness to its tenets; and if its efficacy is not appreciated, if its claims are unheeded or the zeal which its adherents should manifest be wanting it must retire into nothingness and be searched for in the arena of the world in vain.

Eccletic Colleges and Schools, for Religion and Philosophy, have been founded but where are the instances of success? Every sect in religion, every sect in philosophy, has had, and, probably, while man continues in his assimilated state of being, if the phrase be legitimate, will continue to have, an exclusive system of instruction; or if unscrupulously liberal in its profession of liberal sentiments most scrupulously illiberal in the means placed at the disposal of those employed to display the truth of the vaunted confession. Where are the colleges in Europe, in Asia, in America, professing non-exclusion on account of rank, colour, or creed, which have not sections, intersections, and bisectious, of lines to mark the boundary of their prescribed liberality? The very sentiments itself is branded by Catholics and Protestants with the iron and forbidding aspect of Infidelity. If such be the tenacity of those proverbially enlightened; if such fear be displayed by the christian world, with all the advantages that civilization and science can confer; if, we say, with these aids they will not trust their children to be educated in any other seminary than one professing similar articles of faith to themselves, how forcibly then should it strike the Parsee community, that, similar causes, under similar circumstances, will produce similar results; or that were they, to found a College of their own, where their religion would be taught, where the Ethics of Zoroaster would be explained; where their own regulations would conduct the management of the institution, and where, in addition to the advantages of conferring upon Parsee youths a knowledge of every branch of Art, Science, and Literature, the persons communicating instruction would be chosen by the Parsees themselves and worthy of their confidence.

It may however, be said that the Euphrosine institution is sufficiently liberal in its sentiments to receive all whatever their religion or cast may be; to whom shall we resort for proof of the assertion; and supposing it to be correct, does it redound to the credit of the Parsees that, with all their influence and wealth, they do not possess a Seminary of their own. Do Europeans send their youth to such Seminaries in Europe? They manifestly do not. Then why do they seek to palm off upon the native youth of this country what they would shrink to offer to their own?

On the expediency and practicability of such an Institution as that we contend for we may hereafter more fully discuss. But can it for a moment be supposed that, such a project will need any recommendation from us? or that its utility can be called in question, or that its institution and endowment would be inconmeasurable with the wealth, learning, and zeal of the Parsees? Is there not a Cursetjee Ardasser, a Framjee Cowasjee, a Jemsetjee, a Bomanjee Hormusjee, a Jejeebhoy, whose wealth would be willingly dedicated to its noble endow-

ment, whose genius could appreciate its worth, whose influence could promote its utility, whose becoming zeal could ensure its success? Do not the leading Parsees as men of learning know that, if the precepts of Zoroaster are moral and good, to insure practical benefits, mathematically and demonstratively they must by all the force of reasoning, by all the cogency of argument, by appeals to the passions, to reason, and to sense, be satisfactorily and indelibly impressed upon the conscience, as the result of reason and research, or the opinions and faith propagated by Zoroaster, like those of Marmirideus, will sink into oblivion? If the Parsees wish "esto perpetuo," be they everlasting, to be inscribed on the works of Zoroaster they must found their own Seminary as a memorial of their sincerity. For while the breaches which Christianity is making is slow, its commentaries its advocates to foresee that it will proceed step by step until the foundation of Zoroaster be undermined and the whole fabric eventually fall. To avert such a catastrophe to the Parsee faith it becomes the Parsees to display all the zeal their cause is entitled to, and to prove the sincerity of their motives by founding a College for instructing the junior branches of their community; or if the Parsees continue to place their youth in other Schools they will imbibe other opinions and the Parsees must silently await the consequences of thrown supine indifference.

June 4.—We have received Calcutta papers to the 24th. From these we learn that the brave Dost Mahomed has arrived at that Presidency. His residence is fixed at Alipore and his expected appearance at Government House encourages the elite of Calcutta to obtain a sight of this gallant chieftain. We hope the time is not far distant when this worthy Prince will be restored to his authority in Cabool and live long and happy in the midst of his worthy family.

H. M. Stearn Vessel of War the Queen was to sail on the 24th for Singapore and from thence to China, having on board Sir Gordon Bremer, the Hon. Capt. Osborne and the Hon. Miss Frances Elen. Her Majesty's 55th R. Gt. embarked in the same vessel for the seat of War in the East carrying with them the good wishes of every honest English heart. By the bye, whether the Hon. Miss Elen the fair niece of the Governor General, intends to wax valiant in the fight, or to see, or be seen by the Chinese our contemporaries do not state?

Madras files have been received to the 26th, but contain nothing of importance save the establishment at that Presidency of a Laying-in-Hospital, an establishment by the way much needed at Bombay.

Calcutta, as we learn from Professor O'Shaughnessy's letter in the Commercial Advertiser of the 24th, has opened an Asylum for the reception of pregnant married women. It seems as though Bombay was determined to be in the rear of charitable institutions.

From the Madras United Service Gazette we learn the lamentable fate of the Captain and Mate of the Big Freak which left Bombay with Convicts. The murderers are now in custody awaiting their trial at Penang. We regret to observe that although this is the third instance of Convicts rising up and murdering the Officers under whose charge they have been placed, such is the indifference of authorities here that further precautionary measures have not been taken to prevent the recurrence of such awful outrage.

June 7.—The London overland mail arrived from Suez per Auckland Steam Frigate at five o'clock Sunday morning, bringing news from London up to the 4th and Paris 6th May.

The following are the Passengers: Miss Gray, Mr. Dalrymple, Dr. Maehoh of Goa, Dr. R. A. Bremer, Capt. Chalmers, H. M. 22d R. Dr. Wallace, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ashbourne, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blakely, 43 Native Invalids, 4 European Seamen, 1 Prisoner Police Office Estab. 1 Shipwrecked, 2 European Artillerymen, 1 Private H. M. 60th Regt.

Our Belgaum Correspondent writes: We are now, all on the "qui vive," again, expecting another brush, with some Rebels (they say 2000) in our Division, who have possessed themselves of a very strong hill Fort at "Budaunee" a considerable village about 10 days march from this place and two from "Kuladgee."

It appears that a "jattara" held at the above place two or three days ago enabled many natives to enter the places armed, but when their numbers began to swell the Peons at the gate refused admittance to the rest when they were all cut up. We have not heard the exact number, but it is supposed that from 20 to 30 were killed and from 50 to 80 wounded, including some of our "Suars" and the inhabitants, of the Petta, as well as the Cutchee was plundered of an Idol to whose worshipful body was attached jewels, &c. The money taken from the Sowkars and the Cutchee is given out as exceeding half a lack. The Rebels have possessed themselves of a quantity of ammunition belonging to the Government. Three Companies of the 7th Madras Native Infantry have been sent to "Kuladgee" to hem them in, drive all into the Fort and with or without orders to keep them in it till the Troops can arrive from "Belgaum" to "let the daylight in upon their souls." I hope they may succeed in doing so. It is conjectured that the Son of Jemadar Sully Celochey (even here you see, we have again to deal with these cut throat Belochies) who was taken at Nepaunee at the head of the Rebels, who partly consist of Arabs, escaped from Nepaunee Fort, and the disaffected of the Nizam's dominions, which places are distant from the scene of action. The same No. of guns and rounds of ammunition as were sent to Nepaunee are now ready for action and the same No. of Troops are prepared for "Down" at one hours notice. "De Boys" rub their hands with delight, at the thought of another "clouting" match. I sincerely hope they will not be disappointed.

An action has taken place at Khe-lat-i-Gilgee or at least at Jijaz, a Fort about seven miles from it. Captain Saunders of the Engineers was wounded, but succeeded in entering and capturing the Fort.

We understand that an arrangement has been made by which the Sesostris Steam Vessel is about to proceed to China; the Cleopatra will take the mails on the 19th in her stead. If this new arrangement be correct we are surprised that Government has not given an opportunity to passengers to proceed by her to Suez.

June 9.—It is rumoured that the Sesostris will not proceed to China until the arrival of the next Overland Mail from England. This new arrangement may be in consequence of the anticipated arrival of Sir William Parker by the next Steamer from Suez.

We regret to learn that a most melancholy accident occurred in the harbour on Monday. A boat, containing fifteen persons, was proceeding to a vessel on business; the sea being boisterous at the time swamped the boat and five of the number were drowned. Another boat was also swamped on Monday, but we are happy to learn that the passengers and crew were saved by timely assistance.

Rain, wind and thunder have been exercising their unabated influence at the Presidency for the last three days, pretty plainly intimating that we must prepare for the monsoon.

The approach of the rains is intimated by the scaffolding being erected round the statue of the Marquis Wellesley on the Esplanade. This practice is continued with the laudable intention of preserving this public monument from injury by the rains.

June 11.—We would draw the attention of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Army to the following remarks from a correspondent.

By this time you must all have been in possession of Quarter Century's correspondence, and in support of the measures adopted by that able and talented Warrant Officer, I beg to call upon you to come forward individually, and collectively, with your talents, time, and purse, and shew the injustice that has been done us; contrasted with those of the Royal Army; let committees be formed at Bombay, and at every Station, (branch corresponding committees) for corresponding and adopting every legitimate means to obtain our humble satisfactions.—I am well aware there will be a powerful opposition, but when once commenced on our part, the project must not be abandoned in despair; look at the Newspapers, and you will continually find them containing some claim, or soliciting some boon, for the Non-Comm'd. Rank but alas! seldom have we seen a line in solicitation of any for us; that our wishes can be obtained (if ever) has recently appeared from Quarter Century; let us, of this Presidency, simultaneously join, and prove to a Madras Correspondent our anxiety to aid his views, contained in his Pamphlet bearing date April 1841; I hope ere long, the boon we each have to solicit, may be granted to the no less deserving portion of the Honourable East India Company's Warrant, and Non-Comm'd. grades of the Army, in order to their being placed on a similar footing with those of Her Majesty's Service.

It may be hoped that ere long the Government will be induced to revise the present Pilot rules. Many inconveniences and evils result from the inadequacy of existing regulations.

It is we are informed the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to bring these matters to the notice of Government, and as the Chamber has taken up the cause with the zeal it is entitled to, there can be little doubt of success. It is suggested that Captains of vessels will not merely make known the improprieties of the present regulations, but also to make known to the Chamber hints and observations for the improvement of the system that the committee may profit from their professional experience.

June 14.—It is our painful duty to narrate the loss of another vessel upon the prong at Colaba. The Mennon which left Bombay for Liverpool on the first felt severely the boisterous weather that has prevailed; for some days past the sea is stated to have ran furiously and the vessel pitched in a awful manner. On the 9th, the Mennon being off Cape Ramis discovered that the topmast head on the larboard side had sprung; a trifling accident in an ordinary vessel but occasioned such fear that the Captain considered it unsafe to proceed on her voyage and accordingly put back to this port. About 7 or 8 o'clock on Friday evening, when off the Light-house, by some accident not easily to be accounted for, and while the Captain was observing the near approach of a Brig to the rocks, he struck on them himself and till this moment she still remains there. In all probability she will go to pieces in a few days. No lives were lost. Bales of Cotton were strewed over the harbour and fished up during the whole of Saturday.

Vessel after vessel is lost, in entering or leaving the harbour of Bombay, and still the Government look round, as it were, with silent indifference. Neither the loss of life nor the destruction of property seems to stimulate the Government to make any exertion, or even to recommend any means for preventing the recurrence of such catastrophes as have happened and will continue to happen unless Government come forward and prove that, however chargeable with past neglect such measures will shortly be put into force that the odium will be removed, that the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects shall no longer be endangered for want of proper lighthouse, beacon, and pilot arrangements.

If the Government is not disposed to do what is necessary, if it does not yet see the utility and expediency of adopting a decided tone, if it considers the difficulty or expence of erecting a lighthouse in an eligible situation—for heaven's sake let the government make known its determination to the merchants of Bombay, who are too sensible of the value of life and property to let the matter be trifled with for upwards of twelve months, or if possible to prevent it, to subject the public feelings to the horrors and misery of a scene like that of the Lord Wm. Bentinck. Why does government take Harbour dues and not resort to proper measures to protect the property thus taxed? In this matter what little regard is manifested for the interests of the commercial world! If the government will not use measures to prevent the loss of life by constructing life boats, let it at least prove its laudable attempt to recover the drowning from a watery grave.

Shall another year chronicle its tales of woe on account of the apathy of government? for the honour of the British name we trust not. An awful responsibility rests on the authorities for past casualties, and any palliation would be an insult to the generous feeling of the Indian public. Let the government, by its immediate endeavours to correct the evil, demonstrate its sincerity for the general good.

A report was current on Saturday and yesterday that the Buckinghamshire, which had left Bombay on the 5th had in all probability foundered at Sea. Several bales of Cotton which were known to have been shipped on board of her were seen by the Westmoreland. The latter vessel arrived here on Friday last. We have made diligent enquiries and are happy that a more favourable account may be cherished. It seems the Buckinghamshire had about 50 or 60 bales of Cotton upon her gun deck, and it is possible that she met with unfavourable weather and threw these bales over board. Captain Emery of the Westmoreland stated that about 50 miles S.W. of the lighthouse the Sea appeared to be covered with bales of cotton, o-

persons on board do not consider the number exceeded 50 or 60.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 22nd inst. Captain Saunders it appears had no fewer than six sabre wounds inflicted on him at the Ghilzie fort, but not so dangerous as to endanger his life. It seems only twenty of the enemy were found wounded and that notwithstanding the desperate nature of the resistance, the whole party which held it was exceedingly small.

It would appear from the *Englishman* that "Shelton's brigade marched, as on the 8th ultimo, for Peshawur, and it is said that Captain Broadfoot had been directed to stockade himself until succoured. In our present degree of acquaintance with the circumstances, we can only say that if the brigade is moved at such a time of the year, when a better management of the Khafia might have obviated that necessity, a serious responsibility will rest on a quarter which need not be at present specified; for the expense and suffering likely to be the result of exposing a partly composed European brigade at such a period must be exceedingly great, and although we know that the four mutinous corps had at last expressed their determination to plunder and insult the Khafia, yet it does not appear to us but what more skillful management, from the first, might have prevented the occurrence of such an extremity,—but we shall soon know more.

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The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that on the arrival of the second expeditionary force at China, they intend to recapture Chusan and that this accomplished H. M. 55th will be cantoned there.

June 16.—From the *Agra Ukbar* we learn that a report is current that a war with Nepal is inevitable. If this should really turn out to be the case there will be the soldier's motto in full demand, promotion and prize money.

THERE has been a slight intermission of fine weather but the rain returned at six o'clock yesterday evening.

As the Barometer has been falling for two or three days past the weather-wise folks look forward, and at which the fair ones are not at all pleased, that on the 18th the monsoon will set in with some violence, to the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening drives.

The affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah are about to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and we sincerely trust a Committee will be formed to inquire into every detail of the conduct and movements of the deposed Rajah:—of the result we have but little doubt, it must be favorable to his restoration.

Mr. Hume, who knows something of India and the Company's affairs, introduced the matter to the House on the night of Tuesday, April 6th and remarked—

"That he had given notice of his intention to present a petition that day from the Rajah of Sattarah. He had the original petition in the Marhatta language and also a translation, but though he had used all diligence he could not find the translation, and, as the House could not receive the original without a translation, he would postpone the presentation until after Easter, when he should have a translation prepared, and lay both before the House. He would now move for the documents relating to the Rajah's case, as the President of the Board of Control did not object. The hon. member then moved for copies of a letter from the Vakeels of the Rajah of Sattarah to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company and President of the Board of Control, dated London the 25th day of February, 1841; of a letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a petition from Meer Afzal Ali, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattarah to the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 14th day of September 1840, with the Court's reply; of all communications from the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, transmitting communications from the Rajah of Sattarah relative to the grant

of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattarah (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Governments of India and their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senaputtee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to exile at Benares, and all communications from the Court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Cristall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattarah on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private property, with copies of all correspondence from the authorities in India and Court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject." The hon. member said, that his object was to obtain all the information that he could on the subject, previously to his calling the attention of the house to it.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that he had no objection whatever to the production of the papers, to which his hon. friend referred.

The motion was agreed to. "Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues that were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance: but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its lethargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when, no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters, they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances—intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

His Highness Purtaub Sing, the late Rajah of Sattarah, was deposed by Sir James Carnac for taking part in a political combination of Indian princes against the oppression of the Company's government—at least this was the plea for dethroning him. Purtaub Sing was either a worthy and ungenerous man, a noble minded or an imbecile prince, a faithful friend and devoted ally, or a treacherous enemy. The Bombay Government considered it more politic to take the unfavorable side because, as Sir John Malcolm has it "the part of justice may be taken for the native princes until it is inimical to our interests." But may we not ask, and demand an answer to our interrogation, did a love of truth, did respect for his own character and dignified station cause him to reject with scorn the ungenerous not to say disgraceful proposal tendered to him as the price of his still retaining the misnomer of his ancestors? He would not, because he conscientiously could not, admit that he was guilty of a crime of which when investigated he would be proved innocent. But his territory stood in the way of the Company, he had a good revenue and a fair share of treasure which in all probability was inimical to the company's interests. A mere accusation condemned him; but his former and subsequent conduct has but served to establish in our minds the fact of his innocency.

On the character of the present Rajah we will not descend because however ungrateful, he is still the brother of the legitimate sovereign, and we have good authority for asserting that it is owing to a most flagitious act of tyranny that the present Rajah was forced even against his will to usurp the throne of his affectionate, virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wish to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the Rajah can be produced let them be published, if proofs can be adduced, let it be established that the Rajah meddled with the politics of the East India Company, that the authorities did not by any indignity offered, by any act of tyranny, injustice or vexation attempt to drive him to any measure which might have given them an opportunity or a shadow of excuse for the violation of a most solemn treaty, or that there was no despoiling him of his throne, or depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him appropriate his private property, or deprive him of his rights or that there was a just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings of liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded, but if any thing tangible can be produced, in God's name we say let the Home government lay it before the Imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shrill terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuously refused.

It was in vain that the Rajah declared his innocency and fruitless were his protestations of the unguiltiness of his Chitness, or minister, his faithful adviser and friend, who was kidnapped by the British representative and sent a prisoner to Poonah, where for years he was occupied in soliciting the Bombay government to bring him to trial, but in vain. Purtaub Sing also prayed, and prayed again, to the Bombay authorities to investigate his case fully and fairly. This humble and fervent prayer was unanswered; his urgent request was refused; his rightful demand was withheld. His hands were directed towards a tyrannical heaven, his desire could not affect hearts insensible to feeling, his just demand was inimical to that tribunal before whose bar his minister stood accused, without proof of his guilt; and therefore that was sufficient reason for not complying to the solicitation of the sovereign or of the victim. There sometimes may be power in a tribunal when it roundly accuses an individual of a heinous crime, which would be greatly weakened when called upon to establish the guilt by proofs: that power however may be essential to the interest of the tribunal and make it inconvenient to substantiate the charge. The Rajah's minister was in the power and hands of his accusers, but altho' his Royal master petitioned in the morning for a trial, and echoed the prayer of the petition in the evening, acknowledging that could any offence, even of the most trivial nature be proved then "punish him," he said, "as severely as you like, or deliver him over to me and I will punish him more severely." No reply could be obtained from his minister's accusers by solicitation, and no answer extorted by the Rajah's demand, although expressed in language that was strengthened by a solemn conviction of innocency. It was "inimical to the interests" of the accusers that he should be tried, and more convenient to let him languish in a dungeon, and breathe his last as one against whom an accusation of guilt had been brought.

Can Britain claim to sit as the Queen of nations, the dispenser of justice, the promoter of civilization, the promulgator of Christianity, the emblem and example of virtue and truth, liberty and justice, and treat the minister of the Rajah, an old and hitherto faithful ally, as a felon when uncondemned? Shall we take credit for spreading among the inhabitants of India the blessings of Christianity, or the joys inspired by the arts, or the sciences and literature of Europe, and withhold from them the protection of

our greatness and glory—Magnacharta, or refuse them that impartial investigation, scarcely denied by barbarians, and that justice never withheld by any civilized power?

In the treatment of his minister the Rajah might have read the fate that would shortly alight upon himself. The Rajah not long after was accused of treachery, and his downfall determined upon at all hazards. In vain he declared his innocency of the charge, Refutation or palliation of the charge was not admissible. He had no alternative but to acknowledge that he was guilty and retain his throne as a reward for the admission; or by protesting his innocency suffer the ignominy of being driven from his dominions and finish the short period of his existence as a suspected criminal. However painful, he chose the latter; preferring peace of conscience and mental freedom to regal liberty at the expense of his conscience.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon, that when the Rajah wished to have legal advice, and sent a retaining fee to a distinguished Barrister at Bombay, permission was refused for the legal adviser to visit him! He was to be a victim, and he must be made one at any expense of justice, or sacrifice of principles, or injury to the national character of England. The few remaining years of the charter could not allow an opportunity to pass to plead acquiring territory for the British Crown, and appropriating the riches of a kingdom that was the glory of the Mahratta empire.

The fair demand of His Highness was that an investigation should be made, at which one or two Englishmen, not in the Company's service, might also be present; but as this was the way to ensure the justice of the decision, or to expose its injustice, it was contemptuously refused as a matter of course.

Far from shrinking from a full and public display of guilt, if proved guilty, another method was resorted to. It was attempted; how far it succeeded will be seen in the sequel. It was this:—that an English gentleman having no connexion with the Company, should seek to obtain leave to repair to Sattarah, with whom His Highness might consult. This gentleman called upon the political Secretary, who promised to consider his request. After a considerable lapse of time, and only in consequence of unwaried application, he was informed that his request could not be complied with. The acting Governor, Mr. Farish, was then applied to, and informed by this gentleman that he was authorized to say, by His Highness the Rajah, that every existing dispute between the two Governments should immediately be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government, with whom he had unalterably wished to be on the most friendly feeling. Mr. Farish replied that he was sorry that in his individual capacity he could not grant the permission, or words to that effect, and declined entering into any conversation respecting the Sattarah affair; probably, because the person in question was one of the uninitiated.

One other and final attempt was made. His Highness decided upon sending the gentleman in Company, with some of the Officers of His Highness's household to England, to solicit at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen protection from the intrigue and tyranny of His Highness's accusers. Preparations were made for their departure, but circumstances, which we intend ere long to make known, by the publication of the correspondence which took place, frustrated the object, and the whole of the passage money was lost. On Sir James Carnac's arrival the solicitation to proceed to Sattarah was renewed, but permission refused.

The Rajah's affairs, as we said at the commencement of this article, were to be brought before the House of Commons, and we do hope for the honour of the Country and the love of equity, justice will be administered with an even hand, and we doubt not but that instead of finishing his days as an innocent though accused man, more a feeble captive than a guilty culprit, within the portals of tyranny, he may live in happiness and at length expire in the midst of his family as the legitimate, worthy, and faithful sovereign of his country, who once vacated his Gadee rather than admit that he was guilty of a crime of which he was really innocent of and held in the greatest abhorrence.

