

# BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice"

PUBLISHED Thrice a Week, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter;—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Overland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

New Series No. 66.

## CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement for the Trade.  
For others the charges are:—  
10 Annas per line for a first insertion.  
5 do. do. for a second do.  
3 do. do. for a third do.  
The same being for immediately succeeding papers.  
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

## NOTICE.

THE Public are 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.

THIS will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. It is sent to all Subscribers to the Gazette and to all those who have ordered the Overland Monthly Summary to be sent to them by the Overland Mail. It is published at this Office for the purpose of conveying the latest Intelligence to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, and to all other Persons who may wish to receive it. It is sent by the Falmouth route by the Falmouth route by the Falmouth route.

## PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public are informed, that the Printing of Copper Plate Engravings and other Works of the same kind, is being carried on at this Office, and will be executed with the utmost care and accuracy.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

THE Public are informed, that the following Officers and Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, have been appointed to the various Commands and Stations in India and elsewhere, and are to be received at the various Ports and Stations in India and elsewhere.

## SPORTING MAGAZINE.

THE Public are informed, that the following Sporting Magazines, have been published, and are now being sold at the Office of the Editor, and will be sold at the Office of the Editor, and will be sold at the Office of the Editor.

## SALE.

A few copies of the "Gazette" are for sale at the Office of the Editor, and will be sold at the Office of the Editor.

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A few copies of the "Gazette" are for sale at the Office of the Editor, and will be sold at the Office of the Editor.

## TO LONDON.

THE SHIP INGLIS, of 1400 Tons, Capt. H. S. H. ISAACSON, II C. S. Has very fine accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in all this month, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.—Carries a Surgeon.—For freight, or Passage apply to Captain ISAACSON or to Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE.  
2nd June, 1841.

## FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine new Ship "ST. LAWRENCE," 850 Tons, Captain NEWLANDS, his room for a few Tons light freight and Broken Stowage. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers and will sail about the 20th June. Apply to FORBES AND CO. Bombay, 2d June 1841.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Widow of the late MORTON GOWRIE, hereby gives Notice that she alone is entitled to the Estate and Effects of the said MORTON GOWRIE deceased by virtue of the Letters of Administration granted to her from the Recorder's Court of Bombay and in the event of any person paying to any other person except the said Administratrix any sum of money due to her on account of the said Estate or advancing any sum upon the Security of the said Estate without the consent of the said Administratrix the same will be at his own peril and risk.—Dated Bombay this 1st day of June 1841.

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE MAY 19.

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

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

A most melancholy circumstance befel Captain Dodgins of H. M's. 4th Regiment a few days before our correspondent wrote the particulars are as follows:— "Some time ago, in consequence of the great inconvenience and imposition experienced by Officers &c. here, by servants leaving one master and going to another's service for bigger wages, a circular was sent round to all Jellalabad to agree not to take any servant without a certificate from his former master, to this every one, without exception, agreed and signed. Captain Dodgins subsequently turned off a Calassia of his for stealing and shortly after received a note from Captain Nichols saying the man had come to him for service, and asking his character. Captain D. wrote to say it was of the above nature and Captain N. sent him away. (Captain D. had told the man if ever he saw him in the lines he would have him flogged) on the day of the issue of the circular to the 4th, prior to their expected move to Cabool, Captain D. saw this Calassia close to him and, as good as his word, had him seized and given, I believe, a dozen and seen sent out of the lines. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a man was seen in a high state of excitement going through the camp in the direction of Captain Dodgins' tent brandishing a naked Tutar and followed by a number of Sepoys and others, not one of whom would venture near enough to seize him; on approaching Captain D. sent, Captain Halahan who lives with the former, attracted by a noise, went out, and seeing a man so armed retreated into the tent for shelter and, as he went in, Captain D. came out some short distance, the man was close to him and he being also unarmed was retreating into the tent backwards, when, unfortunately, he fell over the ropes, this wretch instantly made a sweeping cut at him and with the exception

of a sinew, literally cut his leg in two at the knee joint; he would have repeated the blow had Captain H. not knocked him down, and soldiers hastening to the spot nearly cheated the gallows of its due, as it is to be hoped the villain will not be allowed to escape with less, as he had previously been amusing himself by wounding two or three people he came across. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately carried into his house and medical attendance soon secured from all the corps & S. perintending Surgeon's amputation was performed some six or seven inches above the knee and thus the expectations and prospects of the service, to a fine officer in the prime of life are annihilated; it is a melancholy thing to contemplate, and no mercy ought to be shown to such villains. The Calassia had bought the Tutar in the city for the purpose the day, and it was sharp as a razor. Captain Dodgins is, I am glad to say, doing well.

