



BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 81

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
August, 1-41.

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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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Will be published in a few days.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office:

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
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A CARD.

DR. FOGERTY,

BEGS respectfully to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that during his illness and temporary absence from Bombay, DR. MERRITT, of Meadow Street, will perform his professional duties.
Bombay, August 4th 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE MESS PROPERTY OF H. M. 6TH REGT.

ON THURSDAY next the 12th Instant, MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. will submit to Public Auction, at the hour of 11 A. M. at the Mess Room Room in the Town Barracks, the Mess Property of the above Regiment (together with the private household Furniture, &c. of the Officers of the Corps), consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Glass and Queen's Ware, Table Cutlery, a valuable selection of Books, &c. &c. &c.

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No Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Tuesday next the 10th Instant.

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TWO GUNS by "WESTLEY RICHARDS," made to order by an officer of H. M. Service recently arrived at this Presidency—fitted up in Mahogany cases in a very complete manner, on the newest principles. Price respectively, Rupees 500 @ 600 each.
Bombay, 6th August 1841.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will Sell by Public Auction, on Monday next the 9th Instant, at their Rooms, the Effects of a Gentleman deceased—consisting of large and small Jackwood Circular Tables, dressing ditto, Dinner and Breakfast sets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Hanging Argand Lamps, Wallshades, Pictures, Europe Carpets, Chairs, Couches, Blackwood Book shelves, Table Cutlery, Tents, Palanquin, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. At 12 o'clock, a Europe built open Carriage—and if not previously disposed of—a Thorough-bred Kangaroo Dog, apparently well adapted for the Foxes and Jackalls of India.—Bombay, 6th August 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

A letter from Nusscoerabad informs us that during a storm which occurred a few days preceding, three men who were working in the cantonment road, were killed by lightning, and that a crow on the wing was struck down by it, at the same time! Though the letter omits to mention, we presume the rains had commenced at the station,—Agra Ukbar, July 24.

The letter containing the decision of the Commander-in-Chief on the case of Colonel Dick, is, we understand, to be destroyed, without a copy being taken or any record of it kept; in short, no proof is to exist of such a letter having ever been written. His Excellency, we are further assured, has disapproved of Major Marshall's proceedings in connection with the affair.—Ibid.

We have nothing from Afghanistan this week, but one letter on the propriety of relieving troops in that country. The desire to be relieved is both just and natural, and, we are sure, the Government will not longer hesitate to gratify it. Since our Indian Empire was established, no body of troops have had such arduous duties for so long a period, and without reaping any of the usual rewards of active service. Besides, it is of importance, that other Regiments should see foreign service, improving them as it does. Of the usual relief we here nothing.—Ibid.

Major Sleeman has the high merit of having nearly effected the extirpation of the revolting crime of Thuggee from Hindoostan. He has broken up the Thug gangs, and rendered the commission of murder so dangerous and difficult of concealment, as to be very rarely committed. But all did not amount to a thorough eradication of the hateful system. The Thugs, though dispersed and obliged to suspend their pursuits, were yet ready under any relaxation of the Suppressing system, to re-unite and carry on their trade of murder, actively as ever; and we believe it is a fact, that they cherished among themselves a belief, that when their arch enemy, Major Sleeman, had ceased to superintend the suppression

of Thuggee, it would revive and flourish as vigorously as it did in the good old times, when travellers were numerous, unsuspecting and rich. This, no doubt it now never will, a but can we expect energy and ability in Major Sleeman's successor, equal to what he has himself displayed, and may we not anticipate some relaxation in the measures for the suppression of Thuggee when he ceases to direct them? We fear we may and a relaxation of them will be followed by a revival of Thuggee in at least those districts, most remote from our territories. In fact under the present system, we are rather "keeping down" Thuggee than extirpating it. The Thug, though frightened into a temporary abandonment of crimes, is not weaned from his inclination to commit them. He regards his trade as an honest one, which he inherited from his fathers; he has had no thoughts of giving it up as a bad one, or of taking to a less precarious and dangerous, though more laborious occupation. He is attached to his old "bread winner" the *Roomal*, which with so little exertion supplies him with his comfortable meal; the wandering life—which possesses a strong and singular charm for uncivilized people in all parts of the world—into which his pursuits necessarily lead him, has an agreeable recollection for him, and he is ever ready to resume them both, whenever opportunity will allow. The indolence of the Asiatic character is likewise another bar to his divesting himself of his old habits, and taking to new ones. So far therefore it is evident, that we have been rather "keeping down" Thuggee than extirpating it, but we are glad to see that an interesting attempt is now being made, by which, if successful, and it bears every appearance of being so, the axe will be laid to the root of the crime, and its eradication become complete and permanent. We allude to that now making at Saugor, to teach the Thugs detained there, various trades, by which they can gain for themselves a better livelihood than by the dangerous use of the *Roomal*. In other matters as well as in the reformation of Thugs the premier pas is every thing and so it was found here. The difficulty at first, of breaking the Thugs into habits of industry and regular application was great, but it has been overcome. The experiment was first made at Saugor, where at the request of Major Sleeman, grounded on its central position, and the cheapness of grain in that part of the country, Government established the Head Quarters, if we may use that term, of the Thuggee Commission. In the year 1835 there were prisoners and approvers assembled at Saugor to the number of 400, exclusive of their wives and families—a mass of people collected from every part of India, differing in habits and appearance, and speaking every jargon of the country together with their own professional tongue. Of this heterogeneous mass, three hundred passed their time in all the pleasures of the "dolce far niente," when it occurred to Captain Brown of the Thuggee Department, to provide some work for them. With this spirited object in view, he assembled the *Jemadars* of the different gangs, and made his proposal to them. He offered, as an inducement, to procure at his own expense the raw material, upon which they were to exert their labour; the cost of it to be repaid when the manufactured articles were sold. They listened to him as did the inhabitants of the Castle of Indolence to the Knight of Industry, but a few of them to the number of 50, did so far struggle against nature and habit, as to accept his proposal. Material, teachers, and a work shop were supplied, and three hours labour, daily, were exacted from the neophyte operatives. But even this slight degree of exertion soon became distasteful to these minions of the moon, who, though reared up as a kind of Chevaliers d'Industrie, had a strong distaste to industry of any kind, unless that exerted on the high road. This disinclination broke out to different forms, but their task master, Captain Brown, was not to be turned from his undertaking. He persevered until the action of forced industry upon laziness, worked the idle rogues into a frenzy, and one morning, they broke out into open rebellion, at the same time that their workshop did into flames. They had set fire to it in the desperation of lazy men forced to be industrious, and thought they had thus freed themselves for ever from the thralldom of Capt. Brown. The Knight of Industry, however for such he was to these labour-hating rogues, was not to be baffled; he built a new workshop of brick and tiles, and sought Thugs to make them, who went to work as unwillingly as ever the Israelites of old did to a similar task. In a few months a spacious, fire-proof workshop was erected, and the finger that—no tingled; to twist the *roomal*, were again employed at the shuttle and loom. Perseverance and Profit gradually accustomed them to their new lot in life, and there are now, we understand numbers of willing and expert workmen, who were formerly sanguinary murderers. In our advertising columns will be found a list of the articles they make up for the market, and which, we hope, will find ready consumers among the public, not only for their intrinsic value, but for the great reformation, of which they are apart. They are yet few in number, but there is every prospect of the Thug cells at Saugor, becoming the nucleus of an extensive manufacturing district.

