



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 53

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From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.  
 Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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### NOTICE.

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

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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### NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS PHILIP SIQUEERA, BEGS to notify for General information that it is a year since he established himself at Vingorla as Agent to execute and facilitate the various order that might from time to time be delivered to him by the Gentlemen at large passing thro' Vingorla, and he therefore begs that Gentlemen desirous of having their things forwarded to them by an early opportunity to any part of the Country, will be pleased to favor him with orders, to which he pledges strict attention and despatch.

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VINGORLA, 2nd August 1841.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### North West Provinces.

MERRUT.—Authentic information has been received that Sir W. McNaghten has made a requisition for 5 more Native Regiments, for Afghanistan and that Herat is in possession of the Persians.

Captain Thompson, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General has proceeded to the Hills, on anticipation of medical certificate, having arranged with Brève Cap a n Burroughs of the 17th to act for him ; the Adjutancy of the 17th N. I. being filled up by Ensign Watson. A strong report prevails of more than one Corps moving towards the Nepal frontier after the rains. Mr. Plowden is about to proceed on leave for two months, his place being filled by Mr. Edmonstone whose services were applied for from Bolundshahr. In consequence of the heavy duty much sickness prevails among the European Regiment.

The sickness of the Brigade Major made room for the performance of the onerous duties of that office by the Officiating Assistant Adjutant General Captain Burroughs. The weather has been and continues oppressively hot but with an occasional shower once in the 24 hours. A sale, on account of the Calcutta Insurance Office took place at Messrs. Scotts on the 7th instant when a large quantity of Beer fetched a good price. The petition to the Governor General on the part of the dwellers in the North West for an acceleration in the Agra and Bombay Dawk has been most unanimously supported.—Delhi Gazette, Aug. 11

LUCKNOW.—Cholera has at length made its appearance at this place, and many persons allied to His Majesty have fallen victims to the Epidemic. Notwithstanding the conclusion which this has created throughout the neighbourhood of this place, the depopulation of many villages in the Suburbs, the route of Lieutenant Holling's Detachment, and many other most important subjects, the public has been greatly excited by the mutiny of some of the King of Oude's regular Regiment under the command of Country-born Officers, who have refused to proceed to the Terai, for the relief of a detachment of Roberts' first Regiment, commanded by a son of the late Major Hearsay, which had suffered much by jungle fever, both as regards Officers and Men. The Regiment that was under the command of the late Captain Buckley, was sent " to the right about," some time ago, for a similar circumstance and the same punishment awaited a Detachment of Roberts' 2d Regiment, under command of Captain Bunbury ; but it is whispered here, that though Colonel Low does not interfere with His Majesty's affairs and his assistants are not authorized to do so, yet one has interposed in this case which is quite unjustifiable on his part, if true.—9th August 1841.

We cannot agree with our Correspondent, that Colonel Low's interference was unjustifiable. The King of Oude's Army, with its country-born Captains, and Juvenile, as Pistol says, is a most ridiculous force from its country-born Brigadier (Brigadier!) to the last joined Ensign, and if Colonel Low interfered to disband it altogether, he would be doing an essential service to the King of Oude and the country.—Ed.—Agra Ukbar. Aug. 14.

#### Malacca.

### THE RECORDER AND MAHOMED SAAD.

The following, abridged from the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury at Penang, has reference to the attack on his Lordship's Judicial character by the Editor of the Calcutta Courier, whose article we transferred to our paper of the 13th ultimo :—

"And here, perhaps, the Recorder said he might be allowed, in reference to the piracy questions which had come before the Grand Jury at the last session, to make a few passing observations, considering the extraordinary in error which the case of TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD had elsewhere excited. They might have observed in some of the Calcutta Journals an anonymous attack upon himself, in which among other things he was pretty plainly charged with partiality, corruption and perversion of the truth ; with selecting a weak case in preference to a strong one ; and that, too, out of friendship for the accused, a man with whom he had never exchanged a word and whom he had never even seen before. All Judges, who did their duty must be prepared for abuse from one side or another, since it was impossible to please all parties—but he had scarcely looked for an attack like the one in question. It could not be necessary to explain to

the Grand Jurors that the charge was as silly as it was unfounded—perhaps the Grand Jurors themselves might be thought partial for having thrown out the bill in one of the supposed strong cases. He merely alluded to the letter for the purpose of intimating to the writer, whoever he was, (no resident in the Straits it was to be hoped) that he feared him not ; in that as in all cases he courted enquiry, and was prepared to give every explanation that might be required to those who were entitled to ask for it by It was needless to say more in p rhaps he had already said more than the matter deserved.—Weekly Register, June 3.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 28th. German Ship George Washington, B. Bieswig, from Batavia 2nd April.  
 " 31st. British Barque Water Witch, Henry Reynell, from Calcutta 17th inst.  
 " " British Schooner Antares, J. Porter, from Calcutta 1st inst.  
 June 1st. British Schooner Diamond, Manoel Santiago de Costa, from Singapore 28th ult.  
 " " British Brig Lydia Eastgate, Tang Beng, from Singapore 29th ult.  
 " " British Barque Samuel Horrocks, Tan Boon, from Singapore 28th ult.  
 " 1st. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, from Singapore 28th ult.  
 " 2nd. British Brig Harriet, M. B. Elvin, from Penang 23rd ult.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per Water Witch—Mrs. Reynell, and 3 children.  
 " Antares—Mr. J. Smith.  
 " Diamonds—Revd. S. R. Brown, Lady and child. Mrs. A. Paterson, and maid.

