" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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

Drice 13 Kupees Ber Quarter :- 52 Rupees Der Annum ;- or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum-including the Gberland Monthly Summary.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

Series No. 63.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

- 6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement
- to the Traile.
 For others the charges are:
 6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
 3 do. do. for a second alo.
- do. do. for a third do. same being in image diately succeeding papers. Under teu Pines, 4 Rupees.

MOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BIMBLE GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the like Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Streek, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bounday Eduarber of Commerce and Exchange Room's, where all communications to the Editor; will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1811.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATECH.

WillCH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Sum. mary, 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 or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the ba-Sammery to be sent, they will be forwarded lance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and punctually through the Post Office here by each the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

WE SUBSECTIONAL TO THE GIVETTE are requested that whenever a change of resi dence or Station may take place, they will be N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New pleased to give information of the same, in or. China Bazar. North side, via Messrs. Cocke. der to prevent mistakes in forwarding their RELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LAORES and GENTLEMEN of the Pre sidency and the Public in general are berely informed, that Visiting and Invita-TION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be Ired on application at this Office. MARRY AT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth quiring irito the Naval and Military Pro-Proceedings of a General Court Mar-tial head at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duer, 16th Regt. N. I.......................... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

NY applications having been made to the Entropol this Journal, and promise's of assistance given to get up a Sporting Mayazine. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAT SPORTING MAGA-ZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

SALE .- A few copies of the " Cay. A CON MAGAZINE from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rapecs per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Geo'tlemen desirous of becoming Subseri bers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

POR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, cach . . . Rs. 1 Bills of Exchange, per set Ans. 8 Interest Bonds..... Bills of Lading

Powers of Attorney, cach

NOTICE

Postponement of the Lottery from the 27th May to the 15th June next.

PHE Drawing of the undermentioned Lotte: ry will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 15th Jane next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfac-

GOBENCHINDER GOOPTO AND CO.'S Fourth Calcutta Lottery.

All Prizes and no Blanks. On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calentta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1550 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

STREET, CHRISTON OF VALUE OF THE STREET, STREE	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The state of the state of	GEO. 2016. 1 1157. 1 1158.
1 Prize of	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto of	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2	each 4	Ditto	Ditto-
5 Ditto of 1	do 5	Ditto	