To Capt. Brown, too much praise cannot be given for his perseverance in carrying out his interesting experiment, and of laying the foundation of a great moral change amongst the Thug community. Vicious and degraded as this dreadful people are, there is still enough of the nature of man in them, to lead them to prefer a life of easy toil and security, to a most revolting and dangerous one. It was indeed necessary, such is the perversity of the race, to make them experience the difference, and this having been done, their natural instincts will do the rest.

In addition to the men employed, the boys—the young Thuggee brood—are eager candidates for employment, and recent application to the number of one hundred, have been made by parties who had witnessed the treatment experienced by the other boys employed. It is expected, the number will increase, but there not being a sufficient demand for the article produced, they are not for the present taken in. Thus, with the old ruffians dying off, and

* Some of the neophytes were induced to commence work, that they might be able, out of their wages, to purchase opium for their fathers, which these old villains use to intoxicate themselves. They are incurable Thugs, and "stand up" strongly for the good old trade of murder, but fortunately they cannot exercise it.

the young brood taking to honest work we may conclude that death blow has been given to the inhuman crime of Thuggee, and that it must ere long disappear from India, forming, when it does, a proud era to British Indian History.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—**JULY 19, 1841.** An inquest was held this day on the body of a native woman, name unknown, who was last Sunday found dead and floating in a tank at Cubberlaugh.

From the evidence of Mr. Maxton who held the post mortem examination, and the testimony of two or three witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

The same jury sat to enquire into the circumstances that led to the death of a Hindoo named Bhoolath, who was last Sunday found suspended from the ceiling of his room in Putterlaugh.

After the examination of three or four witnesses the jury returned a verdict of Found Hanging.—*Ibid.*

* Extremely satisfactory!—*ED. CAL. STAR*

PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Voocht, a person concerned with the marine service, had occasion yesterday to attend the horse sale at Falloch and Co's. While wending his way through the crowd his watch was picked from his pocket, and he did not discover his loss until he had left the Auction. The watch is a good one, valued 200 rupees. Information has been given to the Police of the circumstance.—*Ibid.*

THEFT OF BANK NOTES.—Another theft of Bank Notes occurred last Sunday night, at the house of a native named Doorgah Churn Mitre, residing at Hastings Street. The thief managed to effect an entrance by cutting the tatter, and broke open a chest and abstracted the following: Nos. 21,521, 25,452, 12,526, 9,783, 24,699 and 24,579 for 100 rupees each, and 70 rupees in cash. As is usually the case, the thief escaped with impunity.

THEFTS AND BURGLARIES.—Thefts and burglaries are on the increase again: from the Police report book it will be perceived that a number have been committed within the last few days. This betrays a want of vigilance on the part of the Police subordinates, that would be surprising if we were not used to it.—*Ibid.*

We yesterday published an account, received from Lucknow, of a most brutal murder committed within the Cantonments by a Chokedar and others. We are happy to say we have heard that the fellow has been seized, and we believe the evidence of an accomplice will bring the guilt home to him. By the same letter we learn a report from Cawnpore, to the effect that an officer of H. M.'s Regt.—killed his bearer by a kick, the provocation being that he presented his lord and master with a torn shirt. I shall hear more of this by and by.—*Star, July 21.*

We have received the following very interesting communication from Kishnagur and give it (as it deserves) prominent insertion. We shall be much obliged to any of our Indigo friends who will favour us from time to time with notices of the states of affairs in the Mofussil bearing upon this great question. We beg to refer our correspondent and our Indigo friends to our article in the Eastern Star of Sunday last, now re-printing in this Paper, as a proof of the interest we take in it.

"I hear the Java crop of Indigo in this year expected to yield about 35,000 maunds. I suppose when it reaches 50,000 maunds even the Court of Directors will begin to reflect on the possibility of India losing the Indigo trade altogether, and in place of pursuing the reckless system of injustice they have so long practised to all engaged in Indigo pursuits, they may modify their conduct so far as to hint the necessity of Planters being protected by some strong law, against the frauds of Ryots, and unprincipled interference on the part of Zemindars. Every year Indigo property is becoming more insecure, and the cultivation of the plant more expensive; all arising from an entire absence of laws, suited to the honest, practical wants of every one having an interest in the trade; whether Planter, Zemindar, or Ryots: the practical operation of the present laws is to force the Planter to become either Zemindar or Ezardar, and when he has secured the power given by the revenue regulations, to dictate his terms of labour to the Ryot. In this district many Planters but more especially H. W. and Co. revolted at this state of things, and at great risk, and by the most liberal scale of remuneration, tried to treat the Ryot as a free agent, and let him have the sole benefit of his own legitimate gains; but praiseworthy as the attempt was, it has totally failed, from a complete want of any controlling check over the class of Zemindars, who are disposed to exercise their power in an unscrupulous manner. I state without the slightest fear of contradiction, that any man might come to Kishnagur tomorrow, invest 5 or 10 lacs in the purchase of a Zemindary, pay his revenue to Government, and in the treat of his Ryots be almost as independent of either Judge or Magistrate, as if there were no police in the country. I do not mean that he could be guilty of any special act of crime with impunity; but I do most positively affirm that as the police is at present constituted, and while perjury and corruption are the rules, not the exception, in every Court, that the power given by the revenue regulations would enable him, if he chose, to grind his Ryots to the dust, gradually make them obey him as if they were his slaves, and cause them by a mere order to set at nought any engagement they may have made with a planter or any one else. This is a bold assertion to make, and I dare say it is one that will surprise many who have been long resident in India. Still it is not the less true, and in fact defies contradiction. While the law enable so very extensive Zemindar to act the part of a petty tyrant, and licence or sell, for often an enormous fee, the privilege of trading with what he styles, "his ryots," you will find many innocent folks wonder, why English capital and enterprise have hitherto done so little for the people! I acknowledge the power to which I have alluded above, is not used or rather abused universally, and that many Zemindars take a pride seeing their ryots prosperous and happy, leasing also their property on fair terms: still the temptation is great and the mortal standard by which you must try the native landholders so low, it is not to be wondered at that such power should be exercised too frequently that should act as a sad check to a better system of Agriculture, and a fearful curse to a large portion of the population, fostering crime and all the improvident habits so peculiar to the native character. Planters may deluge Bengal with capital in the way of producing Sugar and Indigo, but till some discretionary power is left with the Judge or Magistrate, to repress what they may conceive to be unjust and vindictive proceedings on the

part of Zemindars; till a Zemindar's Cutcherry ceases to be a place where every species of villainy may be practised till there is a police to protect and not to plunder, all the capital expended will be fruitless in bringing about a better, state of husbandry, or adding much either to the comfort, morals, or independence of the people."