#### DEPARTURES.

May 27th. British Barque Zeelust, Lim Eng Sing, for Singapore.  
 " " British Schooner Swift, Lim Kong Ho, for Singapore.  
 " " British Brig Lydia Eastgate, Tan Beng, for Penang.  
 " 2nd. British Brig Fly, Lim Kong Eng, for Penang.—Ibid.

#### China.

(Continued from our last.)

The Major General and myself went to Canton to make a reconnoissance and personal inspection on the same day, the 22d. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of Captain Belcher's party ; and commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I enclose, gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair which took place in the creek. No. 2. At 11 at night, commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the Sulphur, close to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, although there might be swampy ground in the small valleys dividing them.

Our united force consisted of the ships and Vessels named in the margin, comprising in their crews, Officers, seamen and marines inclusive, about 3200 men, out of which about 1000 Officers, Seamen and marines were landed to serve with the Army, The Military force under that gallant, distinguished and experienced Officer Major General Sir Hugh Gough, comprised Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, 311 in number.—37th Madras Native Infantry 240, Bengal Volunteers 79, Royal Artillery 38, Madras Artillery 232, Sappers and Miners 171, Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish 535, and Her Majesty's 26th cameronians 37—making about 2223.

Blenheim.....	the Malacca fort division
Blonde.....	
Sulphur.....	
Hyacinth.....	
Njarod.....	
Modeste.....	
Plades.....	
Crusier.....	
Colombine.....	
Algerine.....	
Starling.....	the Malacca fort division
Atalanta and Nemesis.....	

Calliope, Conway, Herald, Alligator, } Forming the Whampoa division.  
 Wellesley, } At Wantong in the Bocca Tigris, sent up her Marines and 160 Seamen.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Conway, Herald and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships endeavour to take possession of and secure the Arsenal, I informed him that the ships near the Factory would drop down and secure the Dutch Fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works thrown up in front of the city, where I understood many guns were mounted, I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French Fort, and to endeavour to open the com-



munication with the Ships of War to the Westward and with the commanding Officer of the left column stationed at the Factory. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from Captain Herbert, detailing the

No. 3. part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal Marines; commander Warren, with his Gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French Fort; commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the Factory, and to cannonade the exterior to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the *Nimrod* and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of the forces to secure the Dutch Fort, and to place them with the *Atalanta* so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns said to be placed there until the enemy were shaken in their position.

The landing of the left column was placed under his particular charge, and it was not until he had made the signal.

So effectually and vigorously did commander Warren execute these instructions, that when the right column passed his station every thing had been completed and all was still.

The detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy No. 4. of this letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

A return of the killed and wounded is here added, No. 5. and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the Army in the Naval report, yet the two Corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two Officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old Officer who had served ably in the Burmese war, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the *Nimrod*, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieutenant Fox and of Mr. Kendal his shipmate, the Gunner Mate of the *Nimrod*, the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting Commission as Lieut. of the *Nimrod* in Lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle until your pleasure is known—though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the Officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and fatigues of Commander Pritchard of the *Bienheim* and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success in the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Waungong, and the many affairs in the Canton River, and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a finer set of zealous, able Commanders. Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long travelled—their own services will always attract attention—Of the Lieutenants, Lieut Joseph Pearce, Lieut Goldsmith, Lieut Watson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Lieut Morshhead, first of their respective vessels, may perhaps, be named, without injury to all others who well played their parts,—to Lieut Kellot of the *Starling*, I am much obliged; and Lieut. Mason, of the *Algerine*, has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every Captain and Officer of the Squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

No. 1.  
To CAPTAIN T. HERBERT,  
Commanding the advanced Squadron,  
Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*,  
off Howqua's Folly, May 22d, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that last night, shortly after 12 o'clock, an attack was made by the Chinese upon Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, under my command, by fire rafts.

They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the ships on a flood tide; owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not stop but by steering the ship, and the civility of Lieutenant Stewart first of this ship, and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, Mates, in command of the boats, they were towed clear, although they passed within ten yards of the bows: as I had reason to believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shot on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained.

I have the honor, to be, &c.,  
(Signed) AUGUSTUS L. KUPER,  
Captain, (Acting.)

No. 2.  
CAPTAIN SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Kt. K. C. H.  
Senior Officer, &c. &c. &c.  
Her Majesty's Ship *Sulphur*,  
Off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

Sir,—In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the Creek on the Western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the *Druid's* Launch, Lieutenant Goldsmith (1st Lieutenant of that ship) *Sulphur's* Pinnace and two Cutters, *Modeste*, *Pylades* and *Algerine's* Cutters, *Starling's* Cutter, and my Gig, the two first named boats carrying guns.

On approaching Neishang, where the boats of the Squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the fast boats of the enemy collected in great numbers, part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period in 13 fast boats, 5 War Junks and small craft collected, amounting to 28 in all, were in flames. Fire rafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the Commander of the Division under my direction (Lieutenant Goldsmith) afforded me that steady determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.

The enemy being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnaissance by being hoisted to the mast head of the largest junk, from whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that landing on solid ground is perfectly practicable. That the advance to the batteries situated on the hills North of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our Artillery will not meet with an extraordinary difficulty.