Let it not be supposed that because we speak out and descend freely on the conduct of Government in this affair, that we use too harsh language. On the contrary, we have used the mildest words that we could employ, consistent with our duty, and without danger to the liberty of the Press.

June 18.—No dawk arrived yesterday, and we may fairly conclude that the runners have met with some impediments in consequence of the monsoon.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 4th, and Madras to the 8th instant, these however are barren of intelligence.

A question of great importance to the mercantile community is pending the decision of the Supreme Government. We allude to the detaining of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* on account of being a foreign bottom. The pedigree of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* is as follows: She was built at Chittagong in the year 1817, and at that time belonged to a British owner who traded with her from the Ports of London and Bombay under a British Register. She was then called the *Triumph* and commanded, we believe, by Captain Green. In the beginning of the year 1840, she was sold to Mr. Samuel Whitmore, who, if we mistake not, changed her name to the *Formosa*, and sailed under the American flag until about the month of December last, when she was purchased at Macao by Messrs. Dadabhoj and Manockjee Rustomjee and Company, and has now become the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, a British subject residing in Bombay.

On the 27th of December last the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* set sail from Macao on a voyage to Bombay under a pass from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade in China, dated Macao August 24, 1840, when in consequence of documents proving that the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* was bona fide property of British merchants, liberty was given to trade with any Port not within the dominions of Her Majesty—she reached this Port in March last. On her way here she put into Singapore, where she remained upwards of four days, and was then and there recognized as a British owned vessel, and as such obtained her port clearance.

On her arrival here the present owner applied to have her duly entered at the Custom House, which was refused in consequence, we believe of her not having a British Register and the probable insufficiency of the Pass received from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade. The Captain of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee*, if we mistake not, represented the above facts in a petition to the Collector of Customs, praying that the vessel might be duly entered at the Custom House in order that her cargo might be discharged. The prayer of this petition was granted on payment of double duties, pending a reference to the Supreme Government. In the beginning of May last the Captain applied for and duly obtained from Captain Ross the Master Attendant a Document similar to that which has invariably been furnished by the Marine Department to all Captains of Vessels proceeding from Bombay to other Indian ports, and generally denominated a Pass, for which the authorized fee (Sixty six Rupees) was paid to Government and the owners proceeded without loss of time to load the above vessel with Timber and Salt for Calcutta.

Moreover, previous to loading the Vessel the owner applied to the acting Collector of Customs and was informed that the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* would be entitled to all the privileges of a British Ship trading to ports within the Company's dominions, and gave assurance to the owners that he would grant a port clearance to Calcutta. Had this assurance not been given the owners would not have commenced or have been encouraged to complete the loading of the vessel.

On the 25th ultimo the lading was completed and being ready for sea, the Custom House duties were paid as freighted in a British Ship and the bill of Lading signed and delivered, and the Port Clearance applied for when in despite of previous assurance and past conduct in receiving the duties, he, the Acting Collector of Customs not only refused to grant the clearance but stated that he was authorized by Government to detain the vessel! and at the same time informing the Captain that had he applied a day earlier he would have obtained his clearance.

The owner further prayed in a petition we believe presented to Government, that any restriction affecting the departure of the above vessel might be removed. To this Government replied by informing the owner that the Custom House Master would grant her clearance as a foreign vessel.

The bait Government laid was too readily seized upon by the owner of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee*, who, in accepting the proposal of Government, tacitly admitted that he had no right to claim protection for her as a British vessel. The consequence of this application might have been expected to be what subsequently proved the case, the owner's crimination of himself.

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of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattarah (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Governments of India and their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senaputtee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to exile at Benares, and all communications from the Court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Cristall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattarah on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private property, with copies of all correspondence from the authorities in India and Court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject." The hon. member said, that his object was to obtain all the information that he could on the subject, previously to his calling the attention of the House to it.

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The motion was agreed to.

Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues that were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance; but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its lethargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when, no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters, they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances—intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

His Highness Purtaub Sing, the late Rajah of Sattarah, was deposed by Sir James Carnac for taking part in a political combination of Indian princes against the oppression of the Company's government—at least this was the plea for dethroning him. Purtaub Sing was either a worthy or an ungenerous man, a noble minded or an imbecile prince, a faithful friend and devoted ally, or a treacherous enemy. The Bombay Government considered it more politic to take the unfavorable side because, as Sir John Malcolm has it "the part of justice may be taken for the native princes until it is inimical to our interests." But may we not ask, and demand an answer to our interrogation, did a love of truth, did respect for his own character and dignified station cause him to reject with scorn the ungenerous not to say disgraceful proposal tendered to him as the price of his still retaining the musnud of his ancestors? He would not, because he conscientiously could not admit that he was guilty of a crime of which when investigated he would be proved innocent. But his territory stood in the way of the Company, he had a good revenue and a fair share of treasure which in all probability was inimical to the company's interests. A mere accusation condemned him; but his former and subsequent conduct has but served to establish in our minds the fact of his innocence.

On the character of the present Rajah of Sattarah, we have but little to say. He was a weak, but a virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wish to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the Rajah can be produced let them be published, if proofs can be adduced, let it be established that the Rajah meddled with the politics of the East India Company, that the authorities did not by any indignity offered, by any act of tyranny, injustice or vexation attempt to drive him to any measure which might have given them an opportunity or a shadow of excuse for the violation of a most solemn treaty, or that there was no despoiling him of his throne, or depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him appropriate his private property, or deprive him of his rights or that there was a just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings of liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded, but if any thing tangible can be produced, in God's name, we say let the Home government lay it before the imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shrill terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuously refused.

It was in vain that the Rajah declared his innocence and fruitless were his protestations of the unguiltiness of his Chitiness, or minister, his faithful adviser and friend, who was kidnapped by the British representative and sent a prisoner to Poonah, where for years he was occupied in soliciting the Bombay government to bring him to trial, but in vain. Purtaub Sing also prayed, and prayed again, to the Bombay authorities to investigate his case fully and fairly. This humble and fervent prayer was unanswered; his urgent request was refused; his rightful demand was withheld. His hands were directed towards a tyrannical heaven, his desire could not affect hearts insensible to feeling, his just demand was inimical to that tribunal before whose bar his minister stood accused, without proof of his guilt; and therefore that was sufficient reason for not complying to the solicitation of the sovereign or of the victim. There sometimes may be power in a tribunal when it roundly accuses an individual of a heinous crime, which would be greatly weakened when called upon to establish the guilt by proofs: that power however may be essential to the interest of the tribunal and make it inconvenient to substantiate the charge. The Rajah's minister was in the power and hands of his accusers, but although his Royal master petitioned in the morning for a trial, and echoed the prayer of the petition in the evening, acknowledging that could any offence, even of the most trivial nature be proved then "punish him," he said, "as severely as you like, or deliver him over to me and I will punish him more severely." No reply could be obtained from his minister's accusers by solicitation, and no answer extorted by the Rajah's demand, although expressed in language that was strengthened by a solemn conviction of innocence. It was "inimical to the interests" of the accusers that he should be tried, and more convenient to let him languish in a dungeon, and breathe his last as one against whom an accusation of guilt had been brought.

Can Britain claim to sit as the Queen of nations, the dispenser of justice, the promoter of civilization, the promulgator of Christianity, the emblem and example of virtue and truth, liberty and justice, and treat the minister of the Rajah, an old and hitherto faithful ally, as a felon when uncondemned? Shall we take credit

our greatness and glory.—Magna charta, or refuse them that impartial investigation, scarcely denied by barbarians, and that justice never withheld by any civilized power?

In the treatment of his minister the Rajah might have read the fate that would shortly alight upon himself. The Rajah not long after was accused of treachery, and his downfall determined upon at all hazards. In vain he declared his innocence of the charge. Refutation or palliation of the charge was not admissible. He had no alternative but to acknowledge that he was guilty and retain his throne as a reward for the admission; or by protesting his innocence suffer the ignominy of being driven from his dominions and finish the short period of his existence as a suspected criminal. However painful, he chose the latter; preferring peace of conscience and mental freedom to regal liberty at the expense of his conscience.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon, that when the Rajah wished to have legal advice, and sent a retaining fee to a distinguished Barrister at Bombay, permission was refused for the legal adviser to visit him! He was to be a victim, and he must be made one at any expense of justice, or sacrifice of principles, or injury to the national character of England. The few remaining years of the charter could not allow an opportunity to pass to plead acquiring territory for the British Crown, and appropriating the riches of a kingdom that was the glory of the Maharratta empire.

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One other and final attempt was made. His Highness decided upon sending the gentleman in Company, with some of the Officers of His Highness's household to England, to solicit at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen protection from the intrigue and tyranny of His Highness's accusers. Preparations were made for their departure, but circumstances, which we intend ere long to make known, by the publication of the correspondence which took place, frustrated the object, and the whole of the passage money was lost. On Sir James Carnac's arrival the solicitation to proceed to Sattarah was renewed, but permission refused.

The Rajah's affairs, as we said at the commencement of this article, were to be brought before the House of Commons, and we do hope for the honour of the Country and the love of equity, justice will be administered with an even hand, and we doubt not but that instead of finishing his days as an innocent though accused man, more a feeble captive than a guilty culprit, within the portals of tyranny, he may live in happiness, and at length expire in the midst of his family as the legitimate, worthy, and faithful

Let it not be supposed that because we speak out and descant freely on the conduct of Government in this affair, that we use too harsh language. On the contrary, we have used the mildest words that we could employ, consistent with our duty, and without danger to the liberty of the Press.

June 18.—No dawn arrived yesterday and we may fairly conclude that the runners have met with some impediments in consequence of the monsoon.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 4th, and Madras to the 8th instants, these however are barren of intelligence.

A question of great importance to the mercantile community is pending the decision of the Supreme Government. We allude to the detaining of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* on account of being a foreign bottom. The pedigree of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* is as follows: She was built at Chittagong in the year 1817, and at that time belonged to a British owner who traded with her from the Ports of London and Bombay under a British Register. She was then called the *Triumph* and commanded, we believe, by Captain Green. In the beginning of the year 1840, she was sold to Mr. Samuel Whitmore, who, if we mistake not, changed her name to the *Formosa*, and sailed under the American flag until about the month of December last, when she was purchased at Macao by Messrs. Dadabhoj and Manockjee Rustumjee and Company, and has now become the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, a British subject residing in Bombay.

On the 27th of December last the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* set sail from Macao on a voyage to Bombay under a pass from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade in China, dated Macao August 24, 1840, when in consequence of documents proving that the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* was bona fide property of British merchants, liberty was given to trade with any Port not within the dominions of Her Majesty—she reached this Port in March last. On her way here she put into Singapore, where she remained upwards of four days, and was then and there recognized as a British owned vessel, and as such obtained her port clearance.

On her arrival here the present owner applied to have her duly entered at the Custom House, which was refused in consequence, we believe of her not having a British Register and the probable insufficiency of the Pass received from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade. The Captain of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee*, if we mistake not, represented the above facts in a petition to the Collector of Customs, praying that the vessel might be duly entered as the Custom House in order that her cargo might be discharged. The prayer of this petition was granted on payment of double duties pending a reference to the Supreme Government. In the beginning of May last the Captain applied for and duly obtained from Captain Ross the Master Attendant a Document similar to that which has invariably been furnished by the Marine Department to all Captains of Vessels proceeding from Bombay to other Indian ports, and generally denominated a Pass, for which the authorized fee (Sixty six Rupees) was paid to Government and the owners proceeded without loss of time to load the above vessel with Timber and Salt for Calcutta.

Moreover, previous to loading the Vessel the owner applied to the acting Collector of Customs and was informed that the *Cursetjee Cawasjee* would be entitled to all the privileges of a British Ship trading to ports within the Company's dominions, and gave assurance to the owners that he would grant a port clearance to Calcutta. Had this assurance not been given the owners would not have commenced or have been encouraged to complete the loading of the vessel.

On the 25th ultimo the lading was completed and being ready for sea, the Custom House duties were paid as freighted in a British Ship and the bill of Lading signed and delivered, and the Port Clearance applied for when in despite of previous assurance and past conduct in receiving the duties, he, the Acting Collector of Customs not only refused to grant the clearance but stated that he was authorized by Government to detain the vessel! and at the same time informing the Captain that had he applied a day earlier he would have obtained his clearance.

The owner further prayed in a petition we believe presented to Government, that any restriction affecting the departure of the above vessel might be removed. To this Government replied by informing the owner that the Custom House Master would grant her clearance as a foreign vessel.

The bait Government laid was too readily seized upon by the owner of the *Cursetjee Cawasjee*, who, in accepting the proposal of Government, tacitly admitted that

persons on board do not consider the number exceeded 50 or 60.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2nd inst. Captain Saunders it appears had no fewer than six sabre wounds inflicted on him at the Ghilzie fort, but not so dangerous as to endanger his life. It seems only twenty of the enemy were found wounded and that notwithstanding the desperate nature of the resistance, the whole party which held it was exceedingly small.

It would appear from the *Englishman* that "Shelton's brigade marched, as on the 8th ultimo, for Peshawur, and it is said that Captain Broadfoot had been directed to stockade himself until succoured. In our present degree of acquaintance with the circumstances, we can only say that if the brigade is moved at such a time of the year, when a better management of the Khafila might have obviated that necessity, a serious responsibility will rest on a quarter which need not be at present specified; for the expense and suffering likely to be the result of exposing a partly composed European brigade at such a period must be exceedingly great, and although we know that the four mutinous corps had at last expressed their determination to plunder and insult the Khafila, yet it does not appear to us but what more skilful management, from the first, might have prevented the occurrence of such an extremity,—but we shall soon know more."

From Ferozepoor letters had been received to the 22nd ultimo, which mention a report that Captain Broadfoot had been attacked, after having stockaded himself, pending the arrival of the detachment from Jullalabad.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that on the arrival of the second expeditionary force at Chinn, they intend to recapture Chusan and that this accomplished H. M. 55th will be cantoned there.

June 16.—From the *Agra Ukbar* we learn that a report is current that a war with Nepal is inevitable. If this should really turn out to be the case there will be the soldier's motto in full demand, promotion and prize money.

There has been a slight intermission of fine weather but the rain returned at six o'clock yesterday evening.

As the Barometer has been falling for two or three days past the weather-wise folks look forward, and at which the fair ones are not at all pleased, that on the 18th the monsoon will set in with some violence, to the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening drives.

The affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah are about to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and we sincerely trust a Committee will be formed to inquire into every detail of the conduct and movements of the deposed Rajah:—of the result we have but little doubt, it must be favorable to his restoration.

Mr. Hume, who knows something of India and the Company's affairs, introduced the matter to the House on the night of Tuesday, April 6th and remarked—

"That he had given notice of his intention to present a petition that day from the Rajah of Sattarah. He had the original petition in the Mahratta language and also a translation, but though he had used all diligence he could not find the translation, and, as the House could not receive the original without a translation, he would postpone the presentation until after Easter, when he should have a translation prepared, and lay both before the House. He would now move for the documents relating to the Rajah's case, as the President of the Board of Control did not object. The hon. member then moved for copies of a letter from the Vakeels of the Rajah of Sattarah to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company and President of the Board of Control, dated London the 8th day of February, 1841; of a letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a petition from Meer Afzal Ali, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattarah to the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 14th day of September 1840, with the Court's reply; of all communications from the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, transmitting communications from the Rajah of Sattarah relative to the grant

of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattarah (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Governments of India and their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senaputtee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to exile at Benares, and all communications from the Court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Cristall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattarah on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private property, with copies of all correspondence from the authorities in India and Court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject." The hon. member said, that his object was to obtain all the information that he could on the subject, previously to his calling the attention of the House to it.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that he had no objection whatever to the production of the papers, to which his hon. friend referred.

The motion was agreed to."

Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues that were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance; but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its lethargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when, no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters, they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances—intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

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On the character of the present Rajah we will not descant because however ungrateful, he is still the brother of the legitimate sovereign, and we have good authority for asserting that it is owing to a most flagitious

act of tyranny that the present Rajah was forced even against his will to usurp the throne of his affectionate, virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wish to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the Rajah can be produced let them be published, if proofs can be adduced, let it be established that the Rajah meddled with the politics of the East India Company, that the authorities did not by any indignity offered, by any act of tyranny, injustice or vexation attempt to drive him to any measure which might have given them an opportunity or a shadow of excuse for the violation of a most solemn treaty, or that there was no despoiling him of his throne, or depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him appropriate his private property, or deprive him of his rights or that there was a just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings of liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded, but if any thing tangible can be produced, in God's name we say let the Home government lay it before the imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shrill terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuously refused.

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On the 27th of December last the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* set sail from Macao on a voyage to Bombay under a pass from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade in China, dated Macao August 24, 1840, when in consequence of documents proving that the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* was bona fide property of British merchants, liberty was given to trade with any Port not within the dominions of Her Majesty—she reached this Port in March last. On her way here she put into Singapore, where she remained upwards of four days, and was then and there recognized as a British owned vessel, and as such obtained her port clearance.

On her arrival here the present owner applied to have her duly entered at the Custom House, which was refused in consequence, we believe of her not having a British Register and the probable insufficiency of the Pass received from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade. The Captain of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee*, it was mistake not, represented the above facts in a petition to the Collector of Customs, praying that the vessel might be duly entered at the Custom House in order that her cargo might be discharged. The prayer of this petition was granted on payment of double duties, pending a reference to the Supreme Government. In the beginning of May last the Captain applied for and duly obtained from Captain Ross the Master Attendant a Document similar to that which has invariably been furnished by the Marine Department to all Captains of Vessels proceeding from Bombay to other Indian ports, and generally denominated a Pass, for which the authorized fee (Sixty six Rupees) was paid to Government and the owners proceeded without loss of time to load the above vessel with Timber and Salt for Calcutta.

Moreover, previous to loading the Vessel the owner applied to the acting Collector of Customs and was informed that the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* would be entitled to all the privileges of a British Ship trading to ports within the Company's dominions, and gave assurance to the owners that he would grant a port clearance to Calcutta. Had this assurance not been given the owners would not have commenced or have been encouraged to complete the loading of the vessel.

On the 25th ultimo the lading was completed and being ready for sea, the Custom House duties were paid as freighted in a British Ship and the bill of Lading signed and delivered, and the Port Clearance applied for when in despite of previous assurance and past conduct in receiving the duties, he, the Acting Collector of Customs not only refused to grant the clearance but stated that he was authorized by Government to detain the vessel and at the same time informing the Captain that had he applied a day earlier he would have obtained his clearance.

The owner further prayed in a petition we believe presented to Government, that any restriction affecting the departure of the above vessel might be removed. To this Government replied by informing the owner that the Custom House Master would grant her clearance as a foreign vessel.

The bait Government laid was too readily seized upon by the owner of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee*, who, in accepting the proposal of Government, tacitly admitted that he had no right to claim protection for her as a British vessel. The consequence of this application, might have been expected to be what subsequently proved the case, the owner's crimination of himself.

persons on board do not consider the number exceeded 50 or 60.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2nd inst. Captain Saunders it appears had no fewer than six sabre wounds inflicted on him at the Ghilzie fort, but not so dangerous as to endanger his life. It seems only twenty of the enemy were found wounded and that notwithstanding the desperate nature of the resistance, the whole party which held it was exceedingly small.

It would appear from the *Englishman* that Shelton's brigade marched, as on the 8th ultimo, for Peshawar, and it is said that Captain Broadfoot had been directed to stockade himself until succoured. In our present degree of acquaintance with the circumstances, we can only say that if the brigade is moved at such a time of the year, when a better management of the Khafila might have obviated that necessity, a serious responsibility will rest on a quarter which need not be at present specified; for the expense and suffering likely to be the result of exposing a partly composed European brigade at such a period must be exceedingly great, and although we know that the four mutinous corps had at last expressed their determination to plunder and insult the Khafila, yet it does not appear to us but what more skillful management, from the first, might have prevented the occurrence of such an extremity,—but we shall soon know more.

From Ferozepoor letters had been received to the 22nd ultimo, which mention a report that Captain Broadfoot had been attacked, after having stockaded himself, pending the arrival of the detachment from Jullalabad.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that on the arrival of the second expeditionary force at Chinn, they intend to recapture Chusan and that this accomplished H. M. 55th will be cantoned there.

June 16.—From the *Agra Ukbar* we learn that a report is current that a war with Nepal is inevitable. If this should really turn out to be the case there will be the soldier's motto in full demand, promotion and prize money.

There has been a slight intermission of fine weather but the rain returned at six o'clock yesterday evening.

As the Barometer has been falling for two or three days past the weather-wise folks look forward, and at which the fair ones are not at all pleased, that on the 18th the monsoon will set in with some violence, to the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening drives.

The affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah are about to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and we sincerely trust a Committee will be formed to inquire into every detail of the conduct and movements of the deposed Rajah:—of the result we have but little doubt, it must be favorable to his restoration.

Mr. Hume, who knows something of India and the Company's affairs, introduced the matter to the House on the night of Tuesday, April 6th and remarked—

"That he had given notice of his intention to present a petition that day from the Rajah of Sattarah. He had the original petition in the Marhatta language and also a translation, but though he had used all diligence he could not find the translation, and as the House could not receive the original without a translation, he would postpone the presentation until after Easter, when he should have a translation prepared, and lay both before the House. He would now move for the documents relating to the Rajah's case, as the President of the Board of Control did not object. The hon. member then moved for copies of a letter from the Vakeels of the Rajah of Sattarah to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company and President of the Board of Control, dated London the 8th day of February, 1841; of a letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a petition from Meer Afzal Ali, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattarah to the hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 14th day of September 1840, with the Court's reply; of all communications from the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, transcribing communications from the Rajah of Sattarah relative to the grant

of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattarah (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Governments of India and their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senaputtee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to exile at Benares, and all communications from the Court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Crisall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattarah on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattarah to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private property, with copies of all correspondence from the authorities in India and Court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject." The hon. member said, that his object was to obtain all the information that he could on the subject, previously to his calling the attention of the House to it.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that he had no objection whatever to the production of the papers, to which his hon. friend referred.

The motion was agreed to. Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues there were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance; but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its lethargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters, they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances—intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

His Highness Purtaub Sing, the late Rajah of Sattarah, was deposed by Sir James Carnac for taking part in a political combination of Indian princes against the oppression of the Company's government—at least this was the plea for dethroning him. Purtaub Sing was either a worthy or an ungenerous man, a noble minded or an impetuous prince, a faithful friend and devoted ally, or a treacherous enemy. The Bombay Government considered it more politic to take the unfavorable side because, as Sir John Malcolm has it "the part of justice may be taken for the native princes until it is inimical to our interests." But may we not ask, and demand an answer to our interrogation, did a love of truth, did respect for his own character and dignified station cause him to reject with scorn the ungenerous not to say disgraceful proposal tendered to him as the price of his still retaining the musnud of his ancestors? He would not, because he conscientiously could not, admit that he was guilty of a crime of which when investigated he would be proved innocent. But his territory stood in the way of the Company, he had a good revenue and a fair share of treasure which in all probability was inimical to the company's interests. A mere accusation condemned him; but his former and subsequent conduct has but served to establish in our minds the fact of his innocency.