On letters from Cabul are of the 2d May, and give us the arrival of His most Pious Majesty Shah Soojah Ool Moolk at his capital on the 30th April, attended by the Envoy and Genl. Eplinstone and followed by all the "Rag Tag and Bobtail" of the country, and the rabble of the Town. The Government sent forth a Royal Salute, the 13th Light Infantry, 7th and 37th N. L. were marched a long detour, and deep in mud, through the Town, the bridges over the Canal and River having broken down, to meet and salute the "beloved of all beholders." On he came, his swivel gun, mounted on Camels in front, ever and anon announcing the approach of Majesty. Arms were presented and the colours lowered as he passed through the street formed for him; a gallant General already of much renown in Afghan warfare crying out with a loud and majestic voice to the Colonel, to see that H. M.'s Officer bearing the colours dropped it as low as he could, in honour and respect to the crowned head; His Majesty respects with honours did not deign to bow, scarcely to glance at those rendering him homage and on he passed to his palace in silent and itself absorbing dignity.

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

Our Envoy, we fear, gives in a little too much to the abominable selfishness which is said to be a prominent feature of Shah Soojah's character, who insists upon the minutest observance of etiquette and ceremony. He has given an Order that no Officer shall enter the Bela Hissar, not even ride through it, and a fort which had been purchased and fitted up for Captain Mainwaring at no small expense as a residence, and also as a godown for Commissariat Stores, is again to be given up, as His Majesty finds it too near his garden; the true reason says our Correspondent who is evidently no admirer of His Majesty, is that he may sell it as he is "hard up"; however Capt. Mainwaring and his stores are turned out.

The 16th at Ghuznee are to be immediately relieved by the 27th N. L.

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

We feel that our bright imaginations and anticipations of the immense political and commercial advantages which we once thought might accrue from our conquest of Afghanistan and Seinde are reduced to the shadow of what they formerly were, yet we do look forward to our possession of Herat as conducting to the stability of the King it has been deemed necessary to place on the throne and to some few advantages, if any are really to be gained by our policy, for ourselves. The occupation of the "key of Afghanistan" will be the crowning act of our power in those realms and may be looked upon, in some measure, as a return for the immense sums already squandered away without the least benefit, and will probably turn an otherwise barren policy into one of some utility, at least of the only utility we can make it, by giving us a desirable and just control over the aspirations of Russia and of preventing intrigue, or at least of affording us the fairest opportunities for discovering it, should it ever exist between any occupant of the throne of Cabul and any power in Europe. The effect of our influence will not either be entirely lost, upon Seinde, whose state is represented to be more warlike than it had, and certainly our mode of managing matters conduces to the belief that we had better have left it to itself or dismantling as was at first thought to have done, the stronghold of Keht. A new line of policy, it is said, is to be adopted now, our rulers, at least, begin to see the futility of attempts at treaties and reconciliation, and it is only

wonderful they ever expected that a people would submit quietly and peaceably to a restraint however much it secured to their privileges, which they gained for themselves when they required them, and necessitated them to change their predatory habits for those of more civilized conquerors whom, as enemies to their faith and as victors, they must necessarily detest; however it is said, with what degree of truth we know not, that Nussur Khan is to be declared our enemy there is to be no more tampering with him and his advisers, and that after tribe is to be hunted from its hair; a pretty comfortable prospect for harassed troops, certainly, but the only alien native left us except that of evacuating the country entirely. False as our policy may have been, we cannot, for very shame, back out now; to do so would be, at this critical moment, to destroy the little influence we have acquired, to leave a smothering volcano, which would be felt even to our own territories. A strong blow is to be struck, but how to strike it now becomes a question; how to manage to concentrate our forces together that one or two engagements may decide their fate; this will be no easy matter, we must leave it to wiser heads than ours to be carrying out. The campaign, as it is to be a mountain war, is to be a mountain war, but the no less necessary consideration, every arrangement is taken, there is a limit to exertion and courage and troops, augmentation of the army we cannot see how so many schemes are to be carried through; troops are required in every direction and can only be removed from one spot to undergo fresh privations and harassing at another. The army cannot be reduced in Afghanistan, on our side of the wards Peshawar; another, on our side of the Sulaj, holds itself in readiness for the Punjab on the first intimation, for every day that intimation cannot be a sign of authority over the gives fresh proof of Shah's "shortest span."