On my return I landed at the Mandarin temple at Tsingpoo, where I found sand bags and 5 small guns which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple with other large commodious buildings will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

No casualties whatever occurred. I brought out with me one large fast boat of 60 oars, the boat from which the Mandarin escaped; and in pursuance of your separate order collected vessels for the conveyance of 2000 soldiers.

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) EDWD. BELCHER, Commander.

Return of Officers employed on the 23d instant off Tsingpoo.

Names.	Rank.	Ship.	Boat.	Guns.	No. of boats.	Remarks.
Lieut. Goldsmith	Lieut.	<i>Druid</i>	Launch	1	1	
W. C. Wood	.....	<i>Sulphur</i>	Pinnace	1	2	
R. M. H. Richardson	Mate	.....	Cutter	.....	3	
Jasper Selwyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
John Richards	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Need	Mate	<i>Druid</i>	Launch	.....	5	
Pearce	.....	<i>Modeste</i>	Cutter	.....	6	
Purver	.....	<i>Nimrod</i>	.....	.....	7	
Shedden	Mid.	<i>Algerine</i>	.....	.....	8	
Peter Chown	2d Mast.	<i>Starling</i>	.....	.....	9	

(Signed) EDWD. BELCHER, Commander.

No. 3.

To CAPTAIN SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Kt.  
K. C. H. &c. &c. CANTON RIVER.  
Her Majesty's Sloop *Modeste*, off Canton,  
26th May, 1841.

Sir,—I received your orders of the 24th instant a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the Boats and Marines of Calliope and Conway to the Alligator off Howqua's Fort, making the signal to Herald to close and send her boats.

I ordered Captain Kuper to move the Alligator up the right bank of the river past Napier's Fort, where he anchored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the Algerine moving down past the Dutch Fort, and she shortly anchored and engaged a battery on the Canton side which she silenced. Anxious to cooperate with her I went ahead with Captain Bethune to reconnoitre, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French Fort.

I remained under cover of the Point until dark, when I sent Captain Bethune with a division of boats to support her, and a concerted signal having been made, I joined her with the whole force at 2 A. M.

The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defence, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having heavier guns in position than those of the Algerine. I therefore lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th in the Factory.

Finding that the *Modeste* was the only vessel likely to be got across the bar, and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell guns in three of the captured War Junks.

Captain Eyres having succeeded by great exertion in getting his Vessel over the bar, this morning moved her, Algerine, and the Gun Junks on the French Fort, the enemy deserted the upper defences, and about 9 A. M. opened their fire from the Fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the Beach by a few well directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Captain Bethune immediately landed on shore with the storming party and the Fort was carried in the most gallant style; the whole line of defence extended about 2 miles from the Factory, which, with the exception of the French Fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the Ships at Napier's Fort. The guns destroyed are 64 in number, including four 10 1/2 inch calibre—the Dutch Fort was not armed.

To that excellent and able Officer Captain Bethune, I feel particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to Commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the 6th time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of Commander Eyres; Lieutenant Mason, commanding the Algerine, acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and both Captain Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they received from Lieutenant Shute, and Mr. Dolling, Mate, their seconds in command, and all the other officers and men.

Lieutenants Haskell and Hay, Senior of Cruizer and Pylades, directed the Guns in the Junks with great ability—Captain Bethune speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenants Watson, Beadon, Coryton, Colinson, Morshhead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, Master, as also Lieutenant Hayes of the Bombay Marine, and of all the other Officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of Marines was commanded by Lieutenant Urquhart, assisted by Lieut. Marriott, Lieutenant Somerville, Agent of Transports. Lieutenant Gabbott, of the Madras Artillery threw shells with great effect from one of the Junks, and Major Pratt offered in the handsomest manner to co-operate in the attack, if required.

I enclose a list of vessels captured, afloat, and building. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,  
Captain of H. M. S. Calliope,  
and Senior Officer present.

(To be Continued.)