On the character of the present Rajah we will not descant because however ungrateful, he is still the brother of the legitimate sovereign, and we have good authority for asserting that it is owing to a most flagitious

act of tyranny that the present Rajah was forced even against his will to usurp the throne of his affectionate, virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wish to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the Rajah can be produced let them be published, if proofs can be adduced, let it be established that the Rajah meddled with the politics of the East India Company, that the authorities did not by any indignity offered, by any act of tyranny, injustice, or vexation attempt to drive him to any measure which might have given them an opportunity or a shadow of excuse for the violation of a most solemn treaty, or that there was no despoiling him of his throne, or depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him appropriate his private property, or deprive him of his rights or that there was a just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings of liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded; but if any thing tangible can be produced, in God's name we say let the Home government lay it before the imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shrill terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuously refused.

It was in vain that the Rajah declared his innocency and fruitless were his protestations of the unguiltiness of his Chitiness, or minister, his faithful adviser and friend, who was kidnapped by the British representative and sent a prisoner to Poonah, where for years he was occupied in soliciting the Bombay government to bring him to trial, but in vain. Purtaub Sing also prayed, and prayed again, to the Bombay authorities to investigate his case fully and fairly. This humble and fervent prayer was unanswered; his urgent request was refused; his rightful demand was withheld. His hands were directed towards a tyrannical heaven, his desire could not affect hearts insensible to feeling, his just demand was inimical to that tribunal before whose bar his minister stood accused, without proof of his guilt; and therefore that was sufficient reason for not complying to the solicitation of the sovereign or of the victim. There sometimes may be power in a tribunal when it roundly accuses an individual of a heinous crime, which would be greatly weakened when called upon to establish the guilt by proofs: that power however may be essential to the interest of the tribunal and make it inconvenient to substantiate the charge. The Rajah's minister was in the power and hands of his accusers, but altho' his Royal master petitioned in the morning for a trial, and echoed the prayer of the petition in the evening, acknowledging that could any offence, even of the most trivial nature be proved then "punish him," he said, "as severely as you like, or deliver him over to me and I will punish him more severely." No reply could be obtained from his minister's accusers by solicitation, and no answer extorted by the Rajah's demand, although expressed in language that was strengthened by a solemn conviction of innocency. It was "inimical to the interests" of the accusers that he should be tried, and more convenient to let him languish in a dungeon, and breathe his last as one against whom an accusation of guilt had been brought.

Can Britain claim to sit as the Queen of nations, the dispenser of justice, the promoter of civilization, the promulgator of Christianity, the emblem and example of virtue and truth, liberty and justice, and treat the minister of the Rajah, an old and hitherto faithful ally, as a felon when uncondemned? Shall we take credit for spreading among the inhabitants of India the blessings of Christianity, or the joys inspired by the arts, or the sciences and literature of Europe, and withhold from them the protection of

our greatness and glory—Magna charta, or refuse them that impartial investigation, scarcely denied by barbarians, and that justice never withheld by any civilized power?

In the treatment of his minister the Rajah might have read the fate that would shortly alight upon himself. The Rajah not long after was accused of treachery, and his downfall determined upon at all hazards. In vain he declared his innocency of the charge, Refutation or palliation of the charge was not admissible. He had no alternative but to acknowledge that he was guilty and retain his throne as a reward for the admission; or by protesting his innocency suffer the ignominy of being driven from his dominions and finish the short period of his existence as a suspected criminal. However painful, he chose the latter; preferring peace of conscience and mental freedom to regal liberty at the expense of his conscience.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon, that when the Rajah wished to have legal advice, and sent a retaining fee to a distinguished Barrister at Bombay, permission was refused for the legal adviser to visit him! He was to be a victim, and he must be made one at any expense of justice, or sacrifice of principles, or injury to the national character of England. The few remaining years of the charter could not allow an opportunity to pass to plead acquiring territory for the British Crown, and appropriating the riches of a kingdom that was the glory of the Marhatta empire.

The fair demand of His Highness was that an investigation should be made, at which one or two Englishmen, not in the Company's service, might also be present; but as this was the way to ensure the justice of the decision, or to expose its injustice, it was contemptuously refused as a matter of course.

Far from shrinking from a full and public display of guilt, if proved guilty, another method was resorted to. It was attempted; how far it succeeded will be seen in the sequel. It was this:—that an English gentleman having no connexion with the Company, should seek to obtain leave to repair to Sattarah, with whom His Highness might consult. This gentleman called upon the political Secretary, who promised to consider his request. After a considerable lapse of time, and only in consequence of unwearied application, he was informed that his request could not be complied with. The acting Governor, Mr. Farish, was then applied to, and informed by this gentleman that he was authorized to say, by His Highness the Rajah, that every existing dispute between the two Governments should immediately be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government, with whom he had unalterably wished to be on the most friendly feeling. Mr. Farish replied that he was sorry that in his individual capacity he could not grant the permission, or words to that effect, and declined entering into any conversation respecting the Sattarah affair; probably, because the person in question was one of the uninitiated.

One other and final attempt was made. His Highness decided upon sending the gentleman in Company, with some of the Officers of His Highness's household to England, to solicit at the feet of Her Majesty the Queen protection from the intrigue and tyranny of His Highness's accusers. Preparations were made for their departure, but circumstances, which we intend ere long to make known, by the publication of the correspondence which took place, frustrated the object, and the whole of the passage money was lost. On Sir James Carnac's arrival the solicitation to proceed to Sattarah was renewed, but permission refused.

The Rajah's affairs, as we said at the commencement of this article, were to be brought before the House of Commons, and we do hope for the honour of the Country and the love of equity, justice will be administered with an even hand, and we doubt not but that instead of finishing his days as an innocent though accused man, more a feeble captive than a guilty culprit, within the portals of tyranny, he may live in happiness and at length expire in the midst of his family as the legitimate, worthy, and faithful sovereign of his country, who once vacated his Gadee rather than admit that he was guilty of a crime of which he was really innocent of and held in the greatest abhorrence.

Let it not be supposed that because we speak out and descant freely on the conduct of Government in this affair, that we use too harsh language. On the contrary, we have used the mildest words that we could employ, consistent with our duty, and without danger to the liberty of the Press.

June 18.—No dawn arrived yesterday and we may fairly conclude that the runners have met with some impediments in consequence of the monsoon.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 4th, and Madras to the 8th instant, these however are barren of intelligence.

A question of great importance to the mercantile community is pending the decision of the Supreme Government. We allude to the detaining of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* on account of being a foreign bottom. The pedigree of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* is as follows: She was built at Chittagong in the year 1817 and at that time belonged to a British owner who traded with her from the Ports of London and Bombay under a British Register. She was then called the *Triumph* and commanded, we believe, by Captain Green. In the beginning of the year 1840, she was sold to Mr. Samuel Whitmore, who, if we mistake not, changed her name to the *Formosa*, and sailed under the American flag until about the month of December last, when she was purchased at Macao by Messrs. Dada'hoy and Manokjee Rustumjee and Company, and has now become the property of Bomjee Jejeebhoy, a British subject residing in Bombay.

On the 27th of December last the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* set sail from Macao on a voyage to Bombay under a pass from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade in China, dated Macao August 24, 1840, when in consequence of documents proving that the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* was bona fide property of British merchants, liberty was given to trade with any Port not within the dominions of Her Majesty—she reached this Port in March last. On her way here she put into Singapore, where she remained upwards of four days, and was then and there recognized as a British owned vessel, and as such obtained her port clearance.

On her arrival here the present owner applied to have her duly entered at the Custom House, which was refused in consequence, we believe of her not having a British Register and the probable insufficiency of the Pass received from the Deputy Superintendent of Trade. The Captain of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee*, if we mistake not, represented the above facts in a petition to the Collector of Customs, praying that the vessel might be duly entered at the Custom House in order that her cargo might be discharged. The prayer of this petition was granted on payment of double duties pending a reference to the Supreme Government. In the beginning of May last the Captain applied for and duly obtained from Captain Ross the Master Attendant a Document similar to that which has invariably been furnished by the Marine Department to all Captains of Vessels proceeding from Bombay to other Indian ports, and generally denominated a Pass, for which the authorized fee (Sixty six Rupees) was paid to Government and the owners proceeded without loss of time to load the above vessel with Timber and Salt for Calcutta.

Moreover, previous to loading the Vessel the owner applied to the acting Collector of Customs and was informed that the *Cursesjee Cawasjee* would be entitled to all the privileges of a British Ship trading to ports within the Company's dominions, and gave assurance to the owners that he would grant a port clearance to Calcutta. Had this assurance not been given the owners would not have commenced or have been encouraged to complete the loading of the vessel.

On the 25th ultimo the lading was completed and being ready for sea, the Custom House duties were paid as freighted in a British Ship and the bill of Lading signed and delivered, and the Port Clearance applied for when in despite of previous assurance and past conduct in receiving the duties, he, the Acting Collector of Customs not only refused to grant the clearance but stated that he was authorized by Government to detain the vessel! and at the same time informing the Captain that had he applied a day earlier he would have obtained his clearance.

The owner further prayed in a petition we believe presented to Government, that any restriction affecting the departure of the above vessel might be removed. To this Government replied by informing the owner that the Custom House Master would grant her clearance as a foreign vessel.

The bait Government laid was too readily seized upon by the owner of the *Cursesjee Cawasjee*, who, in accepting the proposal of Government, tacitly admitted that he had no right to claim protection for her as a British vessel. The consequence of this application might have been expected to be what subsequently proved the case, the owner's crimination of himself.

The Custom House Master positively refused to grant it.

If the Cursetjee Casawjee was a fair prize for any of H. M. Ships of War, then why has the Government and the Custom House authorities tantalized the owners with fair promises, until the owner, desirous of manifesting his interest for the parties who freighted the vessel was prepared to despatch her with a great pecuniary loss to himself, makes known his wish without calculating the consequences or the way his desire would be construed, and then finds that he is likely to be ruined for his good faith in the assurance of Government? Twice a port clearance was promised, and twice when applied for, it was refused. On the faith of the first promise, the vessel was loaded, and all export duties paid, yet the port clearance was withheld.

This is not a subject affecting the interests of one individual but many. It is a question of importance to the whole mercantile interest. The Ship Ruparell, similarly circumstanced to the Cursetjee Casawjee, came into the Port of Bombay with a pass for a limited period, which was obtained from the Governor of Singapore according to the 6 Ge. 4. c. 110 p. 3, which expired before she sailed, yet she obtained a port clearance as a British Ship although she had previously been sold to foreigners and employed in the same manner as the Cursetjee Casawjee. The Rose Schooner and the Barque Adele under similar circumstances were permitted to leave this Port under British colours: the former was an American built vessel and the latter bona fide, the property of a subject of France. The Mermaid arrived at Calcutta under similar circumstances and obtained a Pass from the authorities there and sailed from thence on payment of Single Duties.

Were it necessary many other instances might be quoted to prove the past sanction of the authorities to the practice, but those already referred to will suffice. Considering that the owner before loading the vessel received the most positive assurance from the Collector of Customs, that he need be under no apprehension regarding his vessel, as instructions from the Government fully authorized him to grant a port clearance, upon which the owner expended upwards of 15,000 Rupees for stores &c. and when this second promise is delivelately broken, we need not wonder that he should petition Government, as we are given to understand he has, on the extreme hardness of his case.

It is necessary that the interests of British Shipping should be narrowly watched and scrupulously protected, and we are happy to find that the Government has followed up the opinion of one of its law officers, but having promised the clearance, Government ought either to grant it for this voyage as in the instance of the Ruparell, or else refund the expenses the owner has been subjected to on account of an error it would appear Government has committed.

It would appear since the above was in type, that the Governor in Council has answered the petition of the owner of the Cursetjee Casawjee, not by granting an adherence to the decision already passed which has determined the position of the Cursetjee Casawjee to be that of a Foreign Vessel.

With reference to the pass obtained from the Master Attendant and the sanction of the Deputy Collector of Customs for a Port Clearance, the Government, it would appear, overlooked the circumstances in which the vessel was placed and made such arrangements as suited the convenience of the owner.

It is our painful duty to record among the domestic occurrences at Bombay, the death of the late Editor of this Journal, H. B. CROCKETT Esq. The deceased stood in several relations to the Indian public. He was a Lieutenant in the Company's Service (1st Regiment Native Grenadiers) and in discharging the duties of his profession gained for himself the esteem of his brother officers, while his lively spirit and theatrical taste made his companionship to be sought after by the lovers of Shakespear and Colman, and the admirers of wit. He conducted this journal from the death of Mr. McCallum to the end of May last, with what talent and assiduity, our readers can well judge. But besides these there was a sterling reality which encircled those qualities, whose rays warmed and cheered all who knew him in the common walks of life, it was his affection as a husband and the father of a family, whose comfort and support depended on his exertions, whose presence gladdened each heart, whose unreturning absence has thrown them into sorrow and affliction. We doubt not his brother officers and contemporaries will join us in our wish—Peace to his Ashes!

In another part of our columns we have given a report of the Contempt Case in the Supreme Court on Monday. We regret the deficiency of the present arrangements for reporting cases is such, that we can rarely give more than the substance of the clear and powerful proof of legal knowledge displayed in the address of the able advocate, on behalf of the defendants. The remarks of the Chief Justice were rather copious, but from the low tone of voice in which they were delivered, we regret that our reporter was not able to give them in full.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, 14th JUNE 1841.

In the matter of the Reverend Michael Antonio de S. Louis Gonsalves, Michael De Lima, Grandson of Sr M. de Lima de Souza and Miss Matilda Pereira, for a contempt of Court.

Sir HENRY ROPER.—Mr. Advocate General, will you have the kindness to move for the rule.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—My Lord, I understand the females, the Mother and Daughter are not in Court, they ought, I consider, to be here.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—My learned friend, has urged the parties appearing in Court, the ladies are in an adjoining room, but have, and naturally so, a great delicacy in appearing in open Court.

Sir HENRY ROPER.—It is absolutely necessary that they appear, they are here for a contempt, and ought to be forthcoming.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—Your mentioning my Lord that they are here for a contempt, before that contempt has been fully proved, looks like a pre-judgment—you have not yet heard me, however if you wish it, the Mother and Daughter shall attend—they are present, but as I said before have a very great delicacy in appearing. The parties are now present, and if your Lordship will permit me, I will have two or three affidavits here which I will read.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Very well; Mr. PHILIPS read them.

Mr. PHILIPS.—First Affidavit—Anna Maria Pereira.

Second do.—Nicolas Fernandes Esq. Third do.—Affidavit of Era Lewis, Vicar General of the Portuguese Church at Mazagon, a monk of the order of St. Theresa, &c. &c.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—The other affidavits my Lord are exactly similar to those that were read in Court, some short time back—if your Lordship will take them as having been read—I should wish to dispense with the reading.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I do not see the utility of their being read, unless there are some palliating circumstances.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—Supposing I was to admit that there had been a contempt, I might perhaps be enabled to produce such circumstances as would very much mitigate the offence.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—I shall submit to your Lordships, a simple question—Has a contempt been committed or not?—I apprehend not.

Sir E. PERRY.—There was a legal order promulgated but not obeyed, whence the illegality?

Mr. CAMPBELL.—This point I submit: there was an illegality in the proceeding—I cannot wish now to bite the authority, but I am almost sure the order of the Court was illegal.—At the time that this Island was ceded by the Portuguese Government to that of the English, in the treaty it especially referred to the Portuguese laws, their privileges, &c. I have obtained only this morning, and after great difficulty, a copy of that treaty, and the clause to which I more especially refer is clause 4th.

Sir E. PERRY.—We cannot recognise copies of treaties between one country and another.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—But my Lord I apprehend you are bound to take judicial notice of a treaty.

Sir E. PERRY.—I do not think so, 'twas only the other day I read in the Papers that a treaty had been entered into at Constantinople, but that mere reading could not justify me in taking judicial notice of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—To what I more particularly refer you my Lord, is the case of Thompson v. Powles Simons, p. 194. I apprehend that if a treaty does exist, the Court ought to take judicial notice of it—it was impossible for me to obtain a copy before, for it was only at a very late hour this morning that this was placed in my hands.—If your Lordships doubt the copy and wish to know the nature of the treaty, which I again repeat, I consider you are bound to take judicial notice of; your Lordships might apply to the Government, who I have no doubt possess a true copy of the treaty, and will furnish your Lordships with it. How am I to prove this treaty?

Sir E. PERRY.—We cannot take notice of it in any way.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—But my Lord, treaties have been notified before in Courts, and I submit that this Court ought to notice this treaty.

Sir H. ROPER.—But the treaty itself is wanted.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—It is not to be supposed my Lord, that the Government, even if an application had been made would give Counsel permission to take a copy of the treaty, but they most probably would not.—There is in this treaty, a distinct agreement not to interfere with the faith or the free exercise of the religion of the Portuguese. Now I apprehend the present proceeding is a direct attempt to violate it. Your Lordship seems not to dwell so much on the fact of the existence of the treaty, as upon the technical difficulty in proving it.—All I ask is for your Lordship to notice the treaty—I admit the Portuguese are liable to the jurisdiction of the Court, but not to the English Laws; they are on a similar footing to the Hindoos and Mahomedans. On the cession of the Island, certain stipulations were made in their favour, and I contend they ought to be as strictly adhered to as in the case of the Laws of the Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Sir E. PERRY.—How can you contend for this in the face of the very people themselves, making applications for probate and for administration to this Court, claiming the protection of it, and submitting to its decisions.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—That may be so, by voluntarily making the application they submit themselves to the jurisdiction and are bound by the law of the Court. But in England, constantly, questions are submitted to the Courts, and the forms and the pleadings of the English Courts are observed, yet the law which must guide the decision is not the English law, but a foreign law; vide Bigham's New Reports.

This Court is constantly deciding in cases of Hindoos and Mahomedans; the forms and practice are according to the English Law, but the decisions of the Court are made on those Laws, in the Hindoo or Mahomedan—and the only difficulty why the Portuguese should not be placed in a similar situation, is that of proving the treaty. I apprehend that the customs and manners, whether civil or religious, so far as they are reserved to them by the treaty, ought not to be interfered with—the rights of the Dutch and Por-

tuguese in the Island of Ceylon, are respected, their laws are administered instead of the English.—Then why is a different course of procedure adopted here? However, admitting for the sake of argument that a contempt has been committed, can you my Lord inflict punishment on these people? They were perfectly aware that a treaty existed which reserved to them certain rights and privileges.—They placed implicit faith in that treaty,—their laws allow of persons being married after the age of 14.—There was no canonical impediment.—The Roman Catholic Clergyman is bound by the tenets of his profession, to administer the sacrament of marriage where no canonical impediment exists.—These defendants were utterly ignorant of the rules of this Court, and under the impression that these customs were reserved to them, the priest, according to the law of his church was bound to marry them. It is especially mentioned in the Charter, that the law is to be so administered as to make it as little burdensome and as little expensive as possible, and yet these people who are entirely ignorant of our laws, customs and habits, are arraigned and brought before this Court for an alleged Contempt. It is important to observe what has been done in similar cases in England, I would more especially refer to the case of Moore versus Moore, 2d Atkins p. 157.—A Contempt case, where a ward in Chancery was married by a Protestant Clergyman, (read I.) Here how different is the case, the Bands were twice published according to the Roman Catholic law, and the Priest was bound to administer the sacrament of marriage, was compelled by the canons of his church to marry them. In that case the Clergyman violated the canons of his church, here the Priest has acted in conformity with the canons of his Church?—How wide a difference in the two cases, Here a Priest acts according to the canons of his Church. In the case quoted the Clergyman directly in opposition to the law, and the canons of the Church: disobeys both; and there was no presumption that he was misled, no ignorance of the language or of his country's laws. What a different position this Catholic Clergyman stands in, and can you Lordships under the circumstances, in which he was placed, punish this as a contempt in him. I must admit he was in some measure to blame but that he was misled and felt that he was acting correctly, believing himself bound to obey the Ecclesiastical Law. On the 16th May the Banns were first published, and on the 29th, after they had been twice asked, the mother, actuated no doubt by malice and a desire to annoy her intended daughter and bring her into disrepute, proceeds to the Judge's own House and obtains an injunction. Only the day before the marriage was to be celebrated—besides the marriage as proved in the affidavits had been upwards of two years in contemplation, the lady and gentleman being constantly allowed by the Parents on both sides to have intercourse with each other, and the very person, the mother, who has now instituted these proceedings repeatedly has expressed herself, to her numerous relations and friends, favorable to the match. If the facts had been properly and fairly stated in the first instance, there is very little doubt, but the injunction would have been refused—there was every extenuation for the proceeding, every circumstance to mitigate it.—I refer to the case of Taylor versus Barclay, 2 Simon's Reports 220, where the vice Chancellor held that the court would take judicial notice of Treaties with the Government, and made enquiries at the Foreign Office on the subject.

Taylor v. Barclay

The Vice-Chancellor.—In consequence of the arguments in this case, I have had communication with the Foreign Office, and I am authorized to state that the Federal Republic of Central America has not been recognized, as an independent Government, by the Government of this Country. It appears to me that, when it is stated, in the Bill, that this Republic was, and still is, a sovereign and independent State, recognized and treated as such by His Majesty the King of these Realms, it must have been meant that it has been recognized, by the Government of this Country, as an independent State together; and inasmuch as I conceive it is the duty of the Judge in every Court to take notice of public matters which affect the Government of the Country, I conceive that, notwithstanding there is this averment in the Bill, I am bound to take the fact as it really exists, and not as it is averred to be: and then it does not seem to me that there is any substantial distinction between the present case, and the case in which I formerly gave Judgment, that is the case of Thompson v. Powles.

I therefore apprehend that the same notice ought to be taken of this Treaty, and enquiry set on foot as to whether it does or does not remain in full force. I also refer to Gurley on Evidence, Maxwell versus Mayor, p. 364—I have also several other cases, but having so far trespassed on the time of the Court, I shall not occupy the Court by detailing them, and shall sit down under the hope and conviction, that the cases I have referred to will have their due weight in the decision of the Court.

Mr. CRAWFORD followed on the same side and especially referred to the circumstance of the parties being permitted to visit each other for a period, previous to the marriage, of two years, he admitted the contempt, but thought that there were most extenuating circumstances.

Sir HENRY ROPER then read over the different arguments used by the learned Counsel, and expressed his conviction that a most gross contempt had been committed, but that on account of the youth and inexperience of Mr. and Mrs. De Lima, he should order them, together with Mr. Fernandes to be discharged.

Sir E. PERRY followed coinciding in the Chief Justice's opinion and delivered over Mrs. Pereira and the Priest to the hands of the Jailor, to be brought up the following morning.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS.

May 21st. Ship Shannon, A. Kellock, Master, from Liverpool 29th Jan.—Passengers M. Peel, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Benning.