Army dwindling to a small number, required in troops will, in all probability, be garrisoned, China, and Herat, it is to be managed, we how all these matters. Honorable Masters should think will puzzle our eyes as they are both in India and at home, and which it was to any augmentation to the Punjab. Our last accounts from Jellalabad to Government of the highest consideration, as the Shah Sing's forces and a most ugly appearance, the Monarch cannot hold what he calls his own and Lord Auckland cannot help himself, he must therefore, Seinde does not admit of any delay, neither does Herat, if we are to garrison that fortress; the former must be taken in hand ere strength is gained; the Minister of the latter must at once be taken at his word, for the crafty Yar Mahomed may change his mind, and what would now be comparatively easy, always supposing we can spare the troops, may hereafter become a work of great trouble and annoyance. Twelve thousand troops, says one of our Bombay Contemporaries, are to be gathered together at Candahar in the beginning of June, this is certainly an ambitious time and space with a vengeance; like Spirits, they may be called, but it would be very difficult to say in the present juncture, where they are to come from. The Government have certainly difficulties enough before them, but we doubt not that Lord Auckland's luck, foresight and energy we put out of the question, will bear him through them.

Our Correspondent at Feroz-pore informs us that the Court Martial on Capt. Melish is still delayed, although the four Officers from Kurmah have been in attendance since the 3rd instant, on account of the non-arrival of the two Native witnesses, the late P. H. Havelock and Major Brough. The Pontoon Bridge, that came from Bombay some time ago, has been brought to Candahar, and orders have been given to put it in a proper state for service. General Court still remains at Loodianah. Lines have been marked out for a Cavalry Regiment and the troops of the 10th are hunting themselves, and are, we are told, very much pleased with the prospect, and have taken 42 days in transit, and is acceleration, a cold would have done it in 25 days. This matter will no doubt, as it is said, be looked to by Dr. Ranken. The weather is very pleasant no Punks or Tatties required.

DELHI.—Nothing new at the station, fine weather, plenty of dullness, and no "hot winds."

ARRIVALS.—12th May, Ensign Metcalf, 74th Regt., to Loodianah to join.  
DEPARTURES.—11th May, Lieutenant Cornish, Artillery, to Feroz-pore with 4th company 6th Battalion Artillery.—13th, Ensign Metcalf, 74th Regt., by dawk to Loodianah; Captain Stuart, 10th Regt., to Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate; Lieutenant Munro, ditto, to ditto, with Captain Stuart.

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

Captain Wise, of the 29th Regt. N. L. has been appointed to the temporary command of the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry, and relieved Captain Stuart from the command of the corps on the morning of the 13th instant.

AGRA URDUAR, MAY 22.  
We regret to learn that Captain Dodgins of H. M. 44th Foot in consequence of having discharged a feroz shot into the air at Jullalabad some fifteen days since by the offence of a Sepoy, the principal wound inflicted was on the leg, which we were concerned to add was so much injured as to require amputation. It is added that the gallant but unfortunate Captain is doing well, though at first, exhaustion was induced to such an extent, as to occasion a crisis apprehensions as to the event.  
We gather also from other letters that Cap-

tain Broadfoot with Shah Soojah's Kabulis, had experienced such questionable treatment to the Punjab as to oblige him to seek a reinforcement from Jullalabad; and we are informed from another source that the present Berary was of Akassa, in a body of some thousand, or more, had inflicted a visitation of sorrows and threatening a character on Sheer Singh, as has induced him to scatter among their gold and precious pearls to the amount of several lakhs. About this little interchange of civilities, the beggars retired to their dwellings, and a Mounted to his Under-room, where it is said the line of the British to foresee the Horrible consequences of a similar visitation.

The following is from a letter dated Jullalabad May 6th.  
"The Troops here are under orders to march for Peshawar to-morrow to make a diversion in favour of Captain Broadfoot, who, with the Shah's family and a small escort, almost certainly entirely of recruits is said to be hemmed and threatened on all sides by Sakhi Soltan, who has discharged their Officers and Soldiers, and ordered themselves to plunder, as it consists of the 20th and 21st Regiments of Foot, two Squadrons 6th Light Cavalry, 4th and 5th Regiments of Foot, 27th and 54th Regiment Native Infantry, and will be enough for the Sakhis, but there is no time to be lost in the field."