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The far famed Bengalee, now of Poonah, the "Traiteur and Confesseur" who challenges Monsieur Perigord in the Arts of the "Cuisine" (particularly in "chutnees") presents his Bundagee to your Editorial Goodness. This Cantonment has been vastly improved in its appearance, since I was here last some years ago. The native population and Houses in the Sudder Bazar have increased considerably; the Markets well planned, built and regulated; (thanks to that good, active noble minded Officer Sir Thomas Willshire,) the Parsee Shopkeepers, with their Shops and pockets filled with *Cantharides* and other glittering flies, fishing in troubled water, and floating on the stream to the whirlpool of the "Insolvent ditch" where many a rogue jumps in, and comes out invigorated to live on the fat of the land at the expense of his Creditors,—an excellent Bazar Master, too feeling and good for rogues. A noted Cutwail supposed to be possessed of "Ataddin's Lamp," and the Arts of the Conjuror who scares away complainants by his MAGICAL Potency which turns the heads of those who should order him to be ELEVATED on the Market Cross, pro bono publico, and last, not least a honest good Portuguese Shopkeeper whose head is silvered all over, and whose pleasing countenance is the index of a benevolent mind, cleftped Barretto, who can pocket all the Parsee Braggadocio's who, from envy and malice appear to be working in private upon his downfall; but I hope the good old Goa Don, will put them under his feet and continue to hold up his head, as a HONEST MAN, to the end of the Chapter. One large Parsee Shop, towering to the skies, claims pre-eminence and admiration, (by the numerous Chandeliers within, and *Ignes fatuus's* without) floating in the air, by the internal support of a brother, whose necromancy has emptied and shut up his own Shop which defies all his Creditors! Thus much for the present, for the information of strangers and friends who desire a true account of Poonah where living is cheap, climate very salubrious and men in power, Lords of the creation whose nods and frowns would consign one to Hell or Heaven, and convert mole hills into mountains!! All agree in believing that it will, ere long, become the seat of the Governor General. Others may give you another account, but mine is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; to adorn your columns with Majestical independency, and to shame (if they have any), "Time serving" Papers and men. The private has long been in want of a spirited and noble minded Journalist; and all eyes are turned on you and your Paper which it is hoped will flourish and expand in spite of the frowns and private threats of those who have the power to correct the evils complained of, but who are too intimately connected with the pecuniary profits to correct mal and underhand proceedings of their friends, proteges and underlings in Office! Read this, ye great Sinners and Humdrums of the Scorbutic department, and turn from your evil ways. Your private acts see the light in spite of your Purdahs, Leaden hall Street, skreens, patronage and support. The people of England will not be hoodwinked while India can find honest Independent Journalists, such as the "Englishman" of Calcutta and others in Madras and Ceylon, who would dare and defy power and authority to silence truth. I hope the new Bombay Gazette, the Scion of the weather beaten trunk of the true English transplantation, will find ample supporters and defenders in its infancy, I am a plain blunt character, and no flatterer; and you, Mr. Editor, will find me as ready to find fault and lash you, when deficient in public duty, as I now do the "Scabby Sheep" of the flock of shipments from England which pasture and fatten on the rich fields of India, and are reshipped for old Albion, there to rot and decay with tainted golden fleece, stuck with stars and brilliants, and marked S. F. M. &c., STALL FED MOUTON, for hungry belied rogues to exercise their ingenuity and arts upon, and the gaping multitude yawn, stare and exclaim "Wonder of Wonders, the Devils are sainted and worshipped in India, and become Demi Gods and immaculate rulers in Leadenhall Street!!!"

A TRAVELLER.

Poonah Cantonment, 16th August 1841.

P. S.—I hope Mr. Editor, you will not throw away this as trash, but insert it, "Passette ms.," and the edification of some of your brothers Journalists, who carp at each other, and whom I would advise to keep in mind, that,

"Man, like the generous Vine, supported lives:  
The strength he gains, is from the embrace he gives."

The Head Clerk of the Ordnance Departments, (a most indefatigable active intelligent good Man) had his House broken open this morning between 3 and 4, and property to the extent of 7000 Rupees extracted!! The City abounds with gamblers rogues and vagabonds who roam at large with impunity!! The mild English Law is at fault, and not the Fouzdar and Magistrates.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF SATTARAH  
DATED THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Honorable East India Company and his Highness Maharajah Purtaub Shean, his heirs and successors, concluded at Sattarah the 25th September 1819, by Captain James, Political Agent on the part of the Honorable East India Company and Wittul Punt Furnawese, on the part of the Rajah, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Whereas the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the houses of his Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity, the following articles have been agreed to between the said Government and his Highness.

ARTICLE I.  
The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattarah, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule.

ARTICLE II.  
The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate cooperation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's Court.

ARTICLE III.  
The British Government charges itself with the defence of the Rajah's territories and engages to protect his highness from all injury and aggression. The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford every facility to the purchase of supplies, for such troops as may be stationed in his country or may pass through it, and the pasture land now appropriated for the use of the troops, are to be permanently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself, heirs and successors, engages to afford all assistance in his power to the British Government, in all wars and military operations in which it may be engaged.

ARTICLE IV.  
His Highness, for himself, his heirs and successors, engages at no time to increase or diminish the military force, without the previous knowledge and consent of the British Government.

Government of Maharashtra



ARTICLE V.  
The Rajah for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from intercourse with foreign powers, and with all Sirdars, Jaggeedars, Chiefs, and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority. With all the above persons his Highness for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connexion or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to his Highness, are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the political agent.

This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part, shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement.

ARTICLE VI.  
The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire arrangement of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will, for the present, remain in the hands of the British political agent. That officer will, however, conduct the Government in the Rajah's name, and in consultation with his Highness and in proportion as his Highness and his officers shall acquire experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British political agent shall offer him, for the good of his state and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

ARTICLE VII.  
The possessions of the Jaggeedars within his Highness's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government; which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his Highness according to established custom.

ARTICLE VIII.  
All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner, all criminals, as above described who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue such criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

ARTICLE IX.  
The Ghauts to be the general boundary of the Rajahs, territory towards the Concan. Where no specific exceptions made, those mountains are to be included within his Highness's territory.

A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient, to fix the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains, so situated, as may be necessary to make a clear frontier, on other purposes.

The British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the Ghauts. The customs in the line of Ghauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Rajah.

ARTICLE X.  
The Honorable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, a commercial treaty; and, in the mean time, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to adopt the same system with regard to customs, as that which may be adopted by the British Government in its adjoining territories.

ARTICLE XI.  
The treaty consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded at Sattarah, by Captain James Grant and Wifful Punt Furnaweeze, Captain Grant has delivered to his Maharajah Partaub Shean, a copy of the same in English, Mahratta and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain James Grant; and his Highness Maharajah Partaub Shean has delivered to the said Captain James Grant another copy also in English, Mahratta and Persian, bearing his Highness seal and signature; and the aforesaid Captain James Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and controul all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces, &c. & on the receipt of which by his said Highness, this said treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable East India, Company and on his Highness Rajah Partaub Shean, and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returned.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this 27th day of November 1819.