Do. do. Ship Brion's Queen, A. Smith, Master, from Newcastle 12th Dec.

Do. do. Barque Louisa, J. Jackson, Master, from London 10th Jan.—Passengers Mrs. Stouffer and A. Brockman.

Do. do. Ship St. Lawrence, J. Newland, Master, from Liverpool 14th Jan.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Ariadne, John Roberts, Commanding from Kurrachee, 18th Inst.—Passengers Lieut Col. Booth, H. M. Ait, Major Newport, 23rd N. I. Capt. Amiel, 1st Grenadiers, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Bakewell and child, 1 Corporal and 4 Privates, 1 Drummer 6th N. I., 1 Parson and 1 Surgeon.

Do. do. Ship Florist, W. Huggug, Master, from London 20th January.—Passengers Lieut. Barnes, Commanding Detachment of Troops, Lieut. Prescott, Assistant Surgeon Brickdell, Mr. C. Lloyd, N. I., 153 Troops, 10 women and 9 Children.

Do. do. Ship Royal Sovereign, G. Walker, Master, from Liverpool 10th January.

Do. do. Barque Margaret, G. Mainland, Master, from London 13th January.—Passengers Major Raban, Lieut. Coote, Ensigns Stophard, and Brennan, Surgeon Smith, Assistant Surgeon Pigeon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brennan, 150 Soldiers, 10 Women and 19 Children.

Do. do. Ship Bonanjoie Hornumjee, J. Lyons, Master, from Macao 21st February, Singapore 15th March, and Point de Galle 16th April.—Passengers J. Shillaban, Esq., Mr. Pickering, and one Parson Servant.—Remarks.—Mr. Lyons spoke the "Sir Herbert Compton," in the Straits, off the North Sands,

and on the 1st April the "Miram Dirom, lat. 5 deg. 55 n. Long 93 deg. 39m. E.—All well on board both Ships.

Do. do. Ship Lady East, H. Corless, Master, from London 4th Jan.—Passengers—Captains Denton and Collard; Messrs. Thom, Ward and Ellis; Mrs. Corless; 5 Engineers, 3 Women Servants and 140 Troops.

May 28th, Grab Brig Dowlat Persad, Shank Husson, N. I. 24th Feb.—Passengers—Capt. George Gardner, and Lieut. James Hall, 47th M. N. I. Capt. G. J. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I. Lieut. N. I. Dr. W. Bowie, Asst. Surgeon Mr. H. Broughton Mainship, 270 Company's Troops 15 Women and 7 Children.

Do. Ship Guisaccha, H. D. Every, Master, from London 12th Jan.—Passengers—Capt. George Gardner, and Lieut. Coles 22d Regt. Asst. Surgeon Smith, H. C. S. Capt. Burnett, 1st E. Regt. Lieut. Rivers Engineers, 118 Troops, 11 Women and 14 Children 23d Regt. Queens.

Do. Ship Resource W. Boyle, Master, from Sydney 12th Feb.—Passengers—Capt. George Gardner, and Lieut. Coles 22d Regt. Asst. Surgeon Smith, H. C. S. Capt. Burnett, 1st E. Regt. Lieut. Rivers Engineers, 118 Troops, 11 Women and 14 Children 23d Regt. Queens.

Do. Ship Lady Feversham, G. Webster, Master, from London 4th February.—Passengers—Capt. Mainwaring, H. M. 22d Regt. Mrs. Mainwaring, Lieut. Cheate H. M. 22d Regt. Lieut. Mainwaring, Do. Ensign Powell, H. M. 22d Regt. E. P. Prodhum W. Scott, Esq. Capt. E. Mainwaring Esq. 98 Troops H. M. 22d Regt. 39 Troops H. M. 40th Regt., 12 Women and 14 Children.

Do. Barque Biceps, D. Kerr, Master, from Glasgow 20th Jan. Do. 3rd, H. M. Ship Larue, P. J. Blake, Esq. Captain from Sea.

Do. Barque Iner, D. Eaton, Master, from Red Sea, Madras 1st Jan.—Passengers—Capt. Mainwaring, H. M. 22d Regt. Mrs. Mainwaring, Lieut. Cheate H. M. 22d Regt. Lieut. Mainwaring, Do. Ensign Powell, H. M. 22d Regt. E. P. Prodhum W. Scott, Esq. Capt. E. Mainwaring Esq. 98 Troops H. M. 22d Regt. 39 Troops H. M. 40th Regt., 12 Women and 14 Children.

Do. Ship Westmoreland, W. Emery, Master, from China, left Macao 21st March and Singapore 22d March. Do. 12th, Brig Malia, T. Spurz, Master, from Newcastle 9th November.

Do. 12th, Ship Ospray, G. Kirk, Master, from Liverpool 5th February.

June 16th, Barque Ferns, W. Lister, Master, from Aden 5th Inst.—Passengers—Captain Edmunds, J. Golden, Esq. J. Pugh, Esq. J. Leyal Esq. Do. 24th, Barque Royal Adelaide, E. Barbour, Master, from Shields 7th January.

DEPARTURES.

May 23d, Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, Master, to Calcutta.—Passengers Mrs. Richards, Capt. Abbott, Bengal Artillery, Captain Reid, 5th Bengal Cavalry and 8 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Acasta, John Ryb, Master, to London.

Do. do. 24th Ship, Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, to China.—Passengers Mr. Henderson.

Do. do. William Sharples, W. H. Jones, Master, to Liverpool.—Passengers Mr. Burns Mrs. Burns, 4 children and 1 Servant.

May 24th, Ship Earl of Balcarres, R. B. Baker, Master, to China.

Do. do. Countess of London, J. S. Lindsay, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do. Hor Majesty's Ship Larue, P. J. Blake Esq. Capt., to Sea.

Do. 25th, Brig Hamid, E. Darviot, Master, to Colombo.

Do. 25th, Brig Futud Barry, G. Bamber, Master, to Singapore.

Do. do. Ship Alexander Baring, H. Hall, Master, to China.

May 25th, Grab Dowlat Savoy, Alley Abdul Ghny, Natives to Calcutta.—Passengers—8 Natives.

June 1st, Barque Memnon, F. S. Ford, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 2d, Ship Kirkman Finlay, J. Scott, Master, to Clyde.

Do. 2d, Ship Amity, J. J. Warner, Master, to Zanzibar. Passengers—4 Natives.

Do. Barque Ruparel, Master, to Calcutta.—Passengers—Mr. Healy, Bengal Establishment.

June 7th, Ship Lady Feversham, G. Webster, Master, to Liverpool.—Passengers—Lieut. Gillman, and Captain Shirwood.

June 5th, Barque Robert Stride, G. McMillan, to Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Buckinghamshire, W. Moore, to London.

Passengers—Mr. Colman, Penvennick; Mrs. Gordon, Col. Gordon, 23d N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Boucher; E. Maltby Esq., M. C. S.; Lieut. Burke, Engineers; Mrs. Sarson; Conductor, Elliott, 4 European females and 7 invalids.

June 11th, Barque Adelaide, J. Poore, Master, to Singapore Passengers.—6 Natives.

Do. Barque Crown, J. Kerr, Master, to Liverpool.

June 15th, Ship Good Success, H. Fraser, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Lenox, and one Native.

Do. 15th, Ship Caladonia, J. F. Burn, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Cowper, and 12 Natives.

Do. do. D. Barque, F. A. Payne, Master, to London. Passenger.—Mr. E. Warwick.

At Girgaum on the 13th Instant, Mr. Joseph Maria Duarte, aged 30 years suddenly prostrated by his relatives and friends, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, H. D. Crockett, Esq. Lieutenant 1st Regt. Native of Artillery, Invalid Establishment, late Editor of this Paper and Acting Madratta Translator and Interpreter to Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

At Kurnool, on the 12th April, by the Reverend J. P. Brooke, Mr. William Dodson, Assistant Overseer Canal Department, to Miss Jane Winn.

On the 9th January, at Trinity Church, South Australia, by the Reverend C. H. Howard, S. Mason, Esq., Mount Barker, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Richard Cutler, Esq., R. N. of Boutry County Cork.

At the Cathedral, on the 15th May, by the Venérable the Archdeacon, Lieut. H. Mathison, 6th Regt. N. I., Reverend Surveyor, M. Shapure, to Laura Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. T. Carter, Esq., Royal Navy, of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 10th May, John Fraser Lane, to Harriet Charlotte, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Swinton, of the Pioneer Corps.

At Calcutta, on the 22d May, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, William Nichol, Esq. son of the late Robert Nichol, Esq., Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, to Elminia Manners, eldest daughter of David Carnegie How Esq., and grand daughter of Major Joseph Nigman, formerly of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, Canada.

At Calcutta, on the 29th April, Mrs. Reynell, of a Daughter at Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th May, Mrs. W. Wood, of a Son.

At Jessore, on the 9th May, Mrs. J. H. Reilly, of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 22d April, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of the Indian Deputy Collectorship, of a Son.

At Futehpoor, on Saturday, the 24th April, at 10 o'clock, Morgan Cameron, the Wife of Mr. W. A. Cameron, of a Daughter.

At Selahampore, on the 8th April, the Lady of Edward Thornton, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the morning of the 29th April, Mrs. T. Conlan, of a Daughter.

At Mangar Ser, Agra, on the morning of the 29th April, the Lady of the Honorable Robert Byles, of a Daughter.

At Singapore, on Saturday, the 27th March, Mrs. Church, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, Mrs. H. J. Jackson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. Robert Smith, of the infant son of Mr. Thomas Victor, aged 2 years, 1 month and 12 days, after an illness of 16 hours most severely and severely regrettably by his relatives.

At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Charles Remfrey, Esq., aged 27 years, 1 month and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Mr. Gregory Arratoon, of consumption, aged 30 years and 5 months.

At Madras, on the night of the 4th May, after a short illness of days, with junger fever, Mr. M. McEllellan, Assistant Overseer Department of Public Works, aged 27 years.

At Goa, on the 28th April, Ensign George Ewan John Law, 73d Native Infantry, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, eldest son of the late George Ewan Law, Esq., B. C. S. aged 24 years, 6 months and 31 days, most sincerely loved by every relative and esteemed by every friend.

At Madras, on the 15th April, Mr. J. A. Woodward, Overseer Canal Department, aged 39 years, having a disconsolate widow and four young children to whom their irreparable loss.

At Delhi, on the morning of the 21st April, the beloved Wife of Mr. M. Courtney, of the Agency Office, aged 11 years and 9 days.

On the 31st May, on the River, Mathew Henry Wright, Esq., of the late 2d Office of the Barracks, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th May, Mr. William Malton, late an Assistant to Messrs. Tullib and Co., aged 23 years.

At Futehpoor, on Sunday, the 9th May, Lieut. H. W. Martin, 21st Fusiliers, after an illness of 5 days, aged 21 years.

At Agra, on the 7th May, at the Parochial House of the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Frar Felix de Leon, aged 19 years; a monk of the Capuchin Order, and a youth of exemplary virtue and piety.

MARRIAGES.

At Tranquebar, on the 10th May, by the Rev. Mr. Kanderson, C. A. Moller, Esq., Secretary to the Dutch Government, to the Honorable Miss F. A. Rebling, eldest daughter of Colonel Rebling, Governor of His Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies, and Knight of the Order of Dannebrog.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 12th May, by the Rev. W. Benkenson, B. A., Corporal George Catteral, of the Artillery Dept. of Miss Bridget Tymon.

At St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, M. A., Mr. William Gordon, to Miss Jane Matilda Hopkins.

At Bangalore, on Saturday, the 8th of May, the Lady of J. Lancaster Ranking, Esq., of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 1st May, the Wife of Senior Assistant Apothecary Frederick Huntley, 9th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 5th May, at St. Thomas's Mount, at the residence of her father, Mr. S. Bishop, Signal Sergeant, the Wife of Sergeant G. Groombridge, of the E. Troop Horse Brigade, of a Son.

At Vepery, on Wednesday, the 5th May, the Wife of Drum Major Alexander Heath, 30th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Cannanore, on the 2d May, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Steel, Medical Establishment.

At Mouleim, on the 29th of March, Mary, the beloved wife of Bombardier Jas. McDermod, of the Artillery.

At Trinichopoly, on the 29th April, Alexander, the infant son of Commissariat Staff Sergeant W. R. Husban, aged 6 months and 8 days.

At Vepery, on the 5th of March, of Fever, Ensign Charles Sydney Corrorey, of the 33d Regt. N. I. sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1841.

No. 323 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.

Captain H. Spencer to be Major, by the Rev. Captain R. Shorrod to be Captain, and Ensign W. P. Shaker

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR.—A letter extracted from the Agra Ukhbar appeared in the Bombay Times of Wednesday the 19th ultimo. The author (for internal evidence gives assurance, that it is the production of an old woman) does herself the honour of abusing Sir James Carnac. On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, the Bombay Times in a leading article of great length followed on the same side. The extended circulation of that paper, and the respectability of the class of which it is the accredited organ, confer undoubted importance upon any remarks, which it may offer on the character of any individual. The friends of Sir James Carnac may consequently be anxious to defend him from the aspersions of the Times, although they simply averted their eyes from the expectorations of the Ukhbar.

With reference to the latter paper, I shall offer but one remark.—I am desirous of putting the Editor right on the point alluded to, in his note.—Let me assure him, there was no mistake in the letter being sent to him for publication.—It was said by Johnson of a certain statesman—"I will do his abilities justice, I believe when he receives a bribe; he can convert the money."—In the point of the great moralist, let me acknowledge the acumen of the Lady writer,—having manufactured a scandalous letter, she knew which was the best market for the article.

I now address myself to the strictures in the Times.—One remark has, I imagine, suggested itself to every reader of that Paper; the attack on Sir James Carnac should have appeared before. The Times should have endeavoured to have been in the van of public opinion,—it should at once have expressed its sentiments on the subject of the Carnac Testimonial;—it should not have waited until it ascertained, whether the Press of other Presidencies were inclined "to pluck the dead lion by the beard."—How stands the case now? The Editor of the Times must submit to the imputation of doing that with backers, which he feared to do alone; he has borrowed the coarse vituperations of the unsavoury Ukhbar,—he has expended upon them all the resources of his literary cuisine,—he has bestowed upon them another appellation,—he has laboured to render them piquant by sauce of his own composition; but does he not perceive, they are but "this slaves' off" after all.

The observations of the Times on the conduct of the Natives, are ungenerous, may more, they are unjust.—No comments strongly on their behaviour towards the Honorable James Farish, as distinguished from that displayed towards Sir James Carnac.—Let me do justice to the character of the former gentleman, thus casually presented to my attention. A more zealous and useful public servant, a more single-minded, amiable, and excellent Man, a more sincere Christian, never set foot upon these shores. But let us be just; was it not natural, that the Natives should be jealous of any interference with their faith, any attempts to proselytize their brethren; not only was it natural, but in their position, it was right. The Parsees could not stultify themselves by paying peculiar honours to one, who (from the best of motives) had countenanced effects which were directed to the extinction of their creed.—They must be supposed to entertain the prejudices which in every age and country have been displayed by all men, for their respective religions.—They must be supposed to have the feelings and passions incidental to human nature;—they are not more than men, as the Editor of the Times assumes to be, they are not less than men as the Editor of the Ukhbar is allowed to be.

We must now discuss the observations of the Times on the proceedings in the Town Hall on the 22nd April.—The tone adopted by the Editor in commenting on the speeches delivered at the Meeting, betrays more of flippancy, than his remarks do of argument.—There is an assumption of oracular superiority, an ex-cathedra mode of delivering his opinions, a display "of the archiepiscopal and Parmassian sneer" which is characteristic rather than engaging. The Editor affects a logical precision; he subjects the various speeches to a syllogistic ordeal; we count 5 italicized "therefore" in about as many lines.—Mr. Crawford's "argal" is alleged not to be very apparent, and Mr. Anderson "came to a very logical conclusion" which last remark is hardly a novel specimen of irony.—Now after all this display of dialectic facelia,—let me tell the pleasant Editor, that he is utterly ignorant of the scope and rules of Logic.—This may doubtless be information to the gentleman in question, and not especially palatable, but it is particularly true.—Let it be proclaimed then for the thousandth time, that the operations of Logic extend not to reason, but only to ratiocination; Logic simply lays down rules, to secure a correct inference from the premises to the conclusion.—If Mr. H. L. Anderson chose to say what the Editor of the Times knows he did not say, that because Sir James Carnac wrote a letter to Captain Ramsay, therefore he deserved a bust, that gentleman would have been guilty of talking "grogious nonsense," but he would not have come to an illogical conclusion. Let us reduce it to a syllogism.

All writers of letters to Captain Ramsay deserve a bust. Sir James Carnac was a writer of a letter to Captain Ramsay. Sir James deserves a bust.

This is a syllogism of the 1st figure of the 1st Mood, what is called in the schools, "Barbara" and I will trouble the Editor of the Times to point out in it any transgression of the rules of Logic then it is, let him observe it closely.—"the middle term distributed" no "illicit process of the major or minor" all precepts in relation to the "common" "the antecedent" and the "second intension" duly obeyed.—The conclusion is not illogical, but the major premises, which always express the principle, is absurd.—To go further, if Mr. H. L. Anderson chose to say—

All things made of cream cheese are edible. The Moon consists of cream cheese. The Moon is edible.

His conclusion would be equally as absurd as the minor term which stands in the middle of the syllogism. It is a simple syllogism, and the facts in order to impart to others, lessons of dialectic rules, which are common to all men, his own knowledge of the Arts, does not amount to the contingency of a fiction.—Let the Editor of the Times, before he again assumes educated gentlemen of making obscure argals and illogical conclusions, acquire a more intimate acquaintance with the use of the weapon he wields.—With this view we would recommend him to devote an hour every day to close communion with our old friend "Aldrich."

Having disposed of the Logic of the Times a few remarks may be permitted upon its Rhetoric.—The Editor displays a want of tact, in his observations on the speeches in the Town Hall.—No one knows better than himself, that he has grossly garbled the subject matter, and that of those speeches.—This he may consider a matter of little importance,—but he should have been more cautious when detection was so easy.—The Editor of the Times should have been aware that he was pleading against the sympa-

thies of the Public; that his readers would take the trouble of examining the reports of the speeches, in order to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his assertions; whereas they might have heedlessly acquiesced in his remarks, and they been in consonance with their own opinions.—His sneers at the speeches of the Natives, will not enlist the public sympathies in his favour.—The want of criticism applied to the unassuming remarks addressed by Gentlemen to a large Meeting, in a foreign language, will be considered rather impertinent, than amusing. Nor will the unprovoked insult offered to Mr. Ardavere Cursetjee tend much to elevate the character of the Times—the spectacle of the Editor of a powerful journal, paandering to dockyard intrigues, will be viewed by the generous and good with sorrow not unmixed with contempt. The Editor of the Times must next be informed that no rhetorician asserts that, which subsequent admissions contradict or render nugatory. The Editor of the Times having dared to assert that Sir James Carnac allowed no sun to set without having contemplated, planned or perpetrated a job, "I think proper afterwards to designate him as a well meaning, worthy Man." A daily jobber is a well meaning, worthy Man!!! Head of Confucius! what an astounding combination. A daily jobber I well meaning, worthy Man. "Credat Judæus Apell, non Ego." "Rhetoric," says Aristotle, "is the antitrophe, the counter-part of Logic," "that must be true" exclaim many who have never read the works of the Stagyrte, "for certainly the Rhetoric of the Editor of the Times is the counterpart of his Logic."

I presume the article in the Times of last Wednesday belongs to that class "of which the Proprietors had no knowledge previous to the publication." Were it not so, I should fancy they wished to monopolize the expression of gratitude. Is the Cochrane testimonial forgotten? I shall not weary the reader with the thrice told tale of "the Grand Passage of Arms" in the Supreme Court. But if the Times speaks of "delusions" and "masquerades" let me hint, that some may consider "the Cochrane testimonial" as a trophy erected after an assumed victory, as a means not so much of honouring the Advocate, as of depreciating the Judge,—as an advertisement of Mr. Cochrane's martyrdom, and as such, a pre-constitution of evidence in favour of the petition against Sir Henry Roper. I do not recollect that the Times expressed any dissatisfaction when the inhabitants of Calcutta assembled in all the pride and pomp of Masonry to lay the first stone of the Metcalfe Hall, I have no wish to depreciate the eminent talents of the present Governor of Jamaica, or to cavil at the respect which has been paid to him, by those who knew him well. But I may be allowed to ask, why the honours offered to him, are to be withheld from Sir James Carnac? Sir Charles Metcalfe emancipated the press of India "an act of dubious policy, and belonging to a class, which cannot be regarded with too much suspicion. It was a measure which naturally rendered popular its author, but which may be fraught with the most appalling evil to his successors. The pratorian bands of Rome may have secured the prosperity of him who originally organized them; every child knows what was their subsequent influence on the liberties of the empire, on the lives of the Emperors. Before such a measure was made the cause of annual honours to its author, it should have been ascertained, by the experience of years, how far the act was consistent with the dependent existence of vigorous policy, with the stability of British influence in this country,—with religion and morals,—with civil and social rights,—with the peace and happiness of domestic existences,—with the common decencies of life. If Halls are erected to the honour of him who removes the restrictions on the Press, let the Times conjecture what shall be done to those, whose licentious pens render necessary the re-imposition of the bonds. But without reference to this questionable measure, Sir Charles has done good service, and I heartily rejoice that it has been appreciated,—and on this point let me finally remark, that the Provincial Grand, Master J.G.R. in his eloquent address to the brilliant company assembled on the occasion alluded to, distinctly admitted by implication the propriety of the present act of the Bombay public,—for he classed with him whom they had not honoured, with the Wellesleys, the Hastingses, the Munros, the Elphinstones, the Malcolms, the Bentincks, the Bayleys, the Carnacs, and the Jonkiness. The Editor of the Times has striven with all the ingenuity of disingenuousness, to prove that Sir JAMES CARNAC as Governor is not entitled to the tribute, which is now paid to his character. I would here remark that the subscribers to the "Carnac Testimonial" have on no occasion stated that their gratitude was solely called forth by his services as Governor. Whatever good deeds Sir James performed during the short period he presided over our Councils, were but the crowning acts of a public life devoted to our interests. The salute which announced his arrival, did not proclaim the arrival of a stranger. He was no political dependant, no flatterer of a Court,—he had not been "rocked, swaddled and dandled" into a Governor; he had been conversant from his earliest youth with Indian affairs; he had discharged with eminent ability, the duties of the most important appointment in the Civil Service; as the Chairman of the Company during successive years, the preservation and advancement of the great interests of India were the objects of his most anxious and untiring industry, but the promotion of the prosperity of Bombay was indeed a labour of love.