We do not entirely go along with our correspondent in all his views, but his thesis in the main is the right one, as we shall, we hope, shew; and in our article in the Eastern Star we have exactly pointed out the evil of Zemindary extortions as a heavy and daily increasing tax on the produce of the article, and one, we will add, felt much farther than we have yet indicated. Our correspondent says that Planters require protection against fraudulent ryots and the interference of the Zemindar. We think he has not been general enough, and that ALL parties want protection. The ryot—we begin with him, as after all, the principal personage—requires protection against the present unprincipled abuse of the revenue laws, which make him a serf and a slave to any party who can purchase that power. He requires it against the illegal exactions of the Zemindars and his underlings, which amount sometimes to 40 or 50 per cent. upon his legal rent. He requires it against the unprincipled Planter, who first purchases the power of the revenue laws, and then delivers him over, bound hand and foot, to Dewans and Gomastahs, who extort from him the legal rent, the exactions by distor, the amount of the bonus paid to the Zemindar by their master, their own pillage, and finally a bargain for plant for the factory which is utter ruin for him to comply with. An army of "lutee-wallahs" is kept on foot in the Zillah; with a posse of wakeels, bookkeepers and false witnesses at the station to enforce all this; and the ryot flies from his village to work as a cooly at the nearest town, or deserts it altogether. At this moment, to sum up all in a word, we do not hesitate to affirm, that, for three-fourths of the ryots in the Indigo districts it would be far cheaper and better for them to pay the Mahratta Chout as in the old times, were they only protected against the extortions we have pointed out!

The Planter on his side requires not less protection against many wrongs. He requires it against the frauds of the ryot, which are gross and reckless to an incredible degree. He requires it against the Zemindar, who, as to fraud often differs from the ryot only in degree, and far exceeds him in recklessness; and he requires it against his neighbours, who are sometimes, when they have the power, as bad as the Zemindar and ryot together, he requires it often too against his agents.

The Zemindar requires that protection against the knavery of the ryot, which, while it would not leave him the tremendous power he now possesses, would better insure to the considerate men of that class, their rents. He requires protection for the ryots of his estate from the compulsory inroads of Planters, whether natives or Europeans, and the extortions of Darogahs and police minions, and against the temptations which the unprincipled character of the native offer him.

We cannot in a newspaper (for it would require a volume) go into details, shewing how all these evils act, and above all—for that is now the public question, and one pressing on us with fearful earnestness—how all these operate to increase the cost of production. Our correspondent thinks discretionary power should be left with Judges and Magistrates. He is evidently not aware that this would increase the evils: unless he could insure a succession of perfectly well informed, upright and active Magistrates; all having the same views of things, which is of course an impossibility: for if he supposes a good Magistrate or Judge would make a district a heaven, had one would, of course, allow to become a hell—always in the exercise of his "discretion." We inform our correspondent that power of this kind is the most dangerous of all powers. We hold up both hands against it, while any limit can possibly be defined by law. We have alluded to ignorance as one of the great causes of the present state of the trade. Our esteemed Correspondent has added another to the instances which we adduced—the ignorance of Government how to legislate on the subject; and we fear, the ignorance of all parties as their true interests.—*Ibid.*



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—By inserting the following you will greatly oblige Your obedient servant,
A DASH.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In sanctioning the rules laid before the public for the establishment of a Widow's and Orphan's Fund, you seal the fates of hundreds, nay thousands, and it requires that you should be extremely cautious how you act in an affair of such vital importance. As we are, we form two distinct parties—the one comprising the servants of Government, the other those in private employ. If it be considered an act of charity for the former to lay the Fund open for the benefit of the public, that is the Christian public, and thereby relinquish their own claim on Government, a claim which entitles them to no ordinary advantages, would it not be considered by far a more charitable act for the latter to leave their more fortunate brethren in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges, instead of endeavouring by an amalgamation to bring about a clashing of interests, prejudicial to both? The majority is certainly on the side of Government servants, and in my opinion they would be guilty of an unpardonable piece of folly were they to accede to this measure. I am fully aware that in offering these observations I place myself in opposition to the Gentlemen composing the committee generally, but more especially to a few of those who come under the Head of the party whom I would have excluded,—and they are men whom I respect. Yet in a matter of this nature it requires that, if a person attempt to offer an opinion it should be a conscientious one, and such in submitting mine I take credit for. I would of two evils avert the greater.

The meagre attendance of Government Servants at the meeting last night leads me to the conviction that they are fully alive to their own interests. A multiplicity of objections might be raised against their connecting themselves with a Fund conducted on the annuity principle. It promises relief only to a few, while thousands and thousands who have a legitimate right to it, are altogether debarred. If the annuity plan is a good one it is not the best, and if there be a better and one to which Government Servants have exclusive right, I see no reason why it should not be adopted in preference.

The result of the application made to Government not long ago, soliciting its patronage and the use of the Government Treasury as the repository of the monies of the Institution, thereby to make the Sub-Treasurer the Treasurer of the Fund, I do not believe to be so generally known as it should; and to keep Government Servants, generally, in ignorance of the fact of its having met with a refusal, on the ground that strangers were claiming a privilege which they alone should enjoy, is to do them injustice.

I am fully satisfied that Government will not—cannot—extend its support to an institution based on the principles of the projected Widow and Orphan's Fund; but yet I heard a Gentleman at the last meeting say, Government is bound to do so—the following were as nearly as possible the words made use of by him on the occasion. "We shall ask the Government to support it, and should it refuse, we shall ask and ask again—we shall wait at its door and knock and knock until (here a wag at my elbow whispered into my ear "they send you to the Chowkey") it be opened and repeat the request, and should it still be refused we shall appeal to the Home authorities"—Home authorities said I to myself, I wish you knew that those very Home authorities from the barrier to the extension on the part of the local authorities of such support.

The Directors of the projected Fund, we are told shall be at liberty to reject an application even when it is accompanied with the usual health certificate and affidavit required by the Regulations. Now let me ask you these Directors themselves are—these self created Directors—Subscribers to the Fund they must be, as a matter of course. Subscribers? who made you Subscribers? You Subscribers, and become such in violation of your own Rules without health certificates! without affidavits! and what is worst of all, without the sanction of the—the Directors!!! I beg pardon, they are the Directors themselves, and it is altogether a matter of indifference whether their lives are bad or good. Joking apart. It would appear that in addition to constitutional capabilities or qualifications, the Directors ought to be satisfied that the applicant is free from moral disqualifications—why should Government Servants, in addition to other difficulties, subject themselves to such rigid scrutiny and a species of espionage, when all this might be well avoided by at once placing their Fund in the hands under the control of Government. There is a Fund of which little has been heard in Bombay, which has worked under a certain Government for three times the number of years as that of the Bengal Fund: it has now several dependants on it, and is in a flourishing state. It is my intention to submit the Rules of this said Fund for the consideration of the public, and this I hope to do ere a month pass over our heads.