The forts of Partaub Gurh; Wassots, Byroogurh and Pritchhetgurh, were retained by the Company tho' not one word is mentioned in the treaty about them, and it was wilfully enacted by the Company, after the treaty was signed that, these four forts were to be garrisoned and held by the British Government DURING ITS PLEASURE; but the lands immediately attached to them, and within the line aforesaid, were to belong to the Rajah. — Ed. Bom. Gaz.

### SUPREME COURT.

THIRD TERM, 25TH AUGUST.

Manuel Edward De Souza.

Versus

Rhada Kissen and Jally Ram Sooklyhall.

This case involved two actions, in both of which Mr. Howard was for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Crawford and Dickinson for the Defendants. The facts of the case were briefly this, that on the 8th July last, the Ship Colonel Newall, of which the Plaintiff is owner, left this Port on a voyage to China and was compelled to return to Bombay by stress of weather. She returned on the 10th of the same month, having been out only two days. The owner accordingly claimed the average insurance upon the Block from the first named defendant. Upon the name of the second defendant being called, Mr. Howard moved that a writ of Habeas Corpus be issued for the body of Thomas Jefferies, an Insolvent now in Gaol, and an important witness in this case; after a little desultory conversation, the points in dispute were with consent of both parties left to the arbitration of James Jejeebhoy Esq. The Court highly approved of this arrangement. To the matter of Jally Ram Sordyall, Mr. Howard moved that a writ of Habeas Corpus be issued for the body of Thomas Jefferies an Insolvent now in the Gaol, and an important witness. The cause however having been struck off the board, the issue of the writ became unnecessary.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.  
By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,  
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt  
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

### Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27th.—Barque Sterling, G. Foster master, from Singapore 28th June and Anjeer 21st July.—Passengers—Mrs. Forster and Child; Master Stanes, 12 Chinese Convicts.—The Barque Samuel to leave Singapore for this place on the 13th June.

#### DEPARTURES.

21st Aug.—Ship Osprey G. Kirk, master, to Liverpool.  
Do. do.—American ship Luconia, E. Barlow, master, to Singapore.—Passengers—2 Natives and servants.  
Do. do.—Brig Malton, Tomas Fox, master, to London.  
24th Do.—Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones, master, to Calcutta.—Passengers—Lieut. Franklin—Cornet Grindlay—Mr. John Macdonald, merchant.—Mr. Crooke, merchant—Mr. J. A. Carvalho, merchant—5 Sappers and miners.  
26th Do.—Barque Berkshire, R. M. Norris, master, to London.

### To Correspondents.

We wish "A HATER OF ALL JOBBERS" had less love to our collars and had paid the postage of his letter—Three Annas—for what? "bosh."



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 28, 1841.

We received no Dawk yesterday.

It is rumoured as Bazar Gup, that the western part of the Punjab has lately suffered most woefully from an inundation of one of its Rivers (which, or what branch, is not stated); and that several Villages have thereby been utterly washed away, and many lives lost! As however, we have not seen the letter said to contain the intelligence; and failed in endeavours to ascertain its date, and other particulars relative to the catastrophe, we incline to view the gup as a down-right gup.

SOME remarks, which appeared in our issue of Friday, respecting the connexion of a Merchant at Bombay and the Provost Sergeant at Poonah, having been misinterpreted; we wish it to be distinctly understood that the monopoly in question does not refer to the former.

READERS, on taking up our Paper, are, no doubt, full of expectations of finding news in it. News is expected and sought after at our hands by all who deign to peruse the daily sheet we offer them; but how often have they, unfortunately, been met by disappointment, and compelled to rest satisfied with a few paragraphs on the only subjects we could glean, and which, it must occasionally have happened, were partially stale to some, and of no great importance as news to others. The first interrogatory that escapes the lips of one on seeing an acquaintance or friend with a Paper before him, is, whether the journal contains any news. And should he be answered in the negative with the complimentary (to us) addition of "positively nothing," he seldom fails to enter into a lengthened colloquy as to the merits and demerits of the Journals, and to launch out at the conclusion a multitude of ill-wishes, and imprecations on the Editors, for the sterile issue of their Papers. No does it occur to many that when news is not to be had any where, some slight allowance should be made for the comparative barrenness of the sheets before them, and which, perchance, might not contain such a superfluity of matter as their thoughtlessness may have led them to anticipate. News! News! falls from the lips of every one; and nothing but News will satiate their wishes and yearnings. "Are there any News?" exclaims a consequential native even, in one stocking, giving grace at the same time to the curl of his left mustache.—"Are there some any News?" "No Pandoorung; nothing 'tall of consequences," replies his friend. "But you never see to the news?" "Pepper this morning?" continues the inquirer.