The Governor of Bombay has performed what may be called a practical parody, far be it given to the world a piece of special pleading, at once dull and amusing, dull in its heavy laboured attempt at making out a case, and amusing in its solemn stupidity and grave display of authority. We allude to the remarks of His Excellency on the Fading and revised Edition of the Court which sat upon Major Clibborn, and with both of which findings, His Excellency is highly dissatisfied. His efforts to produce the Court of enquiry to come into his views on the termination of their first investigation, having failed, there was nothing left to His Excellency but to take the case in his own hands and do the best he could for his Great Major Clibborn. How far he has succeeded is not a matter of much difficulty to decide, indeed in his failure appears as distinctly as that of the Majors' at the Pass of the Sulaj. We have all heard of the personal conduct of the man who argued with ten leagues behind his back, and of something of the same kind in the case of the Government of Hindustan. He is like a Governor, he opens his arguments, he has authority and placed at his disposal, he makes the statements of his opponent like a Governor, and like a Governor retorts them. In short, from the beginning to the end, from his opening declaration of having carefully considered the case of the late sentences, removing Genl. Brooks and Brig. Vaidian from their command in Seinde, the arguments are those of a Governor and the style essentially Governorship. His Excellency indeed plays with the subject at first, when he endeavors to show, that Major Clibborn did not do his duty, that he did not take the wrong instead of the right road, &c. &c. but it is for the concluding sentences His Excellency reserves the whole force of his argument, and in them we see the Governor and the Logician triumphant. They are his major, minor, and some notion, the gist and quintessence of his reasoning, and as such we beg to introduce them to our readers. His Excellency, we may observe, calls them "arrangements," but they are the true and best arguments in his defence of Clibborn. But let us refer to them without further circumlocution.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Major General Sir John Sturt to be C. B. to the command of the field force of Upper Seinde, viz Major General Brookes released.

Major General Brookes will, on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Seinde field force to Major General Sir John Sturt, and will return to England, and will be relieved by Major General Brookes, 44th Regiment.

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

Thus it is the Governor of Bombay reasons, by a truly Governor-like Syllogism, no more his argument, and proves how strictly absurd it was in General Brookes, not to see the error of his first impression, on being requested by the Governor of Bombay to do so. Such too is the case of a general future Court of enquiry may expect to meet, when their representatives from a Governor and others in authority.

As for the merits of the particular question of Major Clibborn's findings, they are as our Persian Friends say—bush—nothing. All that the country cares to know about this matter is, that the Major was defeated—totally and thoroughly defeated. What care we, to be told a year after the event, that Major Clibborn did not place undue confidences in Meer Hussouli, or that there were so many gallons of water and no more would such and such a instance of him.

Does the Governor of Bombay think people will read his special pleading in favour of this being so and that being otherwise, or that they will compare themselves with any but his three great arguments, his final and commanding Syllogism? He should have confined himself to a few words, and saved himself and the Editor of the Bombay Gazette much trouble. An able and ingenious friend of Major Clibborn might indeed employ his talent in drawing up a favourable statement of the Major's case for private circulation; but it is in this we have seen a pro-



The result of the examination gave considerable satisfaction to all, but secret disappointment to the projector and the worthy president expressed himself the more satisfied as no spirit of opposition was manifested by those who witnessed the trial. I doubt not but that the importance of smothering an opportunity to display his authority, will betray him to some act of greater injustice and enable him to hand down his name to posterity.

I am somewhat surprised how the Managers of the Hindoo College should be so mean-spirited and how backward, almost to protest against the unfairness of the proceeding. Never had I conceived for a single moment, that they would expose themselves so ignominiously and that the native teachers attached to that institution would basely submit to such a vile degradation, and setting a pernicious example to aftertimes. Is it quite unnecessary that other people will entertain a good opinion of the Hindoos when they have no respect for themselves.

16th May, 1841.

ZERO.

The Reporter of the *Hulkers* has very impudently thought proper to publish the name of the Editor of this paper, without possessing any authority whatever for so acting. We have at various times noticed the sorry flights in which this worthy periodically indulges beyond his legitimate sphere, and we have much wondered that the conductors of a paper which is employed here not before this clipped his wings of undignified warfare, by not allowing him to interfere either with Editors or their articles and doings, subjects which we feel assured, are far beyond his very limited comprehension. This "give an inch and take an ell" conduct, had better confine himself to a certain latitude, otherwise we shall apply the Editorial law, in way that he will not quickly forget, despite of his utter insignificance. We will know the principal writers in the *Englishman* and *Hulkers* establishments, but we should consider that we were acting a very unworthy and liberal part, did we publish or allow to be published in our columns, the names of such public writers. Mr. Stoeckler of the *Englishman*, it is true, is sometimes mentioned by name, but then, he has publicly avowed his Editorship, and he would not, however, his name be used in his contemporaries. The Editor of the *Agro* is expected to have acted with a similar conduct from the present *Hulkers*, who has certainly a very lively feeling in allowing the name to appear. It is not in general actions, which we are desirous of an opportunity of saying anything marked by gentlemanly conduct, but to break through the rules of Editorial etiquette.