The affection displayed by the Native community towards the Ex-Governor, seems especially to have excited the Editor's bile. The climax of his ironical summary of Sir James's merits, is "that he was the first to admit Manumohandass Davidass to the amenities of private Society." If this were an isolated fact, to be regarded quantum valeat, it might be considered trivial; but such is not the light in which it is to be viewed. It was a part of a system, a brick of a building. It was Sir James Carnac's earnest wish, that the Natives should feel a social equality with their European brethren. They had before experienced the blessings of equal Laws, of Civil and religious liberty, it was reserved for Sir James Carnac to carry out the enlightened policy of our rulers by admitting them to the amenities of private Society. This delicate task our late Governor admirably accomplished; his was indeed the unaffected kindness of heart, the patriotic bearing, the unbought grace of life, which could bestow a benefit, without seeming to confer a favour; he has worn the miter meshes which will bind together the governors and the governed more closely than the triple brass of "Statutes" and "Regulations." He has done this good deed, and verify he has his reward, in the honest gratitude of the Natives, in the plaudits of the Times.

Sir James Carnac held the reins of Government during a short but most eventful period. Time was, when Governors had sufficient leisure, to sit in Council till the sun went down, deliberating on salt mines and cotton bales. It was incumbent on Sir James to devote his attention to sterner stuff. Under no administration in Bombay, have so many difficult questions been suggested, discussed and decided. War and diplomacy have of necessity occupied his thoughts. Was the deposition of the Rajah of Satara a measure requiring no judgment, no discrimination, no resolution? Were the affairs of the Guicowar to be polished off like the Lilliputian boat in a moment of enthusiasm? A harassing war which has taken from us so many of the high hearts, and gallant spirits, which glory had marked for her own, has not failed to occasion the lesser evil of an impoverished treasury. But though Sir James had not the same leisure, as his predecessors, to devote to internal improvements, nor equal resources at command to carry into effect, all that his provident mind suggested and desired, he did not neglect that branch of his duty. Under his administration, the Steam Communication with England has been securely and permanently established. The great cause of Native Education has been encouraged, assisted, advanced. His peculiar health (which has not escaped the Editor's sarcasm, for the sneer at "the rural retirement" must allude to this or nothing) abruptly closed his Governorship,—but the natives were more generous than the Times.—They knew that with merit there should be no haggling and huxtering. Gratitude is not apt to be dealt out by measurement. The affections are not lump sugar to be bartered by avoidpools. The Natives loved Sir James, for he was their Governor, his every sympathy was with them—his name was created by them. Bombay had made him, and fashioned him. They did not stay or stoop to inquire how many months he had been Governor, they judged his acts, not by "the calculations of vulgar arithmetic," but by what the Editor of the Times seems ignorant of "the theory of moral proportions." The latter, equally with deeds, respects the means, the opportunities, the will. The former regards only the penny worth, and the penny.

"The thing," says the Times "is perfectly appreciated in Bombay, but seems elsewhere to have led to error." "The thing is appreciated in Bombay," is this the ecstasy of folly or the drunkenness of insobriety? Let me tell the Editor of the Times that "the thing" was not done in a corner. The testimonial was resolved on, in open day, at a public meeting, in a place accessible to all. There was at that time and place, every opportunity for promulgating the extraordinary opinion, that Sir James Carnac was a virtuous man, a honest man stupid to the very lips and diurnal corruption. But no such absurdity was perpetrated there, and down the "Carnac Testimonial" the Bombay public has not countenanced the proceedings. I pass over the names of those immediately connected with the Government, those who for a greater or lesser period have shared his toils, and who have witnessed his public industry, in sickness, and almost in death—but has not the thing been appreciated by the brightest ornaments of the Civil, Military and Medical services, by the clergy, by the leaders of the bar, by the great mercantile houses of Forbes and of Remington, and lastly by three fourths of the local forces. Does the Editor of the Times think that posterity, to whose verdict he makes allusion, will not recognize the weight of evidence. And shall one vituperative pen prevail against "this cloud of witnesses" shall the dullness of declamation inflicted with characteristic arrogance, be preferred to the opinion solemnly and distinctly avowed by the Bombay community, shall the cold sweat of malice be admired more than the honest fervour of gratitude; forbid it justice and honour, forbid it common sense and reason.

The Editor has sought to depreciate the merits of Sir James Carnac by comparing him with ELPHINSTONE and MALCOLM, and has asked what posterity will say, when the bust of our late Governor is seen near those of his greater predecessors. Sir JAMES CARNAC did not possess the accomplished intellect of ELPHINSTONE or the vigorous genius of MALCOLM. But it is not on account of their literary abilities, it is not on account of their European fame, but of their devotion to the interests of Bombay that the statues of ELPHINSTONE and MALCOLM have been erected. The tribute to Sir James Carnac is a tribute of affection. The limited authority of the Governors of Bombay now, may not decide them from the consent of any great measure, which would transmit their names to posterity as good and able Governors. What act of Sir John Malcolm, strictly as Governor, and not as a literary man, will be remembered by after ages, as rendering him more worthy of honour than Sir JAMES CARNAC. On subjects like these, the gift of affection—Posterity, when no error, or obvious motive can be suggested, will consider the original donors to be the best judges. Sir JOHN MALCOLM was undoubtedly a greater man than Sir JAMES CARNAC and as undoubtedly an inferior man to many, near whose monuments, his statue stands in Westminster Abbey. Such comparisons as the Times would institute would oppose an alarming barrier to the development of talents by insidiously diminishing or removing the incentive to meritorious exertion. But with the cold and cutting answer which the Times suggests to the one really given, when the sun in future times inquires of the father, "whom does this marble represent?" Can we not imagine the response to be this, "These are the monuments of one, who landed on these shores a cadet, but who subsequently became the head of the East India Company. He conferred hereditary dignity on his family, he was elected a Member of the British Senate, and he was appointed Governor of this Island. But amidst all his accumulated honours, he never forgot the people, with whose interests he was originally connected. As a Director, and a Senator, and as a Governor he was our constant and devoted friend. It is said that he bestowed upon us, especially in those extended social benefits, which have knit us more closely to our countrymen. He is not dead, he has only departed from us." In such language will Sir JAMES CARNAC be spoken of by the sire, and able will be the emotions excited in the year son—thus will that good man be regarded, as long as age can moralize, as long as youth can feel.

A few words to the Times at parting. The Times on account of the immediate and zealous support of the mercantile class, on account of the capital which it can command, and on account of the liberal encouragement of the Public, ought to be "facile princeps of Indian Journals." I mean the first not only in respect to circulation, but in the higher attributes of character and moral influence. The Editor of the Times does not degrade his paper by indulging in the apostolic occupation of fish-venditor,—but there is apparent but too often, a sort of trickiness, a tendency to a leading out. Spirit and independence are noble qualities in an Editor, but there is a spurious daring, displayed in security, which has been the subject of ridicule and scorn, ever since the creation of Pistols, Bobadils and Copper Captains—there is a bastard independence, which when analyzed, is ascertained to be little more than the grovelling instinct of depreciating

to sabotters. There is no principle better established in Ethics, says the Editor of the Times "than this,—that men admire in others the virtues for the possession of which, they themselves desire or deserve to claim credit." "I will tell him one of equal antiquity and authority," that men hate others on account of the possession of virtues, of which they themselves desire, but do not deserve the reputation. The Editor of the Times is far too fond of the low arts of misrepresentation, of the foul play of controversy; he is too fond of gaudy statements and of raising "Jo Penn's" over misprints. The Editor of the Times, would shrink from the utterance of a falsehood, in the more worldly acceptance of the term; but these men are of a practical deception, and are incompatible with noble minds—and let me say, for I can afford to do so, unworthy of his talents. The Editor must be informed that his habit of making gross attacks upon Government and upon individuals, on the day when the English mail is despatched, when no opportunity is afforded of defence, explanation or contradiction, is a "thing which is appreciated in Bombay." By this course he may obtain the approbation of a few glib satellites who "may wonder with a foolish face of praise," and pronounce him "a knowing hand," an individual up to a thing or two, "one that rises very early in the morning"—and for the paltry ambition of obtaining this damning approbation, he sacrifices the truly excellent character of a straight forward, and upright journalist. The French monarch, at Pavie when defeated, was not disgraced—he lost all except one inestimable jewel; the Editor of the Times may fancy that by the mean devices alluded to, he gains all—but he may be assured that he loses "his honour."

I remain Sir, Your's respectfully, UMBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR.—From you as an independent Journalist, I have to request the publication of the following remarks on the extraordinary conduct of one of your contemporaries, who is struggling with all his might and main to bring about the enactment of severe laws against the Press of India.

After having during five weeks seethed in secret, the envy, the jealousy and the rage of the leaders of the Bombay Times have burst the lid of the caldron in which they concocted, and this day that paper appeared covered with their froth and foam. The reason of the actual outburst is because those inhabitants of Bombay, who uphold their own independence, and would not submit to the dictation of the clique that rules that paper, as well as those who respect and admire the good qualities, the gentlemanlike conduct, and superior character of Sir James R. Carnac our late Governor, have cheerfully come forward to pay their subscriptions, in order to demonstrate that respect and that admiration.

The Bombay Times, arrogant tho' ignorant on numberless subjects, scatters abuse on the most respectable persons, in a reckless manner, as prejudice or passion excites the bile of the writer. It therefore fames to-day because the wealthy and influential classes of this Island five weeks ago met to make speeches, to enter into resolutions to subscribe their names and to give their money in commemoration of the public worth of a good Governor.

The Editor of that paper cannot fail to recollect his own conduct on the occasion of that meeting; he went to the door of the Town Hall where for a long time he stood alone; he did not dare to approach the place where the various speakers were addressing the assembly; he looked on, with what feelings I leave him to describe, at the proceedings of a meeting consisting not much of Parsees, as he wishes now to make his readers believe, but of Hindoos, of Mohammedans and of Christians and even of Jews, all collected together in the most public manner, to do honour to one, they loved.—No attempt was there made to pass a vote of censure on any absent classes, as the Editor may well remember, he and his friends struggled to do at a previous meeting in February last. The meeting of the 23d of April was free; it was one of high spirited men, of persons of talent, knowledge and integrity; it was not a hole and corner one, such as that clique doats on; for so decidedly was it public that the Editor of the Bombay Times ventured to appear at the door, where he saw the hundreds then present, although he could not bear to hear the speeches. Numbers wrote down their names, thousands of Rupees were subscribed, which have been since paid, and hence still preserving a ranking awe, that eye witness of his own failure now gives vent to jealousy, vexation and anguish at the success of that meeting of freemen.

He has this day laboured a sort of after scrutiny, to analyze the proceedings of that meeting; and he has done so in a manner worthy of a purblind Village Apothecary. He could not five weeks ago see the light, and he cannot as yet see it; his examination of the facts of the meeting is therefore miserably defective. He invidiously seeks to contrast Mr. Farish and Sir James R. Carnac. The Bombay public has already declared its opinion on the relative merits of each. Mr. Farish is in England, in the enjoyment, as all in Bombay wish him, of the fruits of his past labours; while here he is recollecting as much for the proselytizing principles of his government as for his private worth.—His public character is for ever obscured both here and in England, while on the contrary that of Sir J. R. Carnac has become more elevated and resplendent.

Notwithstanding those obvious facts, the Bombay Times does not scruple most impudently to tell "the European portion of the testimonial tribute payers to remember that the law of England recognizes as a crime the raising money on false pretences, and that movements to fictitious merit may as well as money be raised on pretences which are false."—Attend to that remark British inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay; behold here the banner, under which this deceitful public guide dares to insult your judgement, to revile the united decision of all religious and all classes of this community.—Inhabitants of Bombay! you, who on fair and conscientious grounds came forward, you, who have as good means to know the true character of your Governors, as the recently arrived Editor of the Bombay Times or his rulers of the Clique, forget not this statement; of which you in advance demonstrated the falseness. What right has that paper called by antithesis "the Bombay Times"—whereas it ought in reality to be denominated "the touting horn of the Clinton Clique"—what right has it to attack the judgement or experience of 37 years of the Hon'ble James H. Crawford Esquire, or of the numbers of British Gentlemen, who assembled in the Town Hall? They were independent unbiassed judges of the merits of Sir J. R. Carnac; they had no sinister purpose to uphold, they could expect no favour from the Governor on his departure; they were as free, as generous, as honest in their enthusiasm for honor, justice and freedom, as any Members of the Clique.... and the Natives of all castes, of all shades of religion, of diversified avocations, Hindoos and Mohammedans, Parsees and Christians, attended the meeting; they too know the acts of their Governors, they every day experience the results of those acts;—they came freely forward to thank

Sir James Carnac: they, as it were, in anticipation of the falsehoods of the Bombay Times, recorded their opinions formally and fully as British subjects. It is their birth-right so to do. There is no one of their fellow subjects all over the globe with the exception of the Clique, that will dare to deny to them the exercise of this inestimable privilege.

Yet the bigotted Bombay Times, the lucre-loving, the prejudiced organ of a jaundiced Clique, has dared to deride, and to condemn the acts of a meeting, in intelligence far above that Clique, in wealth infinitely beyond all the Members of it together, and with whose experience of India and its Governments, the Clique cannot dare to institute a comparison. They who attended that meeting fear not the Clique; there are millions in India and in Europe ready to support their independent principles. The Natives of India, whom the Bombay Times seeks incessantly to revile, are daily gaining the advantages of their position as British subjects; and they are likely soon to send those maligners back to the insignificance from which they originally emerged.

How despicable appears the late subscription of the Clique, tho' dignified with "Liberty of the Press," "Freedom of Opinion" &c. &c., when compared with that of the Carnac Testimonial! The Clique feels the ridicule of their endeavours to puff themselves into importance. Resembling certain animals patient under burdens they no sooner have liberty given to them, than they kick up their heels at all the world. But the amusing part of their present state is, that they are kicking each other.

However strange the fact may seem it is certain, that the Clique is never satisfied. Their organ abuses the most honoured public servants. Even in this instance they cannot see that Sir James R. Carnac has held forth to the future Governors of Bombay the example of one, who held the reins without insult or oppression of the Native population.

Dazzled by every public virtue, they labour to put down all expression of public feeling, and strive to efface all recollections of both. But the Clique deceive themselves egregiously; their turbulence and clamour, their malevolence and their crooked policy will eventually turn against them. The reasons, which induced the Inhabitants of Bombay to meet, to pass resolutions, and to subscribe their money, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Sir James R. Carnac in this Island, are clear to the comprehension of the inhabitants; they are admitted by all, they are felt by all, even by the members of the Clique itself. They may be thus recapitulated.—

"Sir James R. Carnac was kind, he was liberal in the full sense of the word, he was just; he was a true British Governor who knew and understood the people of India as they deserved; he was a friend to education and advancement; he encouraged the Arts and Sciences, and during his short government strove to effect improvements, as far as his limited powers allowed."—This is the testimony borne to his memory by all impartial persons in Bombay.

Let the Clique be therefore silent; let them hide their now late and contemptible criticism in the corners where they concoct their petitions, they have no echo among the Public; the whole enlightened population, not merely of this Island, but of the Presidency have already unanimously pronounced the verdict. The grounds of the personal enmity of the Clique to the late Governor are known; they may be expressed in the following lines from a British Poet, in which but one word it changed.—

"Slaves of Gold, whose sordid dealings, Tarnish all your boasted powers, Beware, that you have British feelings, Ere you boldly challenge ours." The public is fully satisfied that the narrow-mindedness of the Clique is equalled only by its sordid love of gain and its absurdity. Those are the motives that produced the present attack in the merits of Sir J. R. Carnac; these were the causes of the stupid insults published against the Supreme Court. The love of fifty lucre so blinds the Clique, that they can behold nothing in a fair light. They abused the Chief Justice, who dismissed them with an admonition. Their legal contempts were avowed by themselves, avowed by the Council while pleading in their behalf, and admitted by all India, and yet because the Newspaper Proprietors have been treated with lenity, the Clique has had the folly to Petition the Legislature of the Empire for Justice, that is, that those Proprietors should be fined and imprisoned. Oh the blockheads! they have helped to cut off their trade in wholesale abuse, for they have applied for a law against themselves, by placing in the hands of the Whig Government, the strongest arguments, for having a legal officer appointed at each of the three Presidencies, who, with the name of Attorney General, will curb their insolence, chastise their impudence, and punish their ignorances in future.

Such is the stupidity of the Clique, that they have abused the proceedings of a public meeting of the people of Bombay, among whom it is their duty to create friends; such is the gross perversion of those foolish meddlers in things they do not understand, that they have thus armed the Government with the most powerful means of establishing a rigid system of legal surveillance over all the Press of India.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant, A.F.HOBOS.

26th May 1841.

Government Notification.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH. Political Department.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in publishing for general information the subjoined copy of a Despatch from Captain Beaton Commanding the Bundeekund Legion, addressed to the Agent of the Lieutenant Governor in Bundeekund, reporting the operations of the Detachment, under his command against the Fort of Cangong and its evacuation of the 21st ultimo.

Cherjeng, 21st April 1841. Sir,—I have the honor to report that the force under my command, took possession of the Town and Fort of Chirgong this morning.

In continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you with our operations up to this date.

On the afternoon of 6 Troop Cavalry Regt the 13th, some Campment Bundeekund followers having gone to the village of Pari, the enemy sallied from the town with a party of Cavalry. Infantry and Cos. Sepree Infantry, fired two six pounders on the flank of the village Cherwana to open on the parties crossing from

2 18-Pounders. 2 9-Ditto. 2 6-Ditto. 1 24-Pounders Howitzer. 1 8-Inch Mortar. 1 5 1/2-Ditto. Cavalry. 6 Troop 8th Cavalry. 1 Troop Cavalry Regt the 13th, some Campment Bundeekund followers having gone to the village of Pari, the enemy sallied from the town with a party of Cavalry. Infantry and Cos. Sepree Infantry, fired two six pounders on the flank of the village Cherwana to open on the parties crossing from

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Chirgong to Pari and at the same time directed a Troop of Cavalry under a Native Officer to attack the enemy on the plain. Captain Verner, Commanding the Cavalry, of the Legion, volunteered to lead this troop which he did most gallantly and with perfect success: driving the enemy under the walls of the Town, from which a heavy fire had been kept on the Troop ever since it moved out, the enemy as soon as he got into ground inaccessible for Cavalry kept up a heavy fire of Rockets and Matchlocks on Captain Verner's party, which after effecting the object for which it had gone out retired in perfect order with a loss of one Kotb Dufadar and one Sowar wounded, one Horse killed and four horses wounded.

On the 16th the Park arrived from Caynpore, escorted by a Troop 8th Cavalry, and three Companies 53d Regiment—during the night the Platforms for the Mortars were laid down and these pieces put in position, on the 17th an occasional shell was fired into the body of the palace, to find the proper charge and length of fuze, a constant fire could not be kept up as the Field Magazine was not ready. On that day the platforms for the 18. Pounders were also prepared, and at night those guns, as also the 9 Pounders and 24 Pounders Howitzer, were moved into their respective Batteries. The Field Magazine being all ready on the morning of the 18th, a cannonade was commenced chiefly with a view to silencing the enemy's guns before advancing the Batteries into breaching distance, which was kept up without intermission until half past 3. At 4. it recommenced at half past three P. M. it recommenced at half past three P. M. and ceased at sunset.

On the 19th the fire was carried on the same as the day before, the Mortars plying upon the Town and the Guns upon the Palace in the Fort, which was nearly destroyed.

I determined to occupy a garden on the left of our position with 100 yard of the Town wall, where I observed the enemy had been very busy throwing up entrenchments, and to which they seemed to attach great importance, which I afterwards discovered to be on account of the wells in it I directed a Detachment of three Companies of Infantry and a Squadron of Cavalry under Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, to take possession of the garden, at the same time I had the whole Force under Arms to support it, if necessary; about four o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Captain Jamieson moved from Camp, and on coming near the enemy's position, by preconcerted signal four rounds of Sharpshoot were thrown into the garden from the 9. Pounder Battery, on which Captain Jamieson moved to the attack; on coming up to the Stockade every thing appeared as if the place were deserted, and as it was scarcely day break, the darkness among the trees prevented objects being visible; so confident did the enemy appear in the strength of his position, that he allowed Captain Jamieson's party to get close up to the Stockade, and some of the Officers and men even to commence attacking to pull out the stakes before he fired a shot, and the first intimation of his being there was a volley from about 300 Matchlocks, which knocked over a number of men of the leading sections and made the others recoil for 4 time; the men soon recovered however under the noble example of their European Officers and an incessant fire of musquetry continued for some time on both sides, the enemy throwing Rockets and Birepots into our Detachment; the strength of the Stockade preventing the possibility of its being forced, till the G. Pounders were brought up with a Company of the 13th. It was then a hand to hand contest took place. In forcing the Stockade, several of the enemy were bayoneted and our men suffered severely; the enemy at the same time opened a heavy fire from the Fort of round shot and Rockets on the whole of our position.

Captain Jamieson was gallantly seconded by the other European Officers; Lieutenant Lander (who commanded the Squadron of Cavalry, when he found the ground would not admit of Cavalry acting, dismounted and served with the Infantry in the most gallant manner), Lieutenant Johnston, Adjutant of Infantry Bundelkund Legion, and Lieutenant Brodie of the 52d Regiment, the Officers of the support, Ensign Wilson, 13th Regiment, Captain Blake, Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, and Lieutenant themselves.

Although the enemy was driven from the garden in the most gallant style as soon as an entrance could be effected through the Stockade, that position being within 100 yards of the Town wall he was still able to keep up a restrictive fire on it the whole day. By the exertions of Captain Jamieson however, and the Officers with him, a breastwork was thrown up facing the enemy, and I determined on establishing a breaching battery at the angle of the garden next the Town. Platforms were laid for the 18. Pounders under the superintendence of Captain Smyth and every thing in readiness to move the Guns into Battery, when I ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his Town and Fort, of which we are now in possession.

From Captain Smyth during the present service, I have received the greatest assistance, and my thanks are particularly due to that Officer for his conduct and ability as Field Engineer.

From the whole of the Officers of the Force I have received the most zealous support, the list of killed and wounded on our side in the action of yesterday is as follows:

- Cavalry Wounded**—One Golundaze; one Ordnance Driver.
- Cavalry Bundelkund Legion**—Wounded—3 Dufedars; 7 Sowars; 20 Horses—Killed 3 Horses 13th Regiment—Wounded—1 Havildar; 1 Naik 5 Sepoys.
- 52d Regiment**—Wounded—1 Jemadar; 1 Havildar; 1 Naik; 16 Sepoys. Since dead—1 Naik; 2 Sepoys.
- Scindiah's Contingent**—Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded—3 Havildars; 13 Sepoys. Since dead—1 Sepoy.
- Infantry Bundelkund Legion**—Wounded—1 Jemadar; 2 Havildars; 2 Naiks; 25 Sepoys. Since dead—4 Sepoys.
- Lascars**—Wounded 2.

The loss of the enemy is very difficult to ascertain exactly from the circumstance of their always carrying off their killed and wounded if possible; nine bodies were found in the garden and from all the reports that have been received from wounded men left in Chirgong, and from other sources, it appears the loss of the enemy in the action of yesterday as well as from the Shells thrown into the Town, has been immense.