"O yes;" says the other, "I seen this morning. But wat kind News-Pepper? I seen the Bombay Gazzett, but I reed from 'Measures not Men' until Printed by J. W. Crosscadden, but I never find something to the News! all the Editor get pay, Devil's Printers get pay and when Pepper days coming, every one sees to it, but cannot found the News! I think so this is too curious things!" "Wat for this, Pandoorung?" "I can't say Nana;" rejoins the loquacious man in one stocking, "suppose his Editors make try for News, and cannot found, then wat he do? Eh?—You see, news these days, same like to sootivations; sometime can get because plenty; 'nother times you make too much botheration, too much trouble, and waking, walking, here, there, pufiration come much,—but the News is impossible!—because no any News!" True; exactly so: And our readers would not be too impartial, nor too lavish in indulgence to us, were they to think and reason like this man with one stocking; for if ever a scrap of News was difficult to be obtained, verily it is so now. We have been in such absolute want of this indispensable requisite—especially this being a daily Paper—that we have frequently forsaken our chair, and for a space of time that would appear incredible to our readers, looked out of the window in hopes that something at least would present itself to our notice and afford a topic to dilate upon;—either, as has often been the case, a Bamboo-cooly's letting fall his pole upon, and bruising severely, a swathy Hamaul, leisurely masticating a cucumber large enough to require the eyes of three persons to see it all, at once;—or a Borah's having his day-lights closed by a violent blow from the Iron Bars carried along on the shoulders of a Bhatia; or the "has been," of a Constable, depositing His Excellency of the Tin Plate between a Cotton Bale and a Beer Cask, so as to cause the "bark" of his "coat" to be awfully scraped; his new and best cravat to be displaced and soiled; and, by the accidental shifting of the oil skin on his Hat, his Tin Plate to become mortifyingly conspicuous!—It was, with expectations of some witnessing thing like these accidents that we betook ourselves to the window—accidents, which while they would be far from affording us pleasure in their occurrence, would, we thought, supply us with a topic or so for our Paper. However it was "no go." We watched and watched, and watched again, till fatigue and cramp forced us to our seats with the solid conviction that there really was no news. Our myrmidons and others have been as much on the qui-vive as ourselves; but after running to—where? almost to the Devil, they have proved themselves equally unsuccessful.

What then can we offer our readers?—Lucubrations on Scinde? Stuff!—The mighty Times has so sifted, and discussed upon, Scinde and its politics; and so exhausted the subject and his own arguments, that were we to "spin a yarn" to the same time, it would only be reiterating a twenty times told tale, and then probably be only forcing upon the public, subjects with which they have been filled to repletion.—Shall we trace the footsteps of the sapient Courier and, like HIM, discuss the broad principles of Duelling; the consequences of the sailers of the "Endymion" being "distributed in numerous small;" or the practicability of our present Force in the Celestial Empire to storm, and retain possession of, Canton?—'Tis scarcely necessary after the sentiments HE has expressed.—Shall we take the hint from the U. S. Gazette, and, upon grounds of the asserted impropriety and ill-effect of preaching from a tub or cylinder, argue the impropriety of clergymen preaching in a black gown or a white gown?—No use! The subject would be blank in interest to most of our readers, who all look for, and want, news. But where is news derivable, that we may furnish them with it?—We have a great antipathy to offer what is not news, or we certainly would have informed our readers ere this that the monsoons are nearly over; that Gunputty was drowned a few days ago, and his old widow Gowrie, retained on to a few days after to fret for the God of Peppery; that the Iron Foundry in the Dock Yard, is still in progress of construction!—By the bye, this article is not news, and we are giving it to the Public at variance with our expressed disposition! Well! Well! this is a bull!—However, our readers will excuse it; for



although the article is not news itself, it is about news.—The week has ended, and our budget of news has also ended—so we shall be over till Monday, when we trust to be able to replenish our stock.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BY THE HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 19th August 1841. No. 488 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith, Commandant of Artillery, is permitted to resign the situation of Assistant to the Executive Engineer at Aden, and his Services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 21st August 1841. No. 105 of 1841.—The services of Assistant Surgeon S. D. Milligan are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy.

Australia. THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. On the 2nd February, they reached the latitude of 78° 04' S in longitude 173° 12' W., when the ships were finally stopped by an immense barrier of ice 150 feet high, beyond which it was found impossible to penetrate, and as the season was likely to become more severe, and the ships to be detained in the ice, without the possibility of effecting any thing until it broke up, Captain Ross resolved to return, and consequently both ships sailed from thence for this port on the 18th February.

As soon as the season promises a chance of additional success, Captain Ross will again explore the antarctic regions. The barrier of ice which impeded their further progress, was traced for 300 miles to the eastward.

This Expedition has penetrated four degrees farther south than that of the French or Americans. The positions marked by the French were found to be correct, but some extraordinary mistake appears to have affected the American calculations, for the Erebus and Terror sailed over the positions marked on their charts as land, which upwards of three hundred miles from the latitude and longitude in which the Americans have laid it down.

The appearance of these inhospitable regions is represented as one continued scene of valleys of ice and mountains of snow. That which however cannot fail to excite surprise is the discovery of a volcanic mountain in such a latitude. The effect of a burning mountain in a desert of ice and snow must be extremely strange, if not terrific, and will no doubt in England furnish the subject of many a panoramic painting.

We have heard that seals and sperm whales were seen in abundance. The officers and crew are all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and have not sustained a single casualty. We congratulate our gallant countrymen on their return. If they have not shared in the glory of the achievements which have of late distinguished the British navy in the east, they have been accomplishing no less, enduring all though peaceful triumphs in the south. In noticing the recent voyage of discovery made by the Erebus and Terror to the Antarctic Pole, we committed an error in stating that they proceeded only four degrees farther than the expedition under the command of Commodore D. Urville. On further reference to the account published by Commodore D. Urville himself, we find that Captain Ross penetrated eleven degrees lower south than the Atrolabs or Zele, and four degrees more than any vessel has ever yet reached. There can be little doubt that the Americans saw the land of the coast, but they have made some mistake in fixing its exact position.