otions of pleasure that we appeal made by the Editor in behalf of Mrs. Noble, in his patient and fortitude that are seldom equalled, and that induce the deep feelings of humanity, the will to captivity, and the noble house, is a lamentable and barbarous manner in which we sincerely do hope that we are leaving this city will be to act with promptness and need then be entertained, and quickly restored to the countrymen. Our blood is usat the bare recital of the fate of those Chinese brutes, and that shipwrecked female, bereaved of her husband and a child, and confined in a room 3 feet by 3 feet 2 inches, and the recollection of these affecting things more to induce the feelings of humanity, than what pure and unadorned recollection of the distresses of a widow? Ought we to regard and through-out, Hindoostan Noble is one of England's and cause have her sons to the people of India being herality, and we feel through-out will not prove backward in its occasion to relieve a distressed female. Many very many will willingly undergo the same as she is suffering, but surely it is a duty no less endeavor to ameliorate her situation. Shall then, we would enquire, and their descendants be again persecuted to linger in an iron cage, like a brute, unable to lie down to prostrate, exposed to the public gaze, and being laugh of England's opinion, who are seen—the offspring of a generous nation, suffer this, our duty to soothe her bereaved bosom? Humanity—duty—and respond an affirmative. The men followed up by a practical businessness, is one of the bright light of our makes, and certain many a fair cheek will reflect with soft pity, when the dropping heart, swelling with scorn and cowardice and cruelty embrace mothers.

we observe, that we shall be active, and publicly acknowledge, we are transmitted to us in behalf of the Editor of the *Agro*.

Editor of the *Agro*.

M. S. Blandin, of Annamaghay, March 10th, 1841.

feelings of the deepest indignation and a savage conduct of the Chinese in the vicinity of the Emperor's high temple at Ningpo, in the treatment of a widow, who was shipwrecked, and being in a cage of the cub of 2; and retaining her in prison almost in which she was into the world an orphan child of a husband drowned in the wreck; and that we had been exercising for eight extreme and unparalleled fondness to the Chinese; thereby we of probably the full amount of the money we are seeking; and that we are actually liberating their prisoners or restriction, giving up to a large amount.

I set my name down as a subscription to all in procuring for Mrs. Noble's comforts she must require in her stable state as my wife, if she will

conspire to accept the snare, with whatever more may be added by others.

In such case you will have the goodness to present this to Messrs. Lindsay and Co. who will be pleased to pay you the said sum on account of any subscription made for Mrs. Noble.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. L. FLEMING SENIORS,  
Captain of H. M. S. Blenheim.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**  
At about 10 o'clock in the forenoon yesterday, a serious accident occurred on the river. It appeared that a *Dingy*, having on board thirty-two coolies engaged for some ship, was proceeding from Babee Ras Ghaat to the ship which was opposite Coles Bazar, being so heavily laden she was expected every minute to fill; unfortunately on reaching near the Fort the tide was so strong that the boat was all at a sudden capsized. Several boats came to the assistance of the men, twelve of whom were picked up, and melancholy to relate the rest, twenty in number, were drowned. Of the twelve that were picked up, one died shortly after through exhaustion and long immersion in water; another not expected to live and is now in the Hospital in Fort William.

The Police to prevent the like accidents in future ought to issue an order prohibiting mangoes on pain of some heavy penalty from taking more than a certain number of men in their boats.

**COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MAY 22.**

While driving through the Fort, at an early hour, yesterday morning, we were much grieved at perceiving that the process of corporal punishment was being carried into effect upon an unfortunate European soldier, and that two more, were also to be executed from our Army? When will officers be susceptible of the feelings of humanity? Do they delight in viewing the lazar, and fresh saturated with blood? Do they delight in hearing the cries, the entreaties for mercy uttered by the agonized man? Are their hearts dead to the emotions of pity? To all those better feelings of kindness, which are ever characteristic of a truly brave and gallant soldier? Do not they experience a sensation of shame, while viewing their companion in arms, placed in such an ignominious situation? There were many native lookers-on, evidently highly pleased at this exhibition, at least such is the inference we draw from their gibes and jokes, in which they freely indulged—their subject being the punishment of these unfortunate men. The miserable man, who was undergoing the infliction of the lash as we passed, had been found guilty of intoxication. It would prove perhaps a difficult question for every one of the officers composing the court martial, that awarded the punishment of that man, to answer, were each member conscientiously to give a reply to the interrogation: Were you never intoxicated? and, if you have been so, would you not have considered some hundreds of lashes on the bare back, with public exposure to the pity of your comrades; and to the derision of low caste natives, too severe punishment for your crime? Let each officer, who constituted members of Court Martials, consider himself in the place of the prisoner, and doubtless we should see a little more pity, and rather less barbarity of feeling evinced than it is now ever our lot to witness.

**CYLON.**

OBSERVER, MAY 13.

**Sale of Cinnamon Gardens.**

On Tuesday the 11th Inst. at the monthly sale 300 acres of the Caderani Government Cinnamon Garden were purchased for £340 by Messrs. A. & R. Crowe & Co. this is certainly the greatest bargain that has yet been had at these sales, for the soil generally fine nor the Cinnamon thickly planted, it is calculated that the first cutting, which takes place immediately, will pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  if not  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the purchase amount.