Yours,
A DASH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Finding that you are ever ready to bring the grievances of the Native to the notice of the Public Functionaries, in whose power it is to remedy or alleviate them, I am encouraged to ask you to insert in your valuable Paper the following one out of the many instances of outrages that are daily being committed in this Island by the Sailors and Soldiers, particularly the former, to the great prejudice of the Native Inhabitants of this place. The inroad committed by the drunken Sailors on the peace of the Natives, has daily been on the increase, and of late becoming quite intolerable—so much so, that every person leaving his house for the Fort, &c. is left in the constant apprehension, and a very vexatious one, one that calls for immediate removal of his house being attacked and some havoc committed by these mischievous beings. On Friday evening I saw some Sailors and Soldiers roving about the Kalbadavee Road from one street to another, armed with axes and large sticks, to the great terror and alarm of the people, and threatening them to break upon the doors of their Houses. Some of them attempted to enter the Temple of the Hanooman opposite to the Police Station on the verge of the Esplanade, and one was on the point of striking the Priest (Byragee) with a large piece of wood, when he was prevented from committing his horrid act by the interference of other Byragees, who after a good deal of trouble succeeded in removing him from the spot. The interference of high authorities, Mr. Editor, is loudly called for by my countrymen for the suppression of such intolerable disturbances; and I therefore beg you will kindly urge upon the persons in authority through your Editorial hints, the necessity of adopting early measures to preserve the peace of the Native Inhabitants. If Government cannot prevent Sailors and Soldiers from frequenting and roaming about in the Island in a drunken state, they can at least place Military Guards at some of the Police Stations to suppress the disturbances occasioned by them, as the Police is quite unable to keep them in order.

In the Bombay Military Regulations I read the following instructions from the Home Authorities for the protection of the Indians and their religious rights—I however suspect that these orders were not intended to be enforced by the Local Governments, but were sent merely with a view to exhibit only in words the warm interest the Home Government has at heart for the protection of the Natives of India. It is needless for me to observe that there are thousands of instances of Europeans beating the Natives of this place and obtruding themselves on their Temples and religious ceremonies, but you can rarely meet with an instance of a single European being subjected to the prescribed punishment.

Extracts from Hon'ble Court's Military Letter to Bengal, dated 14th April 1813.

G. G. O. 6th Oct. 1814.—8. (Para. C. XII.) "As we consider it to be our duty to protect, as far as in us lies, all the Natives of India from Injustice, Cruelty, and Oppression, we direct you to notify in General Orders to the Army, our resolution to dismiss from our Service every Officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of Cruelty to any Native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise mistreating him, and we desire that you will be very particular in bringing to our Notice any instances of that kind that may hereafter occur."

G. G. O. 31st March 1792.—9. Whosoever shall obtrude themselves on the Temples, Tombs, or Religious Ceremonies of the Natives residing under the protection of this Government, will be suspended the Hon'ble Company's Service, if in their employ, or if Free Merchants, Mariners, or others, be adjudged to have forfeited their Licences, and will be sent to Europe.

I remain,

Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.

A BOMBAY INHABITANT.

Bombay, 4th August 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.

August 5th.—The Steamer Cleopatra, Webb, Esq. Commander from Suez. Passengers—FOR BOMBAY: Mr. Purser Gibbons, I. N.; Mr. Williams, I. N.; Messrs Weeks and Burke. FOR CALCUTTA: J. McDonald, Esq.; William Black, Esq.; A. Crooke, Esq. FOR CAYLON: Link Ross, Royal Engineers; Rev. and Mrs. Adley; Two Native Servants from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

2nd Aug.—Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, master, to China. Passengers.—Captains Donnelly, and Ponder.

Do. do.—Barque Ritchie, Duncan Keir, master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Ship Britons Queen, Alexander Smith, master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Mr. Francis Eagan.

3rd Do.—Ship Tory, G. Johnstone, master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Ship St. Lawrence, J. Newlands, master, to Liverpool.

To Correspondents.

X. Y. Z.—through the Pondicherry Post Office.
A HINDOO'S communications we are always ready to insert with great pleasure, but on account of the arrival of the overland mail, will a Hindoo kindly excuse his favor standing over for a few days.
The lines on Bouncing Bet are what Mr. Pickwick would call "somewhat personal."



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 6, 1841.

We have received Agra papers to the 24th ultimo, and Ceylon papers to the 16th ultimo.

We hear that two Parsees were severely cut, with the swords of the Police in some disturbance which took place in Parsee Street on Wednesday evening.

We regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Palmer of H. M. 4th Regt. He died of a liver complaint probably, brought on through hard marching and exposure on the Badamee Dour.

VARIOUS reports are afloat of certain changes likely to take place both in the Secretariate and the Council Board, which we are told will be brought about by the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Dunlop by the next Steamer, and it is expected that L. R. Reid, Esquire, the Chief Secretary will succeed to the vacant place. We are sure the former Gentleman will carry with him the sincere good wishes of all. We have not as yet heard who is likely to be appointed Chief Secretary, but we are led to think it will be conferred on J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, in which case it is not unlikely that the Acting Secretary in the Judicial, Political and Secret Departments will be confirmed in his place.

Our correspondent "a Bombay Inhabitant" has some just grounds for complaint, altho' we must admit he has somewhat overpainted the affair. We have repeatedly seen drunken Sailors and Soldiers, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mazagon, whose conduct has been disgraceful in the extreme. Their excessive intoxication is owing, in a great measure, to the Authorities, who should enforce regulations to prevent Spirit sellers, upon pain of losing their licences, supplying Soldiers, Sailors and others with Spirits, or malt liquor when "half seas over," or even "two thirds in the wind" as Jack would say. We have no wish to deprive our tars of their grog, but we do dislike their getting so aristocratically groggy that, like my Lord, they think they have a right to do anything. We hope in future Jack will hold his "luff," and sail a little nearer the wind.

OUR Theatrical correspondents were pretty warm for the erection of a theatre on the anniversary of the petition addressed to the Court of Directors, but appear to take the matter now as coolly as the worthies of Leadenhall Street. This may be playing their part, but it certainly is not acting it, unless for want of support they can proceed no farther than the second act and therefore let the subject and curtain, too, drop. We had thought that ere this Dr. O'Toole, alias Shakspeare's Ghost, would have addressed the Gods above and the critics below in the new Drury, or, at least that there would have been a little prompting on the stage of the Town Hall. Bombay folks, however, are not the people they were in 1810, or a snug theatre would have been constructed without calling upon the public for support until the building was erected and every performer ready to take his part. In fact spectators are hard to be got, since the English people have got so Shakspearized as to possess the notion that they are performers in their own right, not spectators, or that all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players, and so far Juvenal was right when he said:—Natio comedit. Theatres are more at a discount than they used to be; and even Her Majesty's Servants at Old

Drury, find Lions, tigers, and other wild animals more patronized than Shakspeare or Colman, while Astley can hold out the season with continued success.