The seals which have been seen are not of the valuable kind, and it would be a matter of extreme difficulty and risk to carry on sperm whaling in so cold a latitude. In the Greenland fisheries the blubber of the whale is never melted down, owing to the impossibility of the whalers being able to endure the sudden changes of intense cold and heat. The same obstacles present themselves in this sphere, only to a far greater degree.

As soon as the first rumour of seals and sperm whales was sent abroad, a good deal of speculation began to prevail in Hobart Town, but from the causes to which we have just alluded it has since altogether subsided.

RETURN MAJOR OF O'HALLORAN'S PARTY FROM THE MURRAY. Major O'Halloran reached town on Wednesday from the Murray

The detachment of mounted police is to arrive, we believe, to-day (Friday), with the exception of a corporal and four men who will remain near the Great Bend of the Murray to render support, if necessary, to a body of gentlemen who are proceeding to endeavour to recover the sheep.

The Governor did not, from the first, consider that in the present limited state of the public finances, it was justifiable to allow the mounted police to proceed more than forty miles beyond the Great Bend, within which distance it was understood that the attack on Mr. Inman's party had taken place. The Commissioners' Finance Despatch received by the "Siam," rendered the immediate recall of the Police necessary. At the time when the counter-order reached Major O'Halloran, he had ascertained that the affray had taken place 120 miles above the Great Bend, and it is probable that the natives had retired with the sheep further in the direction of the Darling, from which they had followed Mr. Inman.

From all accounts it seems probable that natives by whom Mr. Inman's party were attacked, belong to the tribes from which Captain Sturt narrowly escaped on his first voyage down the river, and with whom Major Mitchell subsequently had a severe contest.—Southern Australian, May 7.

Sydney, May 15, 1841.

The anticipated melioration in the state of our affairs has in every sense of the word, turned out to be a false prophecy. Things still continue in a painful stagnation. The only consolation that I see, is, that as matters cannot be worse, the next change must certainly be for the better. The civil term commences on Monday next, and you may remember that, three weeks ago, I informed you that the cause list was already full, together with the supplementary number of cases allowed by the Judge to be entered for trial each day of the term.

We have not lately had any direct failures, but I am afraid that many maintain their ground upon a very precarious tenure, and that the issue of the approaching term, will make some important disclosures. The banks are becoming restrictive, and threaten to sue makers and endorsers, 'right and left.' To add to our difficulties, the Commissariat purpose to discontinue the issue of treasury bills, so that merchants, in making remittances, will be obliged either to pay a heavy premium for private bills, or send specie under instant. I have not heard any satisfactory reason which has induced this measure on the part of the Commissariat. So much for the primum mobile of our body politic.

The Criminal Session is now on, but presents nothing remarkable. Sir James Dowling still continues to be indisposed to attend to his official duties, so that Messrs. Burton and Stephen have had duty to perform—they both sit daily. The session must close this week, as Monday next brings the Civil Term. It turns out that Sir James Dowling is not about to proceed to England, as rumoured last week, but will, after a short respite, resume his official duties. I am glad of it.

Upon the authority of the Free Press and the Herald, who profess to have made their statement upon proofs not to be questioned, it would seem that Dr. Lang has sounded a false alarm in his 'Question of Questions,' with respect to the undue proportion of Catholic and Protestant immigrants during the last twelve or eighteen months, and the consequent danger of Popish ascendancy in this colony. The latter journal seems to make a sort of set-off against the former, that 'Dr. Lang's elaborate appeal to the Protestant landholders of the colony, and their own scarcely less elaborate rejoinder thereto, should thus be demolished at a single stroke, by the quiet argument of figures, which seemed to their imagination like the touch of the magician's wand in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, disposing, in the twinkling of an eye, cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces into 'any nothing.' The Herald then proceeds to say:—

'Arranged in a more business-like form than that in which they are stated at the head of this article, the figures will stand thus—'

Table with columns: Year, System, Protes., Cath., Total. Rows for 1838, 1839, 1840, and Total.

Thus, the Protestants brought into the colony within the last three years, by the government system, exceed the Catholics, in numbers, by 182 per cent; the bounty system, by 132 per cent; and the gross numbers, by 159 per cent. In other words, the proportions to every hundred (decimals omitted) are as follows:—

Table with columns: System, Cath., Prot. Rows for Government system, Bounty system, and Aggregate.

The comparison of the gross numbers introduced by the two systems stands thus:—

Table with columns: Protestants, Catholics. Rows for 1838, 1839, 1840.

The excess of Protestant over Catholic immigrants in the year 1838 was 373 per cent; in 1839, it fell to 239 per cent; and in 1840, it made a rapid descent to 18 per cent.

Certainly these numerical returns at once carry away the foundation upon which Dr. Lang's pamphlet is constructed; but I have so high an opinion of the Reverend Author's judgment and vigilance, that I should withhold any final opinion in the matter until I heard him in answer. This may be expected in the course of next week.

The Presbyterians at Maitland have unanimously called on the Doctor to be their minister, and I believe that he has accepted the call, subject to the approval of the Presbytery here.

which, to my mind, is very far from exculpating him,) the latter tendered his resignation as secretary to the club, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it. Major Christie is, and I think deservedly, very popular—Colonel Wilson is the converse of this. The members of the club are to have a meeting next week on the subject.