The Light House of Colombo has been paid for, in obedience, it is said, to general instructions that order all light houses to be of this color, so as to prevent their being mistaken for snow.

**The Governor.**

His Excellency left Colombo yesterday morning for Kandy per Mail, when the usual salute fired.

Whatever objections there may be in general to Military Governors, there can be no doubt but that they possess many advantages in colonies like this, where the civil and military departments are so incorporated, and the duties pertaining to both are so often performed by the same individual. Tho' the *sic volo sic jubeo* habits of military life are not the most agreeable or best suited for the general administration of government, they far presently exact a state of discipline in public offices that does not obtain under the more lax control of civil rule. In olden times, we understand this Colony was highly favoured in these respects during the administration of Sir Thomas Maitland; and from what we can learn it is likely to derive similar benefit from the present Governor. His Excellency is said to be a decided enemy of pluralism, rightly judging that to fill any appointment efficiently, the entire time and attention of one person, and that the individual ought to be adequately paid for that situation without the assistance of another place. It is also understood that His Excellency wishes to know exactly where any official is to be found in case he is required, and that there shall be no occasion to send from one office to another to look for him. It is even broadly hinted that Sir Colin Campbell is no admirer of Civil and military officers being *Coiffe* planters; and that His Excellency will hold the head of every department accountable for what occurs in his office, even tho' he were absent at His Coffee Estate. Rumour also says that Military matters have not been conducted in a manner altogether approved of by their Lieutenant General, and that gallant officer will have to be somewhat more circumspect in their conduct, and appear

ance. We could mention a few amusing cases in illustration of these remarks, but shall avoid doing so, because in a small society like this even the names were not mentioned, the parties would be easily recognised, and this might not be agreeable to some.

**Fatal Accident.**

On Friday afternoon the 7th Inst. as a Police Peon, named Baba Appoo, was returning from the Pettah to his Station at Mutwal, he took the stick from a boy who was guiding a pair of Bullocks in a Cart, jumped up on the pole and commenced driving furiously, through his awkwardness at such employment, and being rather intoxicated, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, when the wheel of the Cart passed over his body. On being taken up and carried to his house, which was near, he said he knew he would die—but that it was no one's fault but his own. A medical man was sent for and was very soon in attendance but just on his arrival the poor unfortunate man expired, leaving a wife and five children quite unprovided for.

This, through folly and rashness, occasioned by intoxication, was this man hurried into eternity in an unprepared state leaving a poor family destitute and unprotected.

**HERALD, MAY 22.**

The *Biz Rockliff* from London 23rd December, Cape 13th March, arrived at Trincomalee, on the 8th Inst. She passed the Brig *Sophie* from Penang to Nagre with 150 passengers (Pilgrims we presume) on board at anchor 11 miles to the Southward of Trincomalee with loss of masts, and in want of water and provisions. The *Rockliff* supplied her with a bar of bread and 80 gallons of water and the Master Attendant at Trincomalee sent the Pilot boat with 3 bags of Rice and 100 gallons of water;—On the 9th the *Sophie* arrived at Trincomalee under jury masts, Ensign and Ajantant Davis of the 90th Regt and Mrs Davis came passengers in the *Rockliff*.



**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next.

**Shipping Arrivals and Departures.**

Table with columns: Name, From, To, Agent. Includes arrivals like June 1st, Barque Eurine, G. McMillan, Master, from London and departures like Do. Ship Gaisachase, H. D. Every, Master, from London.

**Shipping in the Harbour.**

Table with columns: Name, For, To, Agent. Lists various ships like A. Steamer, B. Steamer, C. Steamer, etc., with their destinations and agents.

**H. M. S. Ship of War Larne.**  
The *H. M. S. Larne*,—Receiving Ship Hastings; Seaman Messrs. High, Lindsey, Kemble, Arden, India, Cloppara, and Sesostris; Bries Taptes, Tigris and Paliurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Garuda and Maldiva; Cutter *Nurbudda*.

**Country Passes.**—Jann, Fazul Rahim, Alliance, Lord Castle, Ganderoux, Rangum, Pimber Savoy, Fanny, Lodace, Hamshaw, Powell, Savoy, Faze Carriere, Adelaide, and Good Success.

**Military Arrivals and Departures.**

Table with columns: Name, Rank, From, To. Lists military personnel like May 20th, Capt. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. from Mahabulshwar, and others.



**SONG.**

[FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]  
Sing not, the word is spoken  
Which seals my hapless Fate,  
Smile not, this heart is broken  
Since I incurred thine late:  
Daylight but brings me sorrow,  
Night has no sleep for me;  
From time I only borrow  
Food for my misery.