We do not say this to discourage the admirers of the Drama, but to stimulate them to make such exertions as though ultimate success depended upon the liberality, zeal, and strenuous support of each admirer, and by one unanimous effort, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, that which they regard as a desideratum will be supplied, as a reward for their well directed efforts. The number of shares proposed by Dr. O'Toole is too limited: the greater the division of interest in the theatre, the more support it may be expected to receive from within and from without. Those who are ready and willing to take two or three shares, at three thousand rupees per share, which in the plan of Dr. O'Toole is stated to be the case, would, we think, better promote the object in view by taking twelve or eighteen shares at Rupees 500 per share.—The sum of rupees five hundred comes more within the means of the majority of supporters to theatrical entertainments. Dr. O'Toole and his friends should hit the iron while 'tis hot, or another year will pass away, until at last, like the dagger in Macbeth, the subject will elude the grasp even of Shakspeare's Ghost.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 31st July 1841.
Mr. A. Bettington, 2nd assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months, under section v. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to sea, for the benefit of his health.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1841.
Captain W. G. Duncan, 24th regiment native infantry, assumed charge of the office of assistant to the political agent in Cutch, on the 25th May last.
J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary to Government in the political, secret and judicial departments, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, for a period of three months, from the 2nd proximo, on sick certificate, under section xi of the absentee regulations.—D. A. Blane Esq. conducting the duties of those departments, during the absence of the former gentleman.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1841.

D. A. Blane Esq. having this day received temporary charge from J. P. Willoughby Esq. of the political, secret and judicial departments, the remaining portion of the leave of absence on sick certificate granted to the former gentleman, on the 24th June last, is cancelled.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1841.
Surgeon A. Graham received medical charge of Byculia central schools on the 29th ultimo, from surgeon J. Scott.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1841.

Leave of absence for 10 days, from the 21st ultimo, is granted to Lieutenant A. Price, assistant to the superintendent of roads, tanks, &c.
Lieutenant and adjutant Gabb, of the 52nd regiment Madras native infantry, is appointed to take charge of the public works at Shotapoor.
Lieutenant Siddons, of the 3rd regiment Madras light cavalry, to act for Lieutenant Gabb, on his responsibility.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor, in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1841.
Mr. W. Escombe, acting senior magistrate of police and revenue Judge at the presidency, assumed charge of his office on the 24th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. A. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1841.
No. 96 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Hewitt, to the temporary Command of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, in the room of Commander Nott, removed from the Command of that vessel from the 14th of June last.

Mr. Metcalf, Clerk, from the Sesostris to be Acting Purser of the Auckland, in the room of Mr. Purser Stockham, permitted to reside on shore on medical certificate, from the 15th of June last.
Messrs. Midshipmen Luce Lloyd Brockman and Jolliffe, proceeding to join the naval squadron at Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Cleopatra, at the Officer's Table of that vessel, from the 19th June last.

Mr. Henry Steel, Purser's Steward of the Hastings, to be a Probationary Pilot in the Master Attendant's Department, from the 15th of June last.

By Commodore G. B. Byrnes, Commanding the naval squadron in the Gulf of Persia.
Lieutenant Hewitt, to be Mate of the Tigris from the 2nd of April to the 17th of August 1839, both days inclusive.

By Lieutenant W. Jardine, in charge of the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus.
At the requisition of the Officer Commanding at Sukkur, Lieutenant Morhead of H. M. 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Bukker to Kurratchee, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam vessel Comet, from the 20th to 26th of March 1841, at the Commander's Table.

No. 97 of 1841.—Commander A. H. Nott of the Indian Navy, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

No. 98 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon G. O. Blitham is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in the Indian Naval branch of the Service, from the 31st March 1840.

No. 99 of 1841. Assistant Surgeon M. A. Ranclaud, Marine and Port Surgeon, having been reported sick and incapable of performing his duties, Assistant Surgeon W. Purnell is appointed to act as Marine and Port Surgeon until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1841.

No. 100 of 1841.—The following Notification is published for the information of the Indian Navy.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department.
With reference to the Notification of the 30th April last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract from the Bengal Regulation (No. 7) of 1833, being that part of Section 4th which describes the system of weights.

The Tola to be established—The Tola or Sica weight to be equal to 180 Grains Troy. Grains Troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this Unit, according to the following scale, viz.

8 Rutees = 1 Masha = 15 Troy Grains.
12 Mashas = 1 Tolla = 180 Ditto, do.
40 Seers 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund = 100 lbs. Troy.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1841.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

COURT.

LONDON MAIL, JULY 5.

The Duchess of Kent arrived on the 5th of June, at Amorbach, the seat of the Prince of Leiningen, at which her youthful days were passed, and whence the Duchess had been absent 22 years.

Paris is soon again to become the scene of festivity, in consequence of the marriage of a member of the Royal family, the Princess Clementine, with the brother of Prince Albert. The King and Queen of the Belgians are to be present.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 2nd of July, with advices to the following dates:—

Singapore..... 16th April.
Calcutta..... 12th May.
Madras..... 13th "
Ceylon..... 9th "
Bombay..... 23rd "

The Overland Mail from Bombay of the 1st of May, reached London on the 3d of June, via Marseilles.

The steamer *Oriental* with the London Mail of the 30th of June, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 3d of July.

We rejoice to say that the health of Sir J. R. Carnac, which was materially benefitted by the voyage from Bombay, continues steadily to improve so that there is every reason to hope a perfect restoration.

H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*, 72, is to sail in a few days for the East Indies, and will be followed, it is reported, by the *Belleisle*, 27.

Mr. Lyall, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, has been returned, with Mr. Masterman, for the City of London. Mr. J. W. Hogg has been elected for Beverly; Mr. Larpent for Nottingham; Mr. Hastie for Paisley; Mr. Hawes for Lambeth; Mr. R. D. Mangles for Guildford; Mr. Dyce Sombre for Sudbury; and Mr. Jardine for Ashburton. Mr. W. F. Fergusson stood for Windsor, but was defeated by a small majority. The Hon. Capt. Rouse, returned for Westminster, formerly commanded the *Rainbow* in the East Indies.

The following appointments have been made:—The Rev. R. Panting, M. A., R. M. Price, B. A., J. Spence, B. A., and A. Garstin, to be assistant chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.—The Reverends C. Tombs, M. A., and T. J. Hogg, B. A., to be assistant ditto on the Bombay Establishment.

The half-yearly examination of the Students at the East India Company's College at Haileybury, took place on the 29th June in the presence of the Deputy Chairman and several influential persons. The following are successful candidates:—1st, Bayley; 2d, Weddesburn; 3d, Robertson; 4th, Wauchope; 5th, Farish; 6th, Lushington; 7th, Lind; 8th, Compton; 9th, G. Grant; 10th, S. Shepherd; 11th, Ogilvie; 12th, Boldero.

We understand that the Board of Control has given its sanction to the charter for the proposed Bank of Madras, in supercession of the existing Government Bank. A brief delay, consequent upon necessary forms to be completed at the India House, will prevent the formal despatch from the Court authorizing the grant of the charter by the Government of India being sent out until the next mail.

We are happy to have it at length in our power to congratulate the community of Madras upon the virtual accomplishment of a measure which promises to be productive of so much good to their Presidency.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt., C. B., to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Captain Sir Humphrey Fleming Senhouse, Knt., R. N.; Captain Thomas Herbert, R. N.; Captain Honourable Richard Saunders Dundas, R. N.; Captain Thomas Bourchier, R. N.; Captain James Scott, R. N.; Captain Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, R. N.; Captain Joseph Nias, R. N.; Captain Thomas Maitland, R. N.;—to be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bombay Establishment.—Retired—Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, senior merchant, from 6th Jan., 1841.—Mr. J. H. E. Stewart, writer, from 25th Jan., 1841.

The following promotions have been made of Naval officers serving in the China expedition:—Captains. S. P. Bitchard, W. D. Puget, G. A. Barlow, H. W. Giffard, J. V. Fletcher, T. V. Anson, A. L. Kuper, T. J. Clark.—Commodanders. J. Pearse, G. H. Coulson, W. Haskoll, H. Schomberg, G. S. Reynolds, W. H. A. Morshead, T. Carpenter, L. S. Tindal, R. Harris, G. Beadon, R. Collinson, A. H. Ingram, P. B. Stewart, E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, R. Symonds, I. H. Mason, W. B. Menyppenny, Lieutenants. W. H. Hall, G. B. Dewes, J. Stretton, R. C. Kevern, T. Sibbald, T. B. Christopher, E. M. Noble, J. M. Cooke, J. Astle, W. Bligh, W. Kendall, S. B. Dolling, T. H. Lysaght, B. Drury, W. T. Rivers, T. G. Drake, J. A. St. Leger, B. Woolcombe, H. T. D. Le Viscounts, P. Packhurst, E. Fitzgerald, E. Crouch, T. Carmichael, C. R. Egerton. The following Mates will also receive Lieutenants' Commissions on passing examination at the Royal Naval College, on return to England:—W. A. R. Pearse, R. R. Quin, E. G. Brewer, Masters. G. Nosworthy, —and appointed to Pylales; Mr. J. W. King (Acting) will be promoted to master when he passes the Trinity examination.

The following appeals were heard:—Raja Podda Venkatapa Naidoo Bahadur, appellant, and Arovala Roodrapa Naidoo and Paupa Naidoo, respondents, from Madras.

Mr. Millar, Queen's counsel, and Mr. Jackson were heard for the appellants; Mr. Serjeant Spankie, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Edmund F. Moore appeared for the respondents.

Sheik Imdad Ali and others, appellants, and Mussumat Roohy Begum, respondent, from Bengal.

The same counsel appeared for the respective parties as in the former case.

For several months past Mr. G. Thompson has been occupied in delivering courses on the claims of British India, principally at Manchester and Liverpool. In the former town, Mr. Thompson delivered lectures before the Athenaeum, the Christian Institute, and the Mechanics Institution. More recently, Mr. Thompson has delivered a course of six lectures before crowded audiences at the Mechanics Institution in Liverpool.

Letters from Corfu of the 9th June announce the arrival there of the Right Hon. S. Mackenzie, the new Lord

High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, who had come direct to that island from Alexandria in the yacht of Lord Dysart. On the 8th, Sir H. Douglas and the senators received him at the entrance of the place, and shortly afterwards formally invested him with the government of the Seven Islands. He then took the oath of office, and addressed some words of congratulation to Sir H. Douglas, whose system of administration, it is reported, he highly commended, and promised strictly to pursue. The Ionians are said to have been very little satisfied with the declaration.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co., of New Broad-street, has been held, when a most satisfactory statement of their affairs was exhibited, showing a clear surplus of 50,000l. after providing for all their outstanding debts. Their engagements were said to amount to about 205,000l.; their temporary suspension of business was caused by the monetary crisis in Sydney, which deprived them of remittance for 80,000l. due to them from that quarter, and upon which they had relied. There is also a similar amount owing to them in the East Indies, all of which is considered safe. A short time will probably suffice to place them again in a situation of credit.

We believe that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is desirous of carrying into effect some improvements in the present means of communication with the Levant, Egypt, and India, which will probably embrace, in time, most of the results contemplated in the following paragraph:—By the improved arrangement, it seems the line of steam communication of Alexandria is to be every 15 days, instead of once a month, while the means of transit through Egypt are to be further extended. Besides the iron steamer Lotus, which is now plying on the Nile to convey passengers between Atfe and Cairo, and a large iron track-boat which has been placed in the Mahmoudie canal, and conveys the passengers between Alexandria and Atfe, a double route is to be established through Egypt for passengers to and from India. On the Nile two steamers are to ply, one to be stationed at Boulac (the port of Cairo) and one at Atfe, where the Mahmoudie Canal joins the Nile. The steamer at Boulac is to be in readiness to convey the passengers coming from India down the Nile, and the one at Atfe to convey those for India up the Nile. The latter, after landing the passengers at Boulac, and remaining a day or two for the convenience of travellers, is to proceed up the Nile as far as Thebes, halting at the principal places. A regular conveyance is to be established between Thebes and Cosseir on the Red Sea, as well as between Cairo and Suez. The distance between Cosseir and Ghennel, on the Nile, near Thebes, is about 100 miles, and that between Suez and Cairo 84 miles. The steamers running between Suez and India are to touch regularly, both on their passage to and from India, at Cosseir, for the purpose of landing such passengers as may prefer a route home by Upper Egypt or to embark those who are ready to proceed forward to India. A plan for passing travellers through Egypt during the plague is included in the arrangements. The improvements in the Levant communication are to be most important. Every 15 days a line of large steamers are to start from Malta for Athens, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Sinope, Samson, and Trebizond, returning to Malta by the same route, the days of departure from and arrival at Malta being so arranged as to coincide with those of the vessels on the main line between England and Alexandria.

MILITARY.

At a Court of Directors held on the 15th of June, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. was appointed Commander in Chief of the company's forces on their Madras establishment.

The following has appeared in the Gazette:—BREVET.—Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies and China. Major Feix, half-pay Unattached, is appointed Deputy Quarter-master-General to the troops in India, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, v. Col. Sewell, 6th. nov. of the 94th.

WHITEBALL.—The Queen has been pleased to grant to Abraham Roberts, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the European Regiment (left wing) in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, and Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Douranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Charles John Deshon, Esq. Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and Major of the 17th (the Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot, her Royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Douranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to George Thomson, Esq., Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and late a Captain of Engineers in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Major in the Army in the East Indies, and Chief Engineer to the Army of the Indus, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the second class, of the Order of the Douranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Sir Claud Martine Wade, Knt., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in the East Indies, Major of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry in the service of the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, and Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the first class, of the Order of the Douranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Henry Fisher Salter, Esq., Lieut.-Col. in the Army in the East Indies, and Major of Cavalry in the Service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Douranee Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in

in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The following officers have retired in England:—BENGAL.—Major G. H. Johnstone, Inv. Est., from 31st of March, 1841, and First Lieut. K. J. White, Arty., from 29th July, 1840.

MADRAS.—Retired—Major W. S. Bury, 2nd L. C., from 14th Jan. 1841.—Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th N. I., from 6th April, 1841.—Resigned—Assist.-Surg. Francis Wakefield, from 16th March, 1841.—Names removed from the Army List.—Capt. E. A. Humphreys, 8th L. C.—Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N. I., from the 1st Feb. 1841.—Names struck off—Veterinary-Surg. M. W. Lloyd.

BOMBAY.—Retired—Lieut. Alfred Welstead, 21st N. I., from 17th Dec. 1841.—Resigned—2nd Lieut. H. Wood, Engineers, from 17th Feb. 1841.—Dismissed—Midshipmen M. Patrick and E. G. Reynolds, Indian Navy, from 17th March, 1841.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

- CAVALRY. 3d Light Dragoons.—Capt. Hale has arrived from India. 4th do.—Lieut. Kemp has arrived from India. 14th do.—Major Barton, Captains Fullerton and Stewart; Lieuts. Griffin, Gall, and Thompson; Cornets Morant, Butler, and Aphor; Surgeon Lavens; Assist.-Surgeon Stone; Vet-Surgeon Phillips; 170 r. and f. are on board the Reliance. 15th do.—Lieuts. Vernon and Knox are under orders for India, Major M'Queen and Lieut. MacCarthy have arrived from India. INFANTRY. 2d Regt.—Assist.-Surgeon Barrow is under orders for India. Recruiting is now going on at Glasgow and Manchester. 3d.—Assist.-Surgeon Gordon embarks in the Madagascar, and Ensign Smith in the Urgent about the 7th July. 4th.—Assist.-Surgeon Gamble is under orders for India to do duty with this corps. 6th.—This regiment is expected to reach England about October. 9th.—Assist.-Surgeon Gahan embarks in the Madagascar. Ensign Raymond is on leave. Recruiting has recommenced. 12th.—The Euphrates, with a detachment, sailed from Cove on 2d June. The depot moves to Newcastle. 13th.—Lieut. Bennett and 129 men are on board the Herefordshire. Assist.-Surgeon Pratt embarks in the Madagascar. The depot has returned to Chatham from Tilbury Fort. Lieut. Hughes is stationed at Upton. 16th.—Lieut. Pierce has arrived from India. The death of Captain Mudie is announced. 17th.—Assist.-Surgeon Hifferman is under orders for India to do duty with this corps. Capt. Miller has arrived from India. There are 15 men on board the Reliance. 18th.—Ens. Monro, Assist.-Surgeon Stewart, and 76 men, proceed on board the Earl of Hardwicke; and Lieut. Wood, with 81 men, on board the Tartar, for China. Lieut. Foss is on leave. Sir H. Darrell has arrived from India. 21st.—Capt. Stuart, Lieut. Tinley, Assist.-Surgeon Laing, and 140 men, are on board the Herefordshire. Assist.-Surgeon Tupper embarks in the Urgent. Lieut. Savage accompanies the draft to India. 22d.—Assist.-Surgeon M'Grath is under orders for India to do duty with this corps. The depot, under Capt. Smith, is stationed at Canterbury. 29th.—Major Hogarth, Lieut. Edgar, Ens. De Montmorencie and Turner, Assist.-Surgeon Bush, and 126 men, proceed on board the Tartar for China. Ensign De Quincy has joined the depot. 31st.—Assist.-Surgeon Jenkins embarks in the Madagascar. 35th.—Private Jackson committed suicide at Portsmouth, fearing to be discharged for scrofula. The Euphrates, with a detachment, sailed from Cove on the 2d June. 39th.—Assist.-Surgeon Stewart is under orders for India, to do duty with this corps. Lieut. Layard, recruiting, removed from Stamford to Banbury. Recruiting has recommenced at Wakefield and Shrewsbury. 40th.—Paymaster Naylor has arrived from India. Ens. Mille has proceeded to Bombay. Recruiting has recommenced. 41st.—Assist.-Surgeon Fairbairn is under orders for India, to do duty with this corps. 44th.—Ens. White and 68 men are on board the Herefordshire. Assist.-Surgeon Tuffnell embarks in the Madagascar. 49th.—Capt. Sparks, Ens. Bolton, Assist.-Surgeon Duff, and 258 men, proceed in the Carnatic to China. 50th.—Assist.-Surgeon M'Bean embarks in the Madagascar. Captain Fothergill, Lieut. Mallen, Ensign Bellew, and 287 men, embark in the Urgent. 56th.—Lieut. Col. Schoelde, Capt. Dauboney, Ens. Rogers, Dauboney, and Campbell, Assist.-Surgeon Traquin, and 290 men, proceed to China in the Earl of Hardwicke, Major Warren and Lieut. De Haviland in the Carnatic, and Capt. Grimes in the Tartar. 57th.—Capt. Gahan is on leave. Assist.-Surgeon Jackson is under orders for India to do duty with this corps. Major Hunt and Lieuts. Mocker and MacCarthy have arrived from India. 62d.—Assist.-Surgeon Lloyd is on board the Herefordshire. Assist.-Surgeon Louisworth embarks in the Madagascar. 63d.—Lieut. Swyny is under orders for embarkation on board the Essex. Assist.-Surgeon Pratt is under orders for India to do duty with this corps. 80th.—Lieut. Black, Garrison-Adj. at Chatham, is to have early promotion. 86th.—This corps expects shortly to proceed to India. 87th.—The Euphrates, with a detachment, sailed from Cove on the 2d June. The depot, under Major Magenis, has moved to Hull from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 90th.—The Euphrates, with a detachment under command of Ens. Morley, sailed from Cove on the 2d June. 94th.—Assist.-Surgeon Booth is under orders for India, to do duty with this corps. Lieut. Dorehill has joined the depot from leave. 95th.—Lieut. Hume has been appointed Depot-Adj. v. Ens. Craigie, appointed depot paymaster. Major Raines is on leave. The Euphrates, with a detachment, sailed from Cove on 2d June. East India Company's Depot.—18 Artillery and 70 Infantry embarked in the Owen Glendower on the 11th June for Bengal. Capt. Lachlan M'Lean, of the 6th Madras N. I., in charge of detachment.

PRECIS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.—The following is the analysis of the division on Sir R. Peel's "No confidence" motion:—Majority for the resolution (tellers included)... 314 Minority against ditto ditto... 313 Pairs (11) ... 22 Absent—Ministerialists... 8 Conservatives... 0 Speaker... 1 658

At Dunstable 21 houses, and property to the amount of several thousand pounds, have been destroyed by fire.

A search among the ruins of Pompeii on the 27th ult., led to the discovery of a marble statue, a silver vase, and a quantity of gold, silver, and bronze medals, in a good state of preservation.