The Auction Company remains non-redivivus, and will be, I think, to the end of the chapter. A sharp soldier has published some very troublesome queries to the directors on their proceedings, past, present, and to come. I am right glad to know, by the South Australian journals, that that superlative arch-swindler, Mr. Charles Boucher, is arrested at Adelaide on a charge of swindling, and obtaining money under false pretences. If convicted, I hope the Court will give him the whole hog.

Ter-totalism is widening its ranks.—The leading members of the society proceeded to Parramatta, and established a branch institution there. The Professor has also advanced in behalf of the Parramattians, in an excellent point of view! He last evening delivered a lecture, on a "plan of study," preliminary, I believe, to a series of lectures.

The government are about to negotiate an exchange with Messrs. Hughes and Hosking for the ground on which their late mills stood, in order to construct a new wharf. The Governor will hold a levee on the 24th, and preparations are being made to make the display of loyalty on the Queen's birth day eclipse any thing of the kind that has hitherto appeared in the colony. The Gas Company make their debut on that night, and proffer to supply their customers with light for illuminations gratis. The dinner to Judge Barton, as a welcome on his return to the colony, is fixed for the 27th instant. Cox's River has risen so high from the late rains that communication between Sydney and Bathurst is for the present, cut off.

Scarletina is still prevalent in Sydney, and has penetrated into the interior. We are about to lose Mr. Campbell, Treasurer protem, and Mr. Harrington, ex-Under Secretary. Mr. Treasurer Riddell is expected to return from his leave of absence by the first arrivals. Do you not begin to find my description of your Judge's eccentricities a little verified? Two aboriginal natives were convicted yesterday of the murder of Mr. Stappleton, the Assistant Surveyor, and one man of his party, at Moreton Bay, in the month of May last. They are ordered for execution, without any hope of mercy. It is to be hoped this will have a salutary effect in restraining the aggressions of the blacks in the interior, who are becoming troublesome again.

The Governor has called upon the Medical Board here for any information they might possess as to the prevalence of sickness at the present time in Sydney, and requesting to know whether the board considered any thing could be done by the government for its alleviation. The report, however, contains nothing more than was known before, viz.—that the sickness referred to arises mainly from the existence of scarletina, which is a contagious disorder, more or less malignant according to circumstances, such as a due supply of water, efficient drainage, and the density of population.—Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, May 27.

Varities.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JULY 5. Advice from Valencia state that Don Velasco y Fernandez, suspected to be a Carlist agent travelling on a mission of importance, had been arrested. The remains of the Portuguese legion, 3,000 out of 15,000, had at length submitted to be disbanded on receiving part of their arrears. A letter from Carthage states that the authorities there were still occupied in conducting legal proceedings against the British consul, for the affair of the Dolphin merchantman, said to be a smuggler. The consul had left for England, being named to another post. The commandant of the Jaseur had also set out for London. The last accounts from Catalonia stated that troubles had occurred in the manufacturing town of Vich, but had been suppressed. A rencontre had taken place in the valley of Salazar, on the Pyrenean frontier, between some French douaniers and some Spanish peasants suspected to be smugglers; the former employed their firearms and wounded a young man. Orders had been sent from Madrid to rebel force by force, and even to give some arms to the inhabitants of that valley.

General List, Dutch Minister of War, is said by the Amsterdam papers to be about to leave the Cabinet, and go out to Batavia as Governor-General. The General is stated to be a warm partisan of policy adopted by the present King.

The Baden Gazette has been prohibited by the Prussian Government from entering within its territories.

The Havre journal announces the arrival in the Duchesse d'Orléans, from New York, of M. Alexandre Vattemare, who has devoted the last ten years of his life in actively endeavouring to establish between civilised nations a reciprocal interchange of books, and works of art and science. This journal states that, while employed on this liberal mission in the New World, he has traversed the whole of North America and the Canadas, disseminating in all parts his system of intellectual commerce, obtaining encouragement and commendation from every distinguished mind, and has had his exertions crowned with unhopd-for success. His propositions have every where been received with satisfaction, and a disposition shown to make the first advances. The two Chambers of the American Congress have come to votes, authorising all the librarians of the Confederation to make exchanges of duplicates. The Congress has also sent to France a collection of all its acts and documents, to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies. Some of the States of the Union have done the same, and nearly all have come to a resolution to do so. Canada has not been behind-hand. Public meetings have been held, and considerable sums subscribed for the same end. On the suggestion of M. Alexandre Vattemare, museums and libraries in private hands have been purchased, and given up to public inspection and study, and such parts of them as relate to the history, laws, and customs of the country, amounting to nearly 5,000 volumes, have been ordered to be sent to France in exchange. Of these 2,000 have arrived, and the rest are on their way. "We know not which most to admire," concludes the Havre Journal, "the Governments which have thus readily adopted a liberal and useful suggestion, or the man, who, without expectation of reward, has bestowed so much time and trouble in promoting its success."

A recent decision of the Germanic Diet has authorised M. Wagner, the secret of whose electro-magnetic machine it has lately purchased, to take out patents for it with any foreign governments, before communicating his invention to the public at large.

The female boa-constrictor at the Garden of Plants recently hatched three eggs, and the three young serpents that have issued from them are of the greatest beauty.