**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.**  
SIR,—From my own experience during a residence of upwards of 47 years at Mangalore, I do not consider it expedient to have an Agency House established there, because it will rather ruin the undertaker than yield any profit by it, for instance the late Eduljee's Shop had been established there a year or two previous to the Company's acquisition of Canara and the outstanding balance due to him is still irrecoverable. On the other hand if a commodious Hotel is established with a couple of Palanquins in readiness at the Bandar in the fair Season, it will answer the purpose better than the undertaking of an Agency House.

I remain, Sir,  
Your very humble Servant,  
A VOICE FROM MANGALORE,  
Mangalore, 17th May 1841.

**To Correspondents.**

"UMBRA" has been received but too late for insertion. It will receive due attention in Friday's issue. Our Correspondent on the Nepanee affair in our next.



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

**THE GAZETTE.**

Wednesday, June 2, 1841.

**ARRIVED June 1, Barque Eurine, G. McMillan, Master, from London 24th February.**—Passengers: Captain and Mrs. Blaxland, 47th Regt. M. N. I. Capt. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Hogg, 5th Regt. N. I. Dr. Bowie, Mr. Broughton, 1. N. 270 Recruits, 15 women and 7 Children.

**Do. Ship Gaisachase, H. D. Every, Master, from London 12th January.**—Passengers: Captain George Gardner and Lieut. Coles, 22nd Regt. Dr. Smith, Lieut. Rivers, Engineers, Capt. Burnett, 118 Troops, 15 Women and Children.

**Do. Ship Windsor Castle, J. Young, Master, from Liverpool 1st February.**

**Do. Ship Resource, W. Boyle, Master, from Sydney 12th February and Batavia 12th April.**

We have received intelligence of a Coroner's Jury sitting upon a native who was accidentally killed in the Cotton Screws yesterday, but the particulars have not yet transpired.

A present change having taken place in the conducting of this Journal, the new Editor respectfully offers to the public the expression of the sentiments of his respect; and begs to assure the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, that no attention or exertion will be wanting on his part to give to all questions of importance the prominence they are entitled to.

In tendering his best regards to the correspondents of the *Bombay Gazette*, the present Editor solicits the continuance of their valuable communications.

We have received the *D Thi Gazette* of the 19th ult. It reached us too late for Monday's issue. We have made two interesting extracts on the affairs of the Punjab and Major Todd, which will be found in another part of our columns.

Calcutta papers have been received up to the 22nd ult. but are equally barren of intelligence. We have extracted an elaborate

rate article from the *Englishman* to which we call the attention of our Military readers.

Malabar papers have been received to the 21st but they do not contain any item of intelligence.

We have received the *Ceylon Herald*, of the 14th ultimo, from which we learn that the Brig *Rockliff* which arrived at Trincomalee on the 8th ult. had seen the *Sophie* bound from Penang to Nagore with 150 Passengers on board, who being in want of bread and water were supplied with these necessaries of life. On the 9th ult. the *Sophie* arrived at Trincomalee.

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

We must confess our surprise that the Parsee community are not convinced of the necessity of putting themselves if not upon the offensive certainly upon the defensive side. Do they wish to uphold the principles of Zoroaster? Then they must resort to the same means which were used at the first propagation of the faith to enforce the continuance of it. Zoroaster, Belus, Berossus, and Ptolemy were all of the Assyrian code of philosophy yet without the formation of Academies, Colleges, or Schools where the principles of the founders were inculcated and explained and the obligations they entailed fully enforced, how could the sparks which these philosophers generated be kindled into a flame by the sects into which the Assyrian religion and philosophy were divided—the Hippiarian, Babylonian and Orphic? Chaldea had its schools, Egypt its seminaries, Greece and Rome their colleges, where the principles of their religion were unfolded and the doctims their religion contained expounded. The Druids could assemble within their mystic stony circles the disciples of Zeno could congregate in the Stoa of Athens the adepts of Plato could meet within the precincts of the Academy, the pupils of Aristotle could ensue themselves within the halls of the Lyceum or rove with their founder among the beauties of nature; and in modern times the Roman Catholics have founded universities and Protestants have erected stupendous Piles of buildings where the principles of their faith are taught, where the doctrines of their religion are defended, where the faith of their fathers is supported; and if the existing disciples of Zoroaster wish to preserve pure and entire the faith and doctrine of their founder they must resort to the same means, seek the same aids, employ the same talent, display the same liberality, exhibit the same Zeal and perseverance which the adherents of other codes of faith have manifested, and still manifest, for the perpetuity of their religion.