Astley's Theatre was this morning totally destroyed by fire. It appears that the fire originated in the stables which joined the end of the theatre, and which is supposed to have been occasioned by some defect in the gas. There were three watchmen employed in the interior of the theatre besides a fireman, who were first alarmed by the fire breaking in a vast mass into the body of the theatre. Although several engines connected with the theatre were brought into play, and fire-engines, which arrived in quick succession, by the time they got to work the entire building presented one body of fire, and at 9 o'clock the destruction was complete, the bare walls only being left. Three of the horses are destroyed.

Mr. Van Amburgh, who arrived at Windsor for the race week, with his splendid collection of trained animals, had a very lucky escape from an attack of the lion at the time he was exhibiting in the den with the lion and tiger. These two animals, a short time before the exhibition commenced, had an angry scuffle with each other, but all animosity between them appeared afterwards to have ceased. While Mr. Van Amburgh was lying down by the side of the lion with his head close to its mouth, the animal's enormous tusks inflicted a wound upon his forehead; just above the eye, from which the blood flowed pretty copiously down his face. Mr. Van Amburgh immediately left the den, and the performances were temporarily suspended. The wound was afterwards dressed by Mr. Brown, surgeon, and Mr. Van Amburgh is now perfectly recovered, and has driven his greys, six-in-hand, to the course at Ascot.

It is rumoured that Admiral Elliot, the brother of Lord Minto, and the hero of Chusan, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dockyard.

JUNE 22.—The house met at half past one o'clock. After the presentation of petitions chiefly against the corn laws, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and informed the Speaker

that her Majesty commanded the immediate attendance of the house at the bar of the House of Lords. The Speaker, accompanied by the members present, returned at half past two when he read her Majesty's speech of the members present, after which the house broke up. A proclamation was subsequently published, dissolving the old and summoning a new parliament for 19th August.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from New York to the 15th June. The arguments in the case of Mr. McLeod having been concluded, the Supreme Court took time to consider its judgment. It afterwards made an order, which was, "that inasmuch as it is impossible that any decision will be made this term, Mr. McLeod shall be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of New York, and that the Sheriff of Niagara be discharged from responsibility."

Governor Seward, of New York, persists in the right of that State to deal with Mr. McLeod as it pleases, quite independently of the Federal Government; and in a letter addressed to President Tyler, he expresses astonishment at the interference of the central government, by whose instructions, he assumes, the District Attorney for the Northern district of New York had undertaken Mr. McLeod's defence. He remarks on the unseemly nature of a dispute between the Federal and State Governments, which he characterises as calculated to give the affair a contemptible aspect in the eyes of the people of Great Britain; which at the present time he considers peculiarly deplorable. President Tyler, in reply, denies that the District Attorney had received any orders from the government to appear in Mr. McLeod's defence; and declares that he had acted in a private capacity, having been maintained some time previously to his acceptations of an official situation. The President also expresses his confidence in the New York Court, and in the course it would pursue towards the prisoner.

Mr. Leod has written to one of the New York papers a letter in which he denies positively the boasts alleged to have been made by him of his having been present at the destruction of the Caroline. He ascribes his arrest and indictment wholly to the vengeance of the "patriots," and says that they have punished him more than the public are aware. And he enters into an account of the affair of the Caroline, to show that he was not present. His letter adds nothing of importance to what was already known.

The twenty seventh Congress of the United States assembled at Washington on the 31st May. The House of Representatives having been organised, the election of Speaker was disposed of on the first vote, Mr. John White, of Kentucky, the Ministerial candidate, received 121 votes; and Mr. J. W. Jones, late chairman of the Ways and Means, 84.

Next day, the President transmitted his message to both Houses. It is brief compared with the messages generally. He begins by proposing that Congress should reimburse the family of the late President for the expenses to which he must have been put in removing to occupy office for so short a time. He almost immediately enters upon the subject of foreign policy; on which his views are highly pacific.

"I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace. The ratifications of the treaty with Portugal has been duly engaged between the two governments. A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty accredited to the government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to the Congress. In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of the Court has not yet been pronounced. * * *

"So far as it depends on the course of this government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise; but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences."

Malta, 13th July 1841.

We have received London and Paris accounts to the 7th July.

MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS.

Every individual connected with her Majesty's Government whose election has come on, has so far as we are aware, been returned, and many of them by the largest and most important constituencies. Among them are—

- Lord John Russell for London. Lord Palmerston for Tiverton. Sir John Cam Hobhouse for Nottingham. The Chancellor of the Exchequer .. for Portsmouth. Mr. Macaulay for Edinburgh. Mr. Labouchere for Taunton. Sir George Grey for Devonport. Mr. Clay for Tower Hamlets. Mr. Parker for Sheffield. Mr. Vernon Smith for Northampton. The Attorney-General for Worcester. The Lord Advocate for Leith. Capt. Deans Dundas for Greenwich. Lord Listowel for Saint Alban's.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Members Returned. Whigs 178, Conservatives 155.

There is a dispute about one member. Notwithstanding this majority of 23, fears are still entertained that a Conservative majority may be returned, even by the best friends of Government. The struggle will however be desperate.

Sir Charles Napier is returned for Marylebone. Mr Hume has been rejected at Leeds. General Evans has lost his election at Westminster. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Princess Charlotte passed the Straits on the 1st inst. without entering the Bay of Gibraltar, and the Castor followed on the same day, after communicating with the Thunderer. Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adams, KCB. does not come to the Mediterranean, but will take the naval command of the West India and North America Stations, vacant by the death of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, KCB.

The Oriental arrived last Evening. She made a splendid passage not having left Falmouth till the 3rd in consequence of the despatch of the mails from London having been postponed to the 1st. The Polyphemus arrived from Marseilles this morning at 1/2 past 10 o'clock with the London Mails of the 5th inst. and the Oriental will proceed on to Alexandria at 9 o'clock this evening.

The Bombay mail of May 22d reached London on the 3rd inst.

The Right Honorable Sir John McNeill, G. C. B. Her Majesty's minister at the Court of Persia, arrived this morning in the Polyphemus from Marseilles, and will proceed in her to Constantinople on Friday morning next, calling at Athens, as will Sir William Symonds, surveyor of the navy, who arrived yesterday by the Oriental.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The Corsican Journal of 30th ult. announces the arrival, in the Port of Ajaccio, of Admiral Hugon's squadron composed of Ocean of 120 guns, bearing his flag, the Sovereign 120 guns, with the flag of Rear Admiral Gasy, second in command; Hercule 100; Jena 90; Souffren 96; Diademe 86; Jupiter 86; Alger 86; Genereux 86; Marengo 80; Scipion 80; Ville de Marseille 80; the frigate Medee 46; and the corvette Circe 38 guns.

The Galigiani's Messenger of the 1st inst. says,—"We are informed that the only motive for sending a squadron to the Mediterranean is for the exercise of, the crews in manœuvring after their having remained for eight months in port."—Malta Times.