From the extent of the works and the number of Guns round the wall, on every point of which the enemy was on the alert as soon as any of our reconnoitering or foraging parties appeared, I considered that the Garrison could not have been less than four thousand men, and native report makes the number to have been much greater.

The Ordnance captured in the Fort and Town has not yet been correctly ascertained, but five

long heavy iron Guns, and eight of smaller calibre, have already been reported.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt.
To S. FRASER, Esq.
Agt. Lt.-Govr., Bundelkund.

Detachment Order by Captain W. F. Beatson, Commanding Field Detachment.
Camp Okerouva, 14th April, 1841.

The commanding Officer has much satisfaction in according his sense of the gallantry displayed by Captain Verner in a charge with a Troop of Cavalry yesterday evening, against a large body of the enemy consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Rockets, and of the coolness of that Officer in very properly withdrawing his Troop from under a heavy fire, when the ground became such as Cavalry could no longer act on, and the object of making the enemy withdraw under protection of the Guns of its Fort had been effected.

(True Extract)
(Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt.
Comdg. Field Detachment.

Field Detachment Orders by Captain W. F. Beatson, Commanding Force named in the margin.
Chirgong, 21st April, 1841

- The object for which the Force was assembled having been accomplished by our occupation of the Fort and Town of Chirgong, the Commanding Officer has much satisfaction in recording the high sense he entertains of the zeal and gallantry displayed by all ranks during the present service.
- Artillery.**
 - 2 18. Pounders.
 - 2 9-ditto.
 - 2 6-ditto.
 - 24-Pounder Howitzer.
 - Cavalry.**
 - 1 Troop 8th Cavalry.
 - 6 Troops Cavalry Regiment Bundelkund Legion.
 - Infantry.**
 - 1 Co. 13th Regiment.
 - 3 Cos. 52d ditto.
 - 3 Do. Seepree Infantry.
 - 9 Do. Bundelkund Infantry.

In the action of yesterday all did their duty, but to Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, thanks are particularly due for the gallant manner in which he carried the enemy's entrenched garden, a position in which every means had been used to render it secure by entrenchments and a thick Stockade of thorns all round, the resistance of the enemy was such that a hand to hand combat took place in facing the Stockade, several of the enemy were bayoneted and our men suffered severely.

The Detachment which first moved to the attack of the garden, consisted Squadron of the Bundelkund Cavalry, one Company 52d Regiment the Grenadiers of the Infantry Regiment, and a Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, and a Company of the Bundelkund Infantry, all of whom displayed the most during gallantry.

Captain Jamieson was gallantly seconded by the other European Officers Lieut. Lander (who Commanded the Squadron of Cavalry, and when he found the ground would not admit of Cavalry acting dismounted and served with the Infantry in the most gallant manner), Lieut. Johnston, Adjutant of Infantry Bundelkund Legion, and Lieut. Brodie, 52d Regiment, the Officers of the support, Ensign Wilson, 13th Regiment, Captain Blake, Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, and Lieut. Powall, 52d Regiment, also much distinguished themselves the garden was under a heavy fire of round shot and musketry the whole day, and nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry of the Officers and men who held it.

The exertions of the Artillery Officers, Captain Pepper and Lieut. Coar, assisted by Mr. Conductor Duffin, in the 18-Pounder and Mortar Batteries, were unceasing.

To Captain Smyth, Commanding the Artillery of Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, thanks are particularly due for his unremitting exertions both in command of the 9-Pounder and Howitzer Battery, and as field Engineer, in which situations his coolness and gallantry were most conspicuous. The assistance derived from Lieut. Wardrop as Detachment Staff, during the whole of the present service, entitles that Officer to the Commanding Officer's best thanks.

The skill and attention displayed by Field Surgeon Ginders and the other Medical Officers in the treatment of the wounded, deserve the highest praise.

The coolness and Gallantry of Meer Amanat Ally, Soobadar Major, Infantry Regiment Scindiah's Reformed Contingent, deservs to be particularly recorded, and the Commanding Officer requests Captain Blake, Commanding the Infantry of S. R. C., will convey to that officer as well as to the Company under his Command, how highly he appreciates their distinguished gallantry. The Officer Commanding Detachment 13th and 52d Regiments and Infantry Regiment Bundelkund Legion, will also explain to their men that their gallantry is appreciated, the Squadron of Bundelkund Cavalry under Lieut. Lander, which accompanied Captain Jamieson's Detachment in the first attack, behaved most gallantly throughout the day.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt.
Comdg. Field Detachment.

SCINDE.

CABOOL.

Our letters from Cabool are of the 2d May, and the only intelligence or rather "gossip" they give us, is the arrival of His most Puissant Majesty Shah Soojah Oul Mook at his capital on the 30th April, attended by the Envoy and Genl. Elphinstone and followed by all the "Rag Tag and Bobtail" of the circumjacent country, and the rabble of the Town. The Guns boomed forth a Royal Salute, the 13th Light Infantry, 35th and 37th N. I. were marched a long detour, knee deep in mud, through the Town, the bridges over the Canal and River having broken down, to meet and salute the "beloved of all beholders." On he came, his swivel gun, mounted on Camels in front, ever and anon announcing the approach of Majesty. Arms were presented and the colors lowered as he passed through the street formed for him; a gallant General already of much renown in Afghan warfare crying out with a loud and majestic voice to the Colonel, to see that H. M.'s Officer bearing the colours dropped it as low as he could, in honour and respect to the crowned head; His Majesty replete with honours did not deign to bow, scarcely to glance at those rendering him homage, and on he passed to his palace in silent and self absorbing dignity.

"None cried God bless him," while many of those who had been dragged through the mud to this mummy felt ashamed of themselves, for the attendants of the puppet King were far from respectful, we are told, in manners to the British Officers.

Our Envoy, we fear, gives in a little too much to the abominable selfishness which is said to be a prominent feature of Shah Soojah's character, who insists upon the minutest observance of

etiquette and ceremony. He has given an Order that no Officer shall enter the Bah Hissar, not even ride through it, and a fort which had been purchased and fitted up for Captain Mainwaring at no small expence as a residence, and also as godown for Commissariat Stores, is again to be given up, as His Majesty finds it too near his garden; the true reason says our Correspondents who is evidently no admirer of his Majesty, its that he may sell it as he is "hard up"; however Capt. Mainwaring and his stores are turned out.

The 16th at Ghuzni are to be immediately relieved by the 27th N. I.—Delhi Gaz. May 10.

GHIJZIE.

The news this week consists of a small though not unimportant item from the Ghilzie country; our readers will remember that we mentioned, some numbers back, that a force consisting of Captain Macan's and Ghilzie's corps, some of Captain Christie's cavalry and a few guns had moved towards Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and Macan on arrival, moved at once to capture one of the forts in their neighbourhood. Lieut enant Hoppe led on a storming party supported by Captain Macan with another company, and on the arrival of the party at the gate of the fort about 11 o'clock P. M. Captain Saunders of the Engineers placed the bag of powder and succeeded in blowing down the gate, Hoppe then rushed forward with his company but was felled to the earth by a stone hurled at him by the defenders. Macan and Saunders were more fortunate and getting into the fort, aided by Hoppe, who presently recovered, went to work in first rate style. The Chief and fifteen men were killed, five were wounded and a few prisoners were captured; the other part of the garrison having escaped over the walls. Captain Macan and Lieutenant Hoppe are both wounded, slightly, but Captain Saunders we regret to say severely, having carried away three wounds. Macan is said to have brought down three Saunders, two men. We have no further particulars.

We learn from Ghuzni that on the 8th instant orders were issued to hold Skinner's Local Horse and the 16th N. I. in readiness for service directly the latter corps is relieved by the 27th N. I. en route for that purpose. Captain Craigie's corps, the 3d Shah's Infantry, Captain Anderson's 2d Cavalry and Captain Abbott's battery are also ordered down to Ghuzni, but we do not know for what purpose.—Delhi Gazette, May 26.

A Report of an action having taken place near Khelet-i-Gilzee has reached Agra, but without, as yet, any confirmation. According to this report the action was severe, Captain Saunders of the Engineers, and two other Officers being wounded, and three killed. This is however probably overrated. By our next we hope to be in possession of particulars, or able to contradict the report altogether.—Agra Ukbar, May 27.

HERAT.

We do not know whether to believe the report of Yar Mahomed having given into the very terms which Major Todd demanded of him, or not, but we hope it is true, and that we may congratulate the Government upon the possession of a stronghold, so far as the garrisoning of it may place it in our power, which will assuredly do much towards the tranquillizing of the intermediate country between Cabul and Candahar, will not be without its good effects in working out the pacification of Scinde, be an effectual check upon intrigue from Russia, and enable us to keep the strictest surveillance upon the trucking Shah of Persia. Major Todd, it is rumoured by our Agra cotemporary, is to be privately re-manded to his professional duties; we cannot congratulate our rulers upon their justice if such be the case; if he be guilty of any misconduct he has been actually found wanting in diplomatic tact, let him be as openly punished for it, or we, with others, shall be inclined to say that the Government fear to give him an opportunity of explaining away the causes of his disgrace; if he is to be removed we can hardly suppose it will be privately, for such an act would be more commendatory, in the eyes of the public, of our rulers want of discernment than that of the Major. However this is, at present, but matter of supposition and though we fear the news of our intended occupation of Herat is "too good to be true" it will serve, at any rate, to speculate upon.

We feel that our bright imaginings and anticipations of the immense political and commercial advantages which we once thought might accrue from our conquest of Afghanistan and Scinde are reduced to the shadow of what they formerly were, yet we do look forward to our possession of Herat as conducting to the stability of the King it has been deemed necessary to place on the throne and to some few advantages, if any are really to be gained by our policy, for ourselves. The occupation of the "key of Afghanistan" will be the crowning act of our power in those realms and may be looked upon, in some measure, as a return for the immense sums already squandered away without the least benefit, and will probably turn an otherwise barren policy into one of some utility, at least of the only utility we can make it, by giving us a desirable and just control over the aspirations of Russia and of preventing intrigue, or at least, of affording us the fairest opportunity of discovering it, should it ever exist between any occupant of the throne of Cabul and any power in Europe. The effect of our influence will not either be entirely lost upon Scinde, whose state is represented to be more warlike than it ever was since we first took its subjugation in hand, and certainly our mode of managing matters conduces to the belief that we had better have left it to itself after dismantling, as we at first ought to have done, the stronghold of Kelat. A new line of policy, it is said, is to be adopted now; our rulers, at last, begin to see the futility of attempts at treaties and reconciliation, and it is only wonderful they ever expected that a people would submit quietly and peaceably to a restraint however much it secured to them privileges, which they gained for themselves when they required them, and necessitated them to change their predatory habits for those of their more civilized conquerors whom, as enemies to their faith and as victors, they must necessarily detest; however it is said, with what degree of truth we know not, that Nusseer Khan is to be declared our enemy there is to be no more temporizing with him and his advisers, and tribe after tribe is to be hunted from its lair; a pretty comfortable prospect for harassed troops certainly, but the only alternative left us, except that of evacuating the country entirely. False as our policy may have been, we cannot, for very shame, back out now; to do so would be, at this critical moment,

to destroy the little influence we have gained and to leave a smothering volcano whose influence would be felt even to our own legitimate possessions. A strong blow is to be struck and without delay, but how to strike it now becomes a question; how to manage to congregate our enemies together that one or two engagements may decide their fate; this will be no easy matter, and we must leave it to wiser heads than ours to imagine its carrying out. The campaign, when once opened, it is to be a mountain war, promises to be interminable, but the less necessary, and though we have, in spite of a few mischances, few when the number of engagements are taken into consideration, every dependence upon our troops, there is a limit to exertion and courage and without augmentation of the army we cannot see how so many schemes are to be carried through; troops are required in every direction and can only be removed from one spot to undergo fresh privations and harassing at another. The army cannot be reduced in Afghanistan, though a portion of it, it is supposed, must be ordered from Cabul to wards Peshawar; another, on our side of the Sutlej, holds itself in readiness to pour into the Punjab on the first intimation of its necessity, and that intimation cannot be far off, for every day gives fresh proof of Shere Sing's authority over the Army dwindling to "its shortest span," troops will, in all probability, be required in China, and Herat, it is said, is to be garrisoned. How all these matters are to be managed we should think will puzzle our Honorable Masters both in India and at home, avers as they are to any augmentation to the Punjab, which it was thought "could yet" bide its time." must, from our last accounts from Jellalabad, become a matter of the highest consideration to Government, for really the sending on of the treasure by Shere Sing's forces and the breaking down of the Attock bridge bear a most ugly appearance; the Monarch cannot hold, what he calls his own and Lord Auckland cannot help himself, he must interfere. Scinde does not admit of any delay, neither does Herat, if we are to garrison that fortress; the former must be taken in hand ere strength is gained; the Minister of the latter place said at once be taken at his word, for the only Yar Mahomed may change his mind, and what would now be comparatively easy, always supposing we can spare the troops, may hereafter become a work of great trouble and annoyance. Twelve thousand troops, says one of our Bombay Cotemporaries, are to be gathered together at Candahar in the beginning of June, this is certainly annihilating time and space with a vengeance; like Spirits, they may be called, but it would be very difficult to say in the present juncture, where they are to come from. The Government have certainly difficulties enough before them, but we doubt not that Lord Auckland's luck, foresight and energy we put out of the question, will bear him through them.—Delhi Gaz. May 10.

PUNJAB.

On Monday we received letters from Jellalabad dated the 5th instant, and though they do not contain much news, that news is of importance, as our troops, it would appear, must "take the law in their own hands without further delay and put down the daily increasing rebellion of the turbulent spirits of the Punjab, who, more regardless of rule than ever, have now broken up the famous bridge of boats over the Attock and refuse to allow any thing whatever to pass; it is also reported they have stopped Shah Soojah's Zoolana, but this, not very improbable event, requires confirmation. The troops concerned in these outrages are those who left General Avitabili a short time ago whose downward course it was feared would bring on some fresh disasters. It will be remembered that the Brigade with the exception of H. M.'s 44th, the 54th N. I. Captain Nichols and two guns and one squadron of 5th Cavalry had left for Cabool, whilst some other guns and the 5th Cavalry were ordered to halt at Gundukmak, about 37 miles from Jellalabad on the road to Cabool; on the 4th, express were sent off to hasten their return to Jellalabad and the troops were to move back to Peshawar on or about the 7th, it is not as yet known whether the force will proceed at once to the Attock, or await further reinforcements from Cabul. Dispatches from Lahore and Loodianah passed through Jellalabad on the 4th May, for Sir Wm. Macnaghten and General Elphinstone at Cabul, and one to Colonel Shelton at Jellalabad. There seems to be no alternative now left us but to take the pacification of the Punjab into our hands and much as the weather and season are at present opposed to our operations, delay can no longer be allowed to increase our difficulties.

"We must be brief when traitors brave the field." If a campaign be really forced upon us in the present season the effects will be dreadful, but with our communication cut off, something must be done and the first step should be the annexing the territory of Peshawar to Shah Soojah's territories, from which we may hope, as its revenues are said to be twelve lacs, and might be doubled, to obtain something in return for the sums expended for the maintenance of the beloved Monarch upon his throne. We shall most anxiously await further intelligence.

A most melancholy circumstance befel Captain Dodgin of H. M.'s 44th Regiment a few days before our correspondent wrote; the particulars are as follows. "Some time ago, in consequence of the great inconvenience and imposition experienced by Officers &c. here, by servants leaving one master and going to another's service for higher wages, a circular was sent round to all Jellalabad to agree not to take any servant without a certificate from his former master, to this every one, without exception, agreed and signed. Captain Dodgin subsequently turned off a Calassie of his for stealing and shortly after received a note from Captain Nichols saying the man had come to him for service, and asking his character. Captain D. wrote to say it was of the above nature and Captain N. sent him away. (Captain D. had told the man if ever he saw him in the lines he would have him flogged) on the day of the issue of the circulars to the 44th, prior to their expected move to Cabool, Captain D. saw this Calassie close to him and, as good as his word, had him seized and given, I believe, a dozen and seen sent out of the lines. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a man was seen in a high state of excitement going through the camp in the direction of Captain Dodgin's tent brandishing a naked Tulwar and followed by a number of Sepoys and others, not one of whom would venture near enough to seize him; on approaching Captain D.'s tent, Captain Halahan who lives with the former, attracted by a noise, went out, and seeing a man so armed retreated into the tent for a stick or sword, and as he went in, Captain D. came out some short distance, the man was close to him and being unarmed, was retreating into the tent backwards, when, unfortunately, he fell over the ropes, this wretch instantly made a sweeping cut at him and with the exception of a sinew, literally cut his leg in two at the knee

joint; he would have repeated the blow had Captain D. not knocked him down, and soldiers have been told to the spot nearly cheated the gallows of its due, as it is to be hoped the villain will not be allowed to escape with less; as he had previously been amusing himself by wounding two or three people he came across.

The unfortunate gentleman was immediately carried into his house and medical attendance soon procured from all the corps & Superintending Surgeon; amputation was performed some six or seven inches above the knee and thus the expectations and prospects of the service, to a fine officer in the prime of life are annihilated; it is a melancholy thing to contemplate, and no mercy ought to be shown to such villains. The Calassy had bought the Tulwar in the city for the purpose that day, and it was sharp as a razor. Captain Dodgin says, I am glad to say, doing well.—Delhi Gazette, May 19.

We regret to learn that Captain Dodgin of H. M. 44th Foot in consequence of having discharged a Kulishee, was cut down at Jullalabad some fifteen days since by the offended party. The principal wound inflicted was on the leg, which we are concerned to add, was so much injured as to require amputation. It is added that the gallant but unfortunate Captain was induced to such an extent, as to occur on serious apprehensions as to the event.

We gather also from other letters that Captain Broadfoot with Shah Soojah's Kulishee had experienced such questionable treatment in the Punjab as to oblige him to seek a reinforcement from Jullalabad; and we are informed from another source that the insolent beggarly sect of Akahs, in a body of some thousands "on horseback," have inflicted a visitation of so grave and threatening a character on Sheer Singh, as has induced him to scatter among them gold and barbaric pearl to the amount of several lakhs. After this little interchange of civilities, the beggars retired to their devotions, and the Monarch to his Under-room, where it is said, he has of late delighted to reverse the Horatian precept "Abstinent Venere et vino."

The following is from a letter dated Jullalabad May 5th.

"The Troops here are under orders to march for Peshawar to-morrow to make a diversion in favour of Captain Broadfoot, who, with the Shah's family and a small escort, almost consisting entirely of regiments is said to be hemmed in and threatened on all sides by Seikh Soldiers, who have discharged their Officers and Sirdars, and abandoned themselves to plunder, at or near Rawal Pincce. Shaitan's brigade, which is ordered, consists of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, two Squadrons 5th Light Cavalry, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, the 27th and 54th Regiment Native Infantry. This will be enough for the Seikhs, but there is a fear it will be too late in the field."—Agra Ukbar, May 22.

Our Correspondent at Ferozepore informs us that the Court Martial on Capt. Melish is still delayed, although the four Officers from Kurnaul have been in attendance since the 3d instant, on account of the non-arrival of the two Native witnesses, the late Pay Havildar and Darogah. The Pontoon Bridge, that came from Bombay some time ago, has been brought to Cantonments, and orders have been given to put it in a proper state for service. General Court still remains at Loodianah. Lines have been marked out for a Cavalry Regiment and the troops of the 10th are hutting themselves, The Dak Banchy from Agra to Ferozepore, says our Correspondent, has taken 42 days in transit; this is acceleration, a cosid. would have done it in 20 or 25 days. This matter will no doubt, as it should, be looked to by Mr. Ranken. The weather is very pleasant no Pankahs or Tatties required.—Delhi Gazette, May 10.

There is nothing of importance this week from the Punjab, at least nothing new, for the daily extortions and robberies of his (the Seikhs) soldiery are now so common as to have lost their interest, the soldiery help themselves instead of waiting for their arrears, and the monarch, incapable of controlling his Army, puts up with the loss; the pear is ripening with the hot weather and will be fit to pluck by the vains, if not before.

We have letters from the Troops hastening to Peshawar, dated 9th instant, two marches from Jullalabad, it is to be hoped that the Force will arrive in time to save the degradation and pillage of the Zemana which the rebellious Seikhs appear deterred upon.

We learn from Ferozepore that the long pending Court Martial had not commenced on the 22nd instant, Captain Melish is ill with fever. Captain Wheeler the Deputy Judge Advocate, who was summoned for the Court Martial, thinks of leaving for his new appointment, Commandant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry. The delay may be necessary, as there appears to be a very great difficulty in getting the witnesses together, but it is very inconvenient the two dismissed troopers of the 10th Cavalry who were expected on the 4th, cannot be found, and nothing has been heard of them since the Brigade Major started them from Nusseerabad. It is now six months since the trial should have taken place and the anxiety caused by such a delay must operate most unfavourably on the constancy of the officer.

A piece of ground has been fixed upon for a "course." Great complaints are made of the irregularity of the daks; there was some talk of the Ferozepore daks passing via Hansi, and the Ferozepore men were delighted to think that their packets would no longer be subjected to the circuitous route of Loodianah, but we hear no more of this arrangement; a day and sometimes more would be saved by the proposed arrangements.

We have much pleasure in being able to state that despite our hostile movements and unstable position in the North West, the Merchants of these parts are bestirring themselves in the improvement of commerce. Some six weeks ago 40 or 50 camels passed the Jumna at Khyrattee Ghaut, laden with Manchester and Glasgow goods for a Ghuznee merchant who accompanied his consignment. And 10 or 15 days since another batch of 50 or 60 camels laden with similar wares passed the Jumna for the same destination.—Ibid, May 26.

ACRA.

The Major-General will inspect Her Majesty's 31st on Friday the 23rd instant, this being the annual inspection of the Regiment.

Lieutenant Abercrombie of the Engineers, proceeded this afternoon to S. pier, where he enters upon his new office of Superintendent of the Agra and Bombay road, in succession to Major Drummond.

The Officers of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment have issued cards for a Fancy Ball on the 21st proximo. Our fair residents may be depended on to display themselves and their tastes to the best advantage.

MYNPORE.—The Band of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry on the 19th instant, "struck" up not a jig, but for an increase of pay, and as they positively refused to play, they are all confined in the guard, while the case is reported at Head Quarters.

KURUWEE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, on the Great Trunk Road near Kuruwee, a gang of Robbers attacked a poor Mogul, on his return to Gobool with the proceeds of his fruits—but the fruits of his labour were sound beating, the loss of a Camel and some clothes. As this robbery happened within a few yards of a Murchia—where two of the Barkundaz are continually stationed, it is no stretch of imagination to suppose that the robbers were either employed by the Barkundaz, or that the Barkundaz participated in the lunder.

LUCKNOW.—Military Items.—Captain and Mrs. Sturt left Seetapore, Oude, by Dak on the evening of the 13th instant, for Calcutta, with the good wishes of the Station.

Captain Wise, of the 29th Regt. N. I. has been appointed to the temporary command of the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry, and relieved Captain Sturt from the command of the corps on the morning of the 13th instant. Delhi Gaz. May 22.

LUCKNOW.—(16th May.) No news here, at present, and the King's Fast (Z. fast) are at an end for a time. Weather become very hot, and "Punkahs" gradually coming into use: We have had no rain for some days.—Capt. and Mrs. Sturt and Family, on their way to Calcutta, arrived here a few days since from Seetapore.—Ibid, May 26.

LUCKNOW.—(From a Correspondent.)—We observe that the temporary command of the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry, has been bestowed on Captain W. Wise, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, but no accounts have reached us as to who may succeed permanently to the appointment, though we heard it mentioned that Capt. McDonald of the 4th Native Infantry, and late Brigade Major to that force, was thought likely to succeed to it.

The appointment of second in command, we observe, is most likely soon to be vacated in the 2d Oude Local Infantry, on the appointing of Lieutenant Hollings permanently to the Taugoo Department, &c. It is not said, who may be his successor, in event of the appointment being vacated, but it is thought that the present Adjutant (Lieutenant Charters) who has been attached to the corps for nearly two years, may probably be appointed to the, nothing appears to be known on the subject.

Captain and Mrs. Sturt arrived at Lucknow, from Seetapore, on the 14th instant, on their way to Calcutta.—Agra Ukbar, May 27.

The Ball and Supper at the Lieutenant-Governor's on the occasion of Her Majesty's birth-day, was quite an "Oasis" amid the heat and ennui which attend the "merry month of May" at Agra. The company was large, and remained to share the pleasures of the evening until a late hour, when perhaps in another hemisphere, other Balls were opening for a similar occasion.

The pair of Mares, noticed some time since in this paper, as having been stolen from Captain Lawrence's stables at Muttra, have never yet been recovered, tho' they have, we understand, been traced to the Dholpore or Gwalior Territory. Such a circumstance reflects high discredit, not only upon our Police but our Police administration. If however, they cannot be recovered in the neighbouring independent states, it is clear, that in cases of this kind at least, it is useless to maintain an expensive police on this side of Dholpore or Bhartpore, without insisting on something similar being maintained in these states, or compensation made for property lost in them.

In the present case we understand the Mares were traced to a village in the Bhartpore territory, where the Muttra Police were not allowed to search, the Zamindar refusing to permit them, or what is likely, buying them off.

The Gwalior Government have we learn, in a spirit of most unusual activity, sent thirty thousand men against the robbers of Kundowlee, a village on the banks of the Chambul, and notorious as the head quarters of a numerous and daring gang of plunderers, called the Kood Gang. They have been committing the most daring depredations in and around Gwalior, and once threatened the Residency itself. Notwithstanding the large force employed against them, the odds are, that the robbers have not yet been completely destroyed.

Nothing short of the employment of Major Sleeman, will put down these extensive ramifications of robbers.

Since our illustrious columns went to press we have learned a few particulars of the action we allude to as having been fought at Khetla-Ghizee. It occurred not at that place, but at a small fort within seven miles of it, named Jiaz. A party of rebels had shut themselves up in it, whom it was determined to reduce. Accordingly Captain Macan with a portion of Shah Soojan's troops proceeded thither, accompanied by Captain Saunders of the Engineers. On arriving at the fort Captain S— blew the gate open with powder, and the place was immediately entered and stormed after a short resistance. Captain S— was wounded severely in three places, having with his own hand killed two Chiefs of the enemy opposed to him. We have not heard whether there were any other casualties; we hope not.—Ibid.

MAJOR CLIBBORNE'S COMMISSION.

The Governor of Bombay has performed what may be called a practical paradox, for he has given to the world a piece of special

pleading, at once dull and amusing, dull in its heavy labored attempt at making out a case, and amusing in its solemn stupidity and grave display of authority. We allude to the remarks of His Excellency on the Finding and revised Finding of the Court which sat upon Major Clibborn, and with both of which findings, His Excellency is highly dissatisfied. His effort to persuade the Court of equity to come into his views, on the termination of their first investigation, having failed, there was nothing left to His Excellency but to take the case into his own hands and do the best he could for his client Major Clibborn. How far he has succeeded is not a matter of much difficulty to decide, indeed to us his Failure appears as distinct, as that of the Major's at the Pass of Nafsook. We had a fair hearing of the persuasive logic of the man who argued with ten legs at his back, and of something of the same kind is the logic of the Governor of Bombay. He reasons like a Governor, he opens his argument like one having authority and placed at his disposal, he meets the statements of his opponents like a Governor, and like a Governor refutes them. In short, from the beginning to the end—from his opening declaration of having carefully considered the case, of the final sentences, to moving Genl. Brooks and Brig. Valiant from their command in Siindh, the arguments are those of a Governor and the style essentially Governor's. His Excellency indeed plays with the subject at first, when he endeavors to show, that Maj. Clibborn did not despise his enemy, that he did not take the wrong instead of the right road, &c. &c. but it is for the concluding sentences His Excellency reserves the whole force of his argument, and in them we see the Governor and the Lorician triumphant. They are his major, minor, and conclusion, the gist and quintessence of his reasoning, and as such we try to introduce them to our readers. His Excellency, we may observe, calls them "arrangements," but they are the true and best arguments in his defence of Clibborn. But let us refer to them without further circumlocution.

1st.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B., to the command of the field force in Upper Siindh, vice Major General Brooks released.

2nd.—Major General Brooks will, on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Siindh field force to Brigadier England of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment.

3rd.—Brigadier Valiant K. H., is directed to deliver over charge of his Brigade to the next senior Officer, and return to Bombay, and resume command of the Garrison.

Thus it is the Governor of Bombay reasons; by this truly Governor-like Syllogism he gains his argument, and proves how utterly absurd it was in General Brooks, not to see the error of his first impression, on being requested by the Governor of Bombay to do so. Such too is the line of a gument future Courts of enquiry may expect to meet, when their views differ from a Governor and others in authority.

As for the merits of the particular question of Major Clibborn's lunders, they are as our Persian friends say—bosh—no thing. All that the country cares to know about the matter is, that the Major was defeated—totally and thoroughly defeated. What care we, to be told a year after the event, that Major Clibborn did not place undue confidence in Meer Husson! or that there were so many gallons of water and no more within such and such a distance of him. Does the Governor of Bombay think people will read his special pleading in favour of this being so and that being otherwise, or that they will trouble themselves with any but his three great arguments, his final and commanding Syllogism? He should have confined himself to it and saved himself and the Printer of the Bombay Gazette much trouble. An able and ingenious friend of Major Clibborn might indeed employ himself in drawing up a favourable statement of the Major's case for private circulation, but it is the first time we have seen a prominent member of the Government coming forward to explain and extenuate a signal and disastrous defeat. This is not however, the most remarkable or important feature in the case, and the mistake or otherwise of Major Clibborn sink into insignificance compared with the serious consequences which the conduct of the Bombay Government, in this case, points to. In the first place they have established a clear and un-quivocal rule, that future Courts of Enquiry are to be mere matters of form; if their views coincide with those of Government, well and good; if they differ, they are to be set aside, and the Members insulted and punished. This is the plain direct inference from the proceedings of the Bombay Courts of Enquiry, will be to enquire into the wishes of Gov. and in possession of them, they can shape their course accordingly, without running the risk of having their common sense insulted by a long rignarole of dolness, or themselves punished by loss of appointment, and not without qualms or discontent, run through the gamut of slavish assent, to every absurdity of whim, prejudice or interest. They must set Polonius to the Hamlet of the Govt.

Ham.—Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in the shape of a Camel.

Pol.—By the mass, and 'tis like a Camel indeed.

Ham.—Methinks 'tis like a Weasel.

Pol.—It is backed like a Weasel.

Ham.—Or like a Whale.

Pol.—Very like a Whale.

Camel or Whale, right or wrong, fair or foul, the Court must agree with Government, and sink all independence and spirit if they have a disrelish for just and oppression. To make this unanimity-system work the better, it will be necessary that every order directing a Court of Enquiry to assemble, be endorsed, as though it were a Lawyer's Brief, with the views Government wish to see upheld, and the persons to be lundered or punished. Thus—Endorsement "our opinions are so and so, such and such persons are to be praised, such and such to be censured, and the finding to be so." Thus advised of the opinions of those who hold appointments in one hand, and insult and injustice in the other, the Court can go safely to work and do their duty with satisfaction, and without injury to themselves. We do not, of course, consider in this system the rights of British Officers to give their honest, independent

opinions when called upon for them. This is another consideration, which, we hope, yet to see impressed upon the Bombay Government.

We know not in the new system whether the custom of revising findings will be observed. It will indeed look well to allow the Court to have their own opinion on a few unimportant points, as a basis for the revision, on which they could renounce them, and "go the whole hog" with Government. This may afford us matter for future consideration, but for the present, freedom of enquiry untrammelled with a degree of martyrdom, may be considered to be at an end in the Bombay Presidency, and the wholesome restraint which it imposed, and the useful conclusions so often arrived at through its means, are all put aside to make way for the vicolo sic jubeo twaddle of his Governors and their Council.—Agra Ukbar, May 22.

The Bombay Papers, with the exception of the Times, are unanimous in condemning the very reprehensible and unconstitutional display of authority, made by the Bombay Government in the case of the Clibborn Commission. This is creditable to the Press, but though opposed to the Government view of the question, they have taken it up rather with reference to Major Clibborn than to the broad principle of freedom and purity of enquiry, which has been so openly violated in this instance. They have entered no sufficiently strong protest against the injustice and insidiousness of the Bombay Government, in having sought the opinion of a Court of Enquiry, and then punished its members for giving their opinion. It is not every one who possesses the sound judgment and clear perception, the accurate discrimination and the strong sense of the Government of Bombay, and numbers may be at fault where he would not. Yet for this, allowance should be made, and if the opinion of one or more be sought on any question, it is surely a mockery of all that is fair and just to punish them for it, because it may be weak and inconclusive. Imperfect judgment may exist with the want of good judgment, than they are for not being so many Homers, Newtons, Napoleons, Wellingtons, or Governors of Bombay. It is, however, not for having sound powers of judgment, that the Governor (his own being assumed as the standard of excellence) visits the members of the Clibborn Commission with punishment, so dangerous is it to venture an opinion different from that of a person possessed not only of stronger temporal powers in the shape of conferring and taking away places—humbly and exalting. His proper and dignified course would have been to have exerted the prerogative he possessed by declaring Major Clibborn free from fault or blame of any kind, and letting the matter rest there.—Ibid, May 27.

Her Majesty's 31st Regiment were inspected yesterday morning, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather were not reviewed. In the evening the Officers entertained the Major-General and a party to dinner, which was however small, owing to a violent storm by which several guests were weather-bound.

The present season is remarkable for the number and violence of its North Westers, which are, however, said to portend a favourable rainy season. Yesterday afternoon a violent storm accompanied with rain, set in at 6 o'clock P. M. and lasted with occasional calms throughout the night. A strongly built wall was blown down by it in the vicinity of the T. J. The sages of the Bazar talk of an Earthquake, as being about to visit us.—Ibid, May 29.

DELHI.

The troops were out on Brigade on the 24th instant, when a royal salute and feu de joie were fired in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday. Beyond the booming of the Artillery and the popping of the muskets we have not heard of any vehement demonstrations of loyalty.

A Re-union, we are glad to say, takes place this evening at the Assembly rooms, we trust the presence of all who can come will afford encouragement for a series of parties on the good old fashion.

The weather has been as capricious as ever, hot winds, rain, and dust storms, have alternately taken place of one another, the atmosphere on two occasions was so impregnated with dust for several hours, that writing or reading was quite out of the question.

The 10th N. I. have lost a most amiable and excellent officer, and the station ably respected member of Society, by the death of Captain F. St. J. Sturt, who died at Meerut on the 21st instant, whilst proceeding to the Hills for the recovery of his health; the change of climate was, as is too often the case, delayed until too late.

Our police budget of this week we regret to say is rather heavy. At Bossunth Serai, a few miles from Delhi, a murder was committed by one Shepher on another, the murdered man was enticed into the bed of a nullah under the pretence of assisting to skin a dead deer, the murderer who had previously hid a tulwar in the sand attacked his unsuspecting victim and cut him down. He is committed for trial. A number of Chumars between Delhi and the Kootub chanced the other day to come upon a dead bullock when a dispute arose as to the skin, and one of them stabbed another who instantly died. The murderer in this instance also stands committed.

CHINA.

We received on Thursday a Singapore paper of the date April 15th and Canton (Macao) papers of various dates in March, but none so late as those which arrived by the Madagascor. We have made various extracts, and in addition have been favored with the following extracts from a letter dated Singapore, April 14th:

"OPPIUM.—The Stock of Bengal Opium, especially of Benares, is much reduced, and as most of the small China Junks are preparing to leave, the demand during the last ten days has been very good, and Benares is now selling at Drs. 360 to Drs. 385 per chest, cash, and must go higher if we have no further imports soon. Patna is still at 300, but holders are very firm, and we can only get under Drs. 330 while old of the

season 1839 is offered at Drs. 300, and of 1840 at Drs. 370 a 375 without finding buyers. Should we have no arrivals of Benares, however, for a week or ten days, all the old Patna will likely be taken off at about present rates. About 150 chests of Malwa were imported a few days ago per Helen from Bombay and part has been sold at Drs. 400 a 410 at which the remainder will likely find buyers. Malwa is only wanted for the China Junks, and after their departure, in all next month, will be in no demand; indeed the small junks only appear to be buying Opium this season and they will nearly all leave in this month.

COTTON.—The junk people are again buying freely, and Bengal is in demand at Drs. 27 a 28 per 300 lbs. and Bombay at Drs. 30 a 32 per cent. but this demand will cease after the departure of the large junks in all May.

PIECE GOODS of all descriptions are excessively dull and Sannahs can be had at Drs. 20 a 21 Chintzes at 7 a 8, Small Gurrals at Drs. 6 a 7, Large Ditto at Drs. 17 a 18, and Karveahs at Dr. 8 a 9 per corg.

GUNNY BAGS.—Large stock, and small sizes are retailing by the bale at Drs. 6 a 7 and middling to large at 7 a 8 per 100.

SALTPEPER.—In demand for the junks and none we believe in first hands. 100 a 200 bags of good quality would now bring Drs. 6 a 6 1/2 per picul.

RICE, Bengal.—Unsaleable.

WHEAT.—Large stock and sales have lately been at Drs. 2 per bag, at which there are still sellers.

GRAIN is retailing at Drs. 1 1/2 a 2 per bag, but stock reduced.

CHINA.—We have no latter advices from Macao than 31st ult. which you would receive per H. C. Steamer Queen, which vessel arrived here on the evening of the 8th, bearing the Broad Pendant of Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, and sailed for Calcutta on the 10th instant. The Steamer Madagascar arrived on the morning of the 9th and sailed for Calcutta in Company with the Queen. Before these vessels left, all the British and Foreign ships had gone to Whimpoa, and most of the British merchants, to Canton, but business had not commenced. High prices were asked, and would not likely to be obtained, for Teas and all descriptions of Exports.

Letters from Macao mention that no business was doing there except in Opium which was also dull. Some transactions in new Patna had taken place at Drs. 400 and Bedores at Drs. 390 while old was at Drs. 10 per chest under these rates. Malwa had declined to Drs. 400 at which it was difficult to sale.

From MANILA we have advices to 24th ult. when Imports generally doing well, although Long Cloths had declined about 25 cents per piece in consequence of large arrivals per Janchoe from Liverpool direct, and from Singapore per Theria. Produce was scarce and high and good grey SUGAR could not be had under Drs. 4 1/2 and yellow at Drs. 4 1/4 picul.

From BATAVIA we have advices to 12th ult. when Imports generally was excessively dull.

The following letter dated March 26th, from a very intelligent Merchant gentleman at Macao, cannot fail of being of interest to our commercial readers. He speaks of the expedition directed to the north as a matter of no doubt:

"Macao, 26th March, 1841.—I avail myself of the departure of the Syph and Rob Roy to furnish you with my view of the state and prospects of our market. The rate heavy arrivals of the Drug have caused it to recede and become dull. The true rates are as follows: Malwa 300—Benares 400 to 410—Patna 400 to 420—few sales. Small lots of 10 to 20 chests costing this day be bought at the lowest rates quoted above; the large holders stick out for higher prices. On the coast little is doing, and taking the charges for taking and selling there, at not better rates than those I quote.

Prospects for three or four months are gloomy, and I do not expect that they will rule much if any above 400 Sp. D.s., owing to the large supplies and stock now here another things, as you know, May, June and July are always dull months. However, by August or September, I look for an improvement, and there is a chance, in my opinion, of opium reaching 500 Sp. Drs. I still say if you can lay the Drug down here, all expenses paid, and to sell at 400 Sp. Drs. you will not do harm to ship. What I drew your attention to sometime back respecting the probability of old drug coming into demand is taking place, old Drug is enquired for, and is rising. This is in a great measure caused by the new Drug being of inferior touch to the old. There are other causes which I need not trouble you with. In buying old Drug stick to 39 and 40 season, not older—and have care, that it is in good condition. I have seen some worm eaten.

Thinking there is a good prospect for the Drug before long I have made up my mind to take a run down to Singapore to purchase. The probability is I shall have to wait there for the 3d sales, so if you address me there I shall get your letters earlier than if sent direct to China.

If I can get it at 320 to 330 for Patna I shall take a batch and go on with it to China. I have good reason to believe that I shall be able to land it at Hong Kong. This would be a great advantage, and I should be safe in as much as I should take up my quarters with an official in the Commission who talks and writes Chinese, and who will have a guard of soldiers to protect him if necessary.

You would calculate, after the arrivals from the 3d sales reach Singapore, for the Drug to rule at not exceeding 353 Sp. Drs. I look for it to be a shade lower, particularly after the Janks sail. It is my opinion that Singapore is the best market to purchase or I should have paid you a visit. Looking at all things I think Malwa will pay best. It is more than probable that it will go down to 350 in China, and if anything like fair supplies come into Singapore it must rule low.

When the fleet proceeds to the North destroying the coast as they go, it will improve hat trade, but I think only for a time, because of the Mandarines are got rid of, Pirates will very soon appear in swarms, and they are worse than the Mandarines."

Among the files of China papers come to hand, we observe a statement of the number of ships which have anchored in the Chinese waters during the year that has passed—from this statement we learn that during the above mentioned period there have been forty-four British (of tonnage varying from 158 to 1360 tons), eleven American, two Danish and one French. This is, consequent on the blockade of the Port during the last year, but a very poor figure,

when compared to the number of the vessels trading in China Seas in former years.—Calcutta Courier, May 15.

PENANG.

MURDER ON BOARD THE FREAK AND HER SEIZURE BY CONVICTS.—An express boat under the Rajah of Acheen's flag entered the harbour on Thursday morning from Acheen, with the distressing and melancholy intelligence that the brig Freak had been cut off in the Surat Passage, and her Commander and Chief mate murdered by a party of forty five convicts who were on board under sentence of transportation from Bombay to Singapore. It appears that on or about the 18th of last month, the Freak was seen entering Acheen Roads at nearly midday with a favourable breeze, when all of a sudden she furled her sails and anchored some distance off, where she continued the whole of the night and part of the following day, which, with other circumstances, excited an apprehension on the part of the Rajah that she was a Dutch vessel of war, and he consequently sent off a boat with a proper Messenger to ascertain what she was. On reaching the vessel, the people on board informed the messenger, that she was bound to Muscat, and on being asked whether she had any cargo answering the Acheen Market, they replied that she was laden with a small quantity of Opium, Cotton, Dates, and Piece Goods; and on the invitation of the messenger some of them (whether convicts or lascars we have not been able to learn) accompanied him on shore, having first directed the vessel to get under weigh and come to the usual anchorage; and waited on the Shipboarder, who soon discovered from their unsatisfactory replies to his questions that there was something wrong on board, and he accordingly conveyed them before the Rajah, who, after a lengthened examination, ordered them to be detained for the night until he could personally proceed to and inspect the vessel. Next morning when on going on board, His Majesty ascertained that the Commander and Chief Mate had been murdered a few days before, and that it was the intention of the convicts to run the vessel on shore, and then to kill the remaining officer and the lascars. These are all the facts we have at present gathered, in addition to the following particulars written at the back of the remnant of a shipping order dated 7th April 1840; which was enclosed in the Rajah of Acheen's letter to the address of the Resident Councillor reporting this horrid tragedy.

T. J. Suffield, Captain; Jas. Greenwood, Chief Mate; Francis Warde, second ditto; Saddlek Usup, Serang, and Abraham, first Tindal.

Brig Freak.

We are not aware how the Freak was armed and manned, or whether she had a guard of soldiers on board to awe the convicts. We, however, apprehend that she could never have been despatched from Bombay without being fully provided in every respect, particularly after the melancholy occurrence which took place on board of the Vulcania and the presentiment of the grand jury of Bombay of the 15th July last, to the Supreme Court of this Presidency, that in future a regulation be framed, or such instructions be issued by the government, as shall in all cases secure the transportation of Convicts by vessels strongly manned or provided with a guard of soldiers, and of a good size between decks, properly aired and ventilated.

We understand that the Gunboat Emerald is under orders to proceed to Acheen in company with the express boat as soon as the latter is refitted, which it is expected will be on Monday, and that a party of armed Police men with fifty pair of fetters and the same number of handcuffs, are to be dispatched in the former to take charge of the convicts, who are all now on shore secured in the Acheen goal, and who will again be re-embarked in the Freak to be brought round here by Capt. Solomon, engaged by government for this special purpose.—Gazette, April 10.

MADRAS.

ATHENS, MAY 18.

On Saturday evening the sun set with every appearance of rain. Accordingly, about seven P. M. the rain commenced, and continued with but little intermission till early yesterday morning. Between five and eleven P. M. on Sunday, the wind, which had been gradually increasing in violence throughout the day, blew a strong gale first from the North and then from the compass. At ten A. M. the Master Attendant signalled the vessels in the roads to slip and make sail, which was seconded by guns fired from the ramparts in consequence of which, all the English vessels in the roads immediately put to sea. Their Commanders and Chief Officers were mostly on shore at the time, one of whom offered two hundred rupees for a boat to convey him on board, but without effect, as the sea was running too high for any boat to make the attempt. The Catherine was the last that left the roads. Soon after the gale commenced on Sunday evening, two Native Brigs and two Dhonies were driven on shore. One of the former was completely shattered to pieces. A third Dhoney was completely a short distance outside the surf, but the crew had fortunately got into a boat and were picked up by another Dhoney. The greatest praise is due to the Master Attendant and his Assistant for their judgement, activity, and zeal, displayed by them prior to and during the gale, by which in all probability, the loss of life was prevented.

We have not heard of any damage having been done on shore, beyond the blowing down of a tree here and there, and the loss of a few tiles from sundry old houses.

We append a memo. of the range of two Barometers during Sunday.

Table with 2 columns: BAROMETER 15th and WHEEL BAROMETER. Rows for May 26-50 and 1st May 29-4.

17th 6 A. M. 29 40 10 29 20
10 29 48 17th 6 A. M. 29 20
10 29 38

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received several accounts of the effects of the gale, one of which we herewith append.

The Gale commenced at about two o'clock on Sunday morning from the North-westward (was not this about the hour of Moon rising?) attended with violent squalls and rain, which, it was feared, would part the Shipping; however, at daylight, all appeared to be holding on well. At this time, the weather seemed broken and the Barometer high and steady, though the surf was so high that no boats could go off. From nine till noon, the weather was murky, and unsettled. The Sea was flying, sometimes in a South and South Easterly direction, and so long as the wind blew off the land, no danger to the Shipping was apprehended. At one P. M. indications of bad weather became apparent by the falling of Barometers, and the Surf and Sea rising to an alarming degree and merging into one, nearly a mile out. The Commanders of Vessels (nearly all of whom were on shore with some of the Chief Officers) now felt very anxious for the safety of their Vessels, especially when it was impossible for them to get off their Ships, which were signalled from the Master Attendant's Flag staff to prepare for Sea, and afterwards to cut or slip, simultaneous with which, Guns were fired every five minutes for one hour from the Ramper's of the Fort, which latter excellent warning we do not recollect having been adopted for many a year. At this moment, the deepest anxiety was depicted in the countenance of every Commander whilst watching his Vessel in the operation of cutting, which we understand was all done in the quickest and most seamlike manner, and every Vessel safely under weigh endeavouring to make an offing by two o'clock. Until six P. M. the Barometers continued gradually falling, and the weather assumed a most threatening appearance. Every body who had the Shipping interest at heart, highly approved of the prompt and judicious steps taken by the Master Attendant, in advising the Vessels to go to Sea, and felt glad that they were all well outside and clear of the Roads. Not so with the Dhonies, which, after observing that all the Vessels had been warned and had proceeded to Sea, remained, preferring trusting to their fragile ground tackling rather than venture to Sea in such tempestuous weather. The consequence was, that two Brigs and one Dhony came on shore at the Fort after dusk, and one Brig during the night at the Adyar. We also learn that one Dhony foundered in the Roads, though the crew happily reached another Dhony in a jolly boat. As far as we can learn we are glad to state, throughout this catastrophe, that no lives were lost, though it was difficult to advise the poor creatures (who being fearful of their feet) to leave their Vessels' bottoms and be crushed by the under tons of the water; however, fortunately, Mr. Kunnis succeeded in this respect.

We are informed that the conduct of most of the Officers of H. M. 57th Regiment with many others, namely Doctor Rogers, the Town Major, Captain Noble, Fort Adjutant, Mr. Maclean, (the Captains whose vessels had gone to Sea) Captain Phillips, Mr. Dallas and many other Gentlemen, was most praiseworthy, for their unwearied exertions and at some risk of their lives, (as it was, we understand, several persons were hurt by the pieces of wood, Captain Tapley of the Tevasserim being one) to rescue the poor unfortunate creatures from their perils.

At eight P. M., the weather moderated, and yesterday morning Boats were able to go off to the Dhonies, which are now in the Roads with Anchors and Cables which were wanting. Of course the Commanders are anxiously watching and waiting the return of their vessels, and the Master Attendant must have enough to do to recover the Anchors and Cables from which the shipping have parted and slipped. The wind being Southerly it was yesterday favourable for the Vessels to run back again.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 2.

We are happy to state that the indisposition of Lord ELPHINSTONE, adverted to in our notice of the St-am meeting, is at present slight, nor has it been of so serious a nature as we observe has been erroneously reported.

Having already recorded our sentiments upon the late unpleasant affair in the South Arcot district, we did not intend to have again entered on the subject, had not the numerous letters that have reached us shown that public attention was still so strongly fixed upon it as to demand further discussion; while communications upon whose authenticity we have reason to place reliance, describe the Chetput outrage as even more serious in its nature and extent than was at first generally supposed. "The moral consequence of this outrage" (says a correspondent well acquainted with the facts) "are most serious, and demand the careful consideration of Government, for unless they are undeceived the population will regard their seditious conduct as a signal victory and a triumph over the authorities of the country—in this case that authority will soon be prostrated, and its prestige destroyed.

The notice of the Chetput affair which will be found in another column, has reached us in a shape admitting little doubts of its authenticity, and from a party who could have no interest in undue coloring or exaggeration. Without wishing to have again returned to this very painful subject, to have suppressed the facts now before us would ill have accorded with the duties of a public journalist. It is evident that the Chetput outrage was an outbreak of a most serious and extensive character, and that every circumstance attending it demands the prompt and rigorous investigation of Government, without which the evil may be expected to spread and increase; and although happily in the present case the storm blew over without destruction of life or property, who will venture to limit from thence the future excesses of an exasperated populace, especially should they have (though

we trust this is not possible) an example of impunity before their eyes?

It is now intended to remove Mr. Ash-ton from the District where this unfortunate affair occurred, and Mr. DENT Senior Member of the Revenue Board has been appointed temporarily to act as Commissioner in South Arcot for which he took his departure on Sunday. This appointment we consider to be most judicious, as Mr. DENT has had long experience of the district, of which he was so many years Principal Collector, and is deservedly popular among the inhabitants in the manner in which the functions of his office were discharged. Under his administration we have little doubt that the prevailing excitement will soon disappear and the usual tranquillity and order be restored. It is however imperative upon the Government to adopt no half measure upon a subject which so nearly affects its prestige, and the moral power which it exercises over the community; a thorough investigation is demanded, and can alone prevent the recurrence of similar if not still greater evils.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 4.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—A Bangalore correspondent writes that rumour is current at that Station to the effect, that Brigadier Lowell, K. H. Commanding Bangalore, proposes proceeding to Bengal shortly, with a view to accompanying Sir Jasper Nicholls to the Upper Provinces, in expectation of seeing service in the Punjab. This we think is very probable from the well known professional ardour of the gallant Brigadier, who to an officer who has already taken part in TEN general actions in the peninsula, and in FORTY minor affairs or skirmishes, besides attending SEVEN sieges, and having been present at that of Oporto, as one of the Military Reporters under Lord William Russell; a campaign in the Punjab is not likely to have any extraordinary powerful attractions. Two deserters from the Detachment per Elizabeth have, we hear, been taken and were escorted on board the George the Fourth on Tuesday evening. We are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to substitute horse for bullocks in the Light Field Batteries. This if carried into effect will, we are sure, be very gratifying to the Artillery branch of the Army, as bullocks have ever been considered by Artillery Officers as almost useless for any thing beyond the conveyance of Ordnance stores, or as means of draft for heavy Battering guns. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hamilton of the 1st N. I. has temporarily resigned his Staff situation for the purpose of accompanying the Rifle Company of his corps on service to China. We trust that this praiseworthy instance of professional zeal will not be forgotten by the Authorities whenever the Troops return from the eastward. It is supposed that Brigadier Wahab C. B. will have to vacate the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at the end of the present year, when his period of command, under the operation of the Regulation of the Court of Directors published in G. O. G. August 1st 1837, will come to a conclusion.

THE ICE.—The Marine Authorities, in conjunction with the Ice Committee, have been made all necessary preparation for the safe landing of the precious cargo of the Calumet, whenever that vessel may arrive. Sounding-are to be taken off the Ice boats, and a buoy laid down for the vessel to anchor by, in a situation as close as possible to the shore, and ten of the best Mussooleh boats, well provided with tarpaulings, are to be selected for the purpose of landing the ice, which will be rather a difficult undertaking, as a single drop of salt water falling on a block of ice will be destruction thereto, so that the greatest care will be necessary to preserve it from the spray, both alongside the vessel and in crossing the surf.

LOCAL OFFICERS IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—An Officer in the Nizam's Service informs us that private accounts were received by the last Overland Mail, and from persons likely to know, stating that it is the intention of the Home Government, on the recommendation of "this" (we presume that "this" means the Govern. ment of the Nizam) "shortly to pension the Local Officers on Rupee three hundred per mensem." Now as such a piece of intelligence might occasion a world of apprehension both amongst families, and even the unmarried who have relations dependent on them, we at once proclaim our disbelief of any such recommendation having or is issued from the Hyderabad Residency; for the simple reason that Major General Fraser is not the man to recommend any act of injustice and that such a measure would combine the most flagrant injustice and the grossest breach of good faith, that could well be perpetrated by a Government without a shadow of cause against some of its oldest and most efficient Servants.

CEYLON.

HERALD, MAY 18.

It is with pain we have to notice a most horrible murder of a Moorman which was perpetrated on Friday night the 14th inst. The unfortunate man was by trade a Bricklayer and had recently been married. He resided near

washer's village.—It appears that he had brought home some jewels and other female ornaments to adorn his wife to an approaching in-orish festival, which circumstance must have got wind amongst the murders.—From the appearance of the body no doubt the Moorman offered a desperate resistance, but the gang were too much for individual effort, and he fell covered with wounds.—The father-in-law who heard his feeble cry ran out of the house and found him sunk under the repeated and most terrific wounds received from the destructive instruments of his murderers. The poor man died almost immediately after he was brought into the house. We sincerely hope that the authorities will use every effort to apprehend these ruffians.—Indeed a reward should be offered for their apprehension as the lives of her Majesty's subjects are not safe whilst such savage monsters are at large. We refrain from attempting to describe the dreadful and mutilated appearance of the body as human nature shudders at such cruel spectacles.

HERALD, MAY 21.

THE Big Lena, Capt Ford, from Mauritius 1st inst. has just anchored in the Roadstead. Mr. A. W. Withers came passenger in her.

GREAT preparations are making for the ensuing Ball on Monday next at the Queen's house, in commemoration of the nativity of our gracious Queen Victoria.

We have every reason to expect that it will exceed in splendour all former entertainments during the dull reign of our late Governor.

We have also heard a whisper that the non-commissioned officers of the 95th Regiment intend to sport in the "light fantastic toe" on the same occasion in the Garrison Military Library, which will be brilliantly fitted up for the occasion. We gladly hail these approaches to convivial feelings, which impart such a zest to society.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, APRIL 28.

The Head Quarters of the 44th Regt. M. N. I. arrived on Monday last, and landed in the evening.

The launch of the H.C. new Steamer Tenasserim, took place on Friday last the 23d inst. St. George's day, in view of many thousand spectators. A spacious covered platform was erected at the head of the vessel for the accommodation of the Ladies, and the civil and military officers of the settlement. At high tide the vessel was released and glided into the water as straight as an arrow and in majestic and beautiful style, the Band of H. M. 63d Regiment playing "Rule Britannia," the guns of H. C. Sch. George Swinton saluting, and thousands of voices cheering her as she entered her destined element. In the evening a party was given by the Commissioner to the ladies and gentlemen of the station.

The following reports are current in the towns as the latest intelligence from the Capital of Burmah:

The Shans are said to be up in arms and making head against the Royal troops. In the city of Amarapura the ground is said to have been opened to the extent of upwards of 1,000 yards and formed an impassable barrier of soft mud. Shortly after this a ball of fire descended from the heavens and set fire to the Magazine and the L'hoodaw, greatly to the consternation of the inhabitants. The king, it is said, sent for the wise men to consult this omen, when they decided that the Nats were displeased at seeing so many old masks and arms in store, and took these means for having new and more powerful weapons procured. The king, however, was not satisfied with this interpretation and caused the chief priest of the country to be immediately sent for from Rangoon to which place he had gone to perform his devotions. Great preparations are reported to be going on at Rangoon, for the king's reception. Each village Thogyé has been called on to provide his quota of rice and other provisions, but nothing definite seen to be known as to the time when His Majesty may be expected to come down. The new place is nearly completed.

We give the above reports as we have heard them from natives, but we are not much inclined to credit the report of there being any formidable rebellion in the country; on the contrary, with the exception, perhaps, of some gangs of robbers to the northward of the capital, we believe the country to be as quiet as it ever has been.

MAURITIUS.

LABOURERS.—There are many persons in India and in England who imagine, that if we would consent to certain sacrifices and adopt certain modes of proceeding, with the nature of which by the bye we should like to be made acquainted, we should succeed in inducing a sufficient number of labourers belonging to the class of ex-apprentices to return to the culture of the cane. Lionel Smith himself, at the outset of his administration, seemed to participate in that opinion, but we believe he has at length become convinced that it is totally without foundation. In order to be impressed with its utter groundlessness, it is scarcely necessary to do more than observe, the present state of things in the Civil Engineer Department. Our readers are not perhaps aware, that there figures on the Budget of the colony a sum of no less than 900,000 Dollars, destined to be employed in public works of which the Surveyor General and Civil Engineer has indicated the necessity; and that that sum is lying idle in the coffers of the Treasury for want of hands either to complete such works as have been already commenced, or to undertake the additional ones whose execution is acknowledged to be required. Is not this fact alone of a nature to convince such of our adversaries as are really upright and well-intentioned, of the truth of our allegations and the justice of our complaints, touching the idleness and the aversion from work of our ex-apprentices. In vain may we be told that the offer of an adequate or even a liberal rate of wages would suffice to overcome their habits of sloth and desire for absolute independence. Besides that the Government, with its reserve of upwards of 900,000 Dollars, would certainly not have receded before even an exaggerated rate of wages, (with so many works in progress that remain unfinished, and with so many more that require forthwith to be commenced,) if it enter-

ained any hopes whatever of success.—It is notorious that a great number of our planters are at this moment unfortunately but too much disposed to procure hands at almost any price, and that the enormous sacrifices which they have evinced themselves ready to make, in order to obtain those hands, have, except in a few rare instances, been productive of no effect. The insufficiency of labourers and of servants of every description has now reached such a point, that every strolling individual who may profess himself industriously disposed, is sure to find immediate and lucrative employment in the first house at the door of which he may chance to knock. Nor is he called upon to prove his fitness for any particular description of work, or his capacity for any kind of employment that he pretends he is able to undertake, but seldom, moreover, is the production of a certificate from his former master exacted from him. His appearance is hailed as that of a man who brings an additional pair of hands to contribute in any manner, be it what it may, to the service of the family, and to lighten the labour of the household.

We are not of those who, while deploring the numerous difficulties of our present position, regret either the times that are gone by, or the reign of the ideas of former days. No, in spite of all that has occurred, we yet prefer the freedom that now general prevails amongst us, even with the misfortunes to which its first dissemination, from want of foresight, has given rise, and with the gloomy prospects that are still before us, to the past with its odious distinction of classes, and with the pretext for hatred and persecution which it afforded against us to our enemies in other countries. But we, who believe that Emancipation might and ought to have been really profitable to our society, and have contrived to see the advantage of it, really, may without any fear of having the alacrity of our professions called in question while casting a retrospective glance towards the past, point out certain changes that have been made, which are not, it must be confessed, to the advantage of the present, and which every upright and enlightened man must consider can be neither excused nor accounted for by the mere fact of a transition from a every liberty. Let us suppose, for an instant, that one of our ancestors, a man of enlarged and liberal views, and entirely devoid of prejudice were to re-appear among us. What would be his surprise on perceiving that, now-a-days, even the enjoyment of peculiar social advantages, and the possession of a competent fortune, do not exempt their owners from the most painful and laborious household duties; that the delicate hands of women placed in the first rank of our society are now obliged to grasp the smoking-iron in the laundry, or the caucupin in the kitchen? And what astonishment would he not experience on witnessing the roads leading from the towns into our different country districts, which formerly gave the voyagers who traversed them a foretaste of the solitude and the shade that awaited them at the close of their journey, now transformed into so many petty suburbs, where huts, in which idleness and its concomitant train of vices, are buddled together, huts, of which the occupants purchase from Government for a trifling fee, level on public morals and public misery, the right of displaying a sign board, and of gaining a dishonest livelihood at the expense of a community to whose existence or whose prosperity they in no way whatever contribute.

But we should never finish were we to endeavour to lay before our readers a faithful and complete picture of our present situation. And it is, besides, the less necessary that we should attempt the task, from the circumstance that they must be pretty nearly as well acquainted with it as ourselves. Do not they themselves daily and hourly suffer from the evils we have just been signaling? It were useless, therefore, to repeat at length that with which the greater part of them, at least, are as fully impressed as we are.

In conclusion, we would revert to the principal object for which we sat down to write this article; and that was, to record the two facts fraught with such important consequences to ourselves, as the promulgation of which may, perhaps, sooner or later turn to our advantage, that there exist in the coffers of the Colonial Treasury a sum of no less than 900,000 Dollars destined to be employed in the public works of the island, and that, for want of hands to undertake those works, the Government, although perfectly aware of their necessity is utterly unable to carry them to execution.—Le Cereene, April 6.

CAPE.

(From De Ware Afrikaan, March 9.)

We are happy to say that the accounts regarding the opening of the Kowie continue to be of the most favourable nature, and there is but little doubt of the ultimate success of a work which will confer great benefit on Lower Albany, and prove highly creditable to its projectors.

PRIZE NEGROES.—Since our last publication we have more fully inquired into the subject, and we have every reason to believe that by active and proper measures the prize negroes, now at St. Helena, can be brought into this colony. It is true that H. M. Cruisers have received certain orders in favor of the Mauritius, but it is supposed that these do not apply to slaves captured on the west coast of Africa, particularly when already landed at St. Helena. We therefore urge those who are anxious about the matter to lose no time in coming forward to enter their names on the list lying at this office. It will cost perhaps, about six or seven pounds per head, including incidental expenses, to have the negroes landed in this colony, the payment of which, the parties who apply for them must of course guarantee. We may confidently affirm that the Government of St. Helena will be glad to seize the first opportunity of being relieved from the onus of feeding so many strangers, when even the ordinary inhabitants of the island find such a difficulty in procuring a subsistence.

There are already a number of names upon the list, and as soon as it shall have been filled, our worthy Collector, Mr. Field, will not, we have reason to believe, hesitate to forward the matter, and support an official application to be made through this government to that at St. Helena.

In the present deficiency of labour in this country, it is particularly desirable for the colonists to avail themselves of every occasion for procuring an additional supply of hands, and let it be remembered that "first come, first served." The good folk at the Mauritius are quite awake to their own interest in this respect, and it is therefore essential that the people here if they wish to succeed in their object should display a corresponding energy.

(From the De Ware Afrikaan, March 16.)

AGULHAS LIGHT.—From the spirited manner in which the public in different parts of the world are coming forward with their subscriptions, as stated from time to time in the Shipping List, we may now look forward with full confidence to the commencement of this all important work, by which the mercantile marine of nearly every nation will be greatly benefited. In this advanced stage of the business, it becomes, therefore, worthy of consideration whether a semaphoric establishment in connection with the Light House would not prove highly advantage-

ous. The general clear state of the atmosphere affords every facility for such a mode of communication, by which all desirable information might be received from vessels passing the promontory of Agulhas, and conveyed to and from Cape Town in a space of time only surpassed by the electric wire, now in use in the mother country, and which, similar lightning travels at the astonishing speed of 25 miles in one second.

ANOTHER VESSEL STRANDED IN TABLE BAY.

—We are sorry to state that the ships Orestes, Cooke, master, from Liverpool 6th Jan. bound to Sydney with 400 passengers, went on shore on the evening of Sunday last, at Riot Valley, on the East side of Table Bay; the passengers 260 in number, men, women, and children, are all saved and lodged in the main barracks, where every thing needful is provided for them. Crew also saved. The Orestes is a strong Bristol built ship, about 5 years old. An anchor and cable was sent to her, and she is expected to get off.

At the dawn of day, yesterday, when the perilous situation of the vessel was discovered, the Port Captain hastened to her assistance, and had not returned when we went to press.

(From the De Ware Afrikaan, March 23.)

There has been some report current for some days that the emigrant farmers and military had come into collision, and two officers had been killed, but we are happy to say that the whole story is an idle fabrication. Was it true, it would indeed be most melancholy tidings, for the British Government could not possibly pass over such an outrage, which would prove the certain forerunner of the ruin and dispersion of all who have left the colony and settled at Natal. That consideration recalls to our recollection the rumored intention of His Excellency to send some efficient person to endeavour to make arrangements between the Government and the Emigrants, a measure of which every sensible individual could not but approve. Advocate Cloete has been named for the purpose, and we dare say that he is well qualified for such a mission. For our own part, we freely believe that by conciliation and good management every thing might be placed on a desirable footing, which would confer very great advantage on the colony.

THE ORESTES. To all who are interested in the commercial prosperity of this colony, the circumstances relative to the stranding of that splendid vessel the Orestes of 530 tons on the eastern shore of Table Bay on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., while making to the general anchorage will no doubt prove interesting, as also to the public generally, and will I hope convince those persons in Europe, America, and elsewhere, who have imbibed a prejudice against Table Bay, how little it deserves the character they ascribe to it, but the present case no blame can fairly be attached to the Bay or its Light-house, and enough to convince, that when a vessel of such tonnage, runs on its shore and is got off after remaining on shore 4 nights and 3 days, without receiving the slightest apparent injury, Table Bay is not the formidable place described by prejudiced minds.

The Orestes grounded at 8 p. m. on Sunday the 14th inst. On my boarding her, she had sunk 4 feet 6 inches in the sand, although it was the lowest head tides, she was floated at 12 hours 30 a. m. and secured in the general anchorage at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The accomplishment of an event most mainly ascribed to Captain Cook, who so admirably preserved discipline among the crew generally under such trying circumstances, and his ready co-operation in all that was proposed or done supported by the able and steady conduct of the officers of the vessel, in conjunction with the seamen, forming the crew of the port boat. To the coxswain of that port boat, I am indebted for his steady, seamlike and unremitting exertions. The most efficient aid was rendered by Capt. H. H. H. of the Boating Company in the energy and skill with which he carried into effect every order given. Too much praise cannot be given to the labourers, placed under the direction of this gentleman for their steady and uniform efforts. Mr. John Sinclair also rendered very efficient service in despatching about 40 tons of cargo to the shore.

To the officer in command of the U. S. Sloop Boston and those seamen and officers, who so promptly tendered their services, I feel particularly grateful, as I am confident those fine fellows, and their assistance been required, would have realized the wishes of their respected Commander by getting the Orestes from her perilous and apparently hopeless situation. The steady and prompt supply of boats, labourers, anchors, &c. in fact all the means required to remove such vessel were admirably carried into effect by Messrs. Borradaile, Thompson, and Pilans, who anticipated every want.

GEORGE MURRAY PEDDER, R. N.

Acting Port Captain.

Cape Town, 19th March 1841.

The undersigned begs leave thus publicly to express his gratitude to His Excellency the Governor, to Colonels Lewis, Chambers, and Cloete, to Major Carruthers and Commissary Palmer, for the prompt arrangements made for lodging and victualling the emigrants landed from the Orestes, after she took the beach in Table Bay. To G. M. Pedder, Esq., the Port Captain, for his valuable services on board day light on the morning of Monday, the 15th, till she was got off and safely anchored at 4 p. m. of the 17th inst., and to Captain Long and the officers of the United States Ship of war Boston, for their sending two boats and crews, as soon as the accident was perceived, with a kind tender of any assistance which might be required.

(Signed) E. Cook,

Commander of the Orestes.

Cape Town, March 20, 1841.