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

Eclectic Colleges and Schools, for Religion and Philosophy, have been founded but where are the instances of success? Every sect in religion, every sect in philosophy, has had, and probably while man continues to his assimilated state of being, if the parsee be legitimate, will continue to have, an exclusive system of instruction; or if unscrupulously liberal in its profession of liberal sentiments most scrupulously illiberal in the means placed at the disposal of those employed to display the truth of the vaunted confession. Where are the colleges in Europe, in Asia, in America, professing non-exclusion on account of rank, colour, or creed, which have not sectarian, intersections, and bisections, of lives to mark the boundary of their prescribed morality? The very sentiments itself is branded by Catholics and Protestants with the iron and forbidding aspect—Intolerance. If such be the tenacity of those proverbially enlightened; if such fear be displayed by the christian world, with all the advantages that civilization and science can confer; if, we say, with these aids they will not trust their children to be educated in any other seminary than one profess-

ing similar notions of faith to themselves, how forcibly they should strike the Parsee community...

It may however be said that the Ellipstone institution is sufficiently liberal in its sentiments to receive all who have a religious or moral...

On the expediency and practicability of such an institution as that we contend for we may be rather more fully discuss...

The new steam-ship Semiramis, now erecting in the dockyard, is to be fitted up, as we are told, with the engines that formerly belonged to the old Semiramis...

The ferry between the above named places is daily passed by many hundred persons. During the monsoon a strong current sets in causing a heavy swell...

The erection of the cause-way would be highly beneficial to the inhabitants of Bombay by facilitating the conveyance of supplies to the markets of this place...

UNREST SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 1. We have received a letter from Surat dated the 25th inst. which mentions that a vessel called the Kotwal...

The new steam-ship Semiramis, now erecting in the dockyard, is to be fitted up, as we are told, with the engines that formerly belonged to the old Semiramis...

We have been informed that the ferry boat, which crosses from Mahim to Bandora had an upset on Saturday last, when 16 passengers or more, were precipitated into a watery grave...

The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 10th of May 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information...

ACT No. III. of 1841. An Act for the better Regulation of Markets in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba and the Harbour of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court of Petty Sessions in Bombay by the Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1827...

And it is hereby enacted, that the said Court of Petty Sessions shall not have power to sentence any person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer period than twelve calendar months...

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions when any offence is charged before them with either of the offences aforesaid, at its discretion, instead of trying such person, to commit him to Her Majesty's Gaol...

And it is hereby enacted, that the said Magistrate of Police shall not have power to sentence any person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer period than three calendar months...

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of Police when any person is charged before him under this Act in his private trial before the Court of Petty Sessions or Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Justice...

And it is hereby enacted, that the Magistrate of Police shall not have power to sentence any person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer period than three calendar months...

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of Police when any person is charged before him under this Act in his private trial before the Court of Petty Sessions or Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Justice...

And it is hereby enacted, that the Magistrate of Police shall not have power to sentence any person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer period than three calendar months...

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of Police when any person is charged before him under this Act in his private trial before the Court of Petty Sessions or Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Justice...

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one hour and a quarter. The question was ably discussed by several of the deputation, showing the oppressiveness of the tax; that it was a war tax—and that it pressed most unequally, particularly in the towns, upon the middle and the poorer classes...

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entirely Koehnle; or, the Unearthly Bride. We cannot expect to see it in its original form, which, so far as we are concerned, is not very clearly apparent. However, it has in excess of 100 pages...

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CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

Our former publication of the Bell and Gordon Correspondence would have been imperfect for the purposes it was meant to serve—the exposure of the incompetency of Mr. Russell Bell for the duty of Political Agent in Upper Souda...

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

It was yesterday partly currently reported that information had reached town of the loss of the ship Subana, Capt. Page. We give the report as it reached us...

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. THE 25th MAY, 1841. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Llewellyn to be Post Master at Mysenning.

THE 17th MAY, 1841. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Fletcher, Writer, to be Public Servant, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. THE 10th MAY, 1841. The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 10th of May 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information...

An Act for regulating the sale of Ganja and Bhang within the Presidency of Bombay. It is hereby enacted, that any person who shall sell by retail Ganja, or Bhang, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, without having obtained a license from the Collector of Land Revenue...

APPENDIX. Form of license to retail Bhang or Ganja. I, A. B., Collector of the District of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby license C. D. by caste \_\_\_\_\_, inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_, to sell by retail Bhang and Bhang within the village (Town or District) of \_\_\_\_\_ for use from the date hereof (Signed) A. B., Collector. Collector's Office, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MARCH 18. WINDOW DUTIES.—A deputation of twelve members of the Central Committee of Westminster for the repeal of the window-tax, with their Secretary, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday...

ENGLISH OPERA. GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MARCH 20. This week Mr. Balfe's arduous enterprise made an auspicious beginning. The interest taken in the success of a projected endeavour to revive the fallen fortunes of the English musical stage attracted an audience which filled to overflowing every part of the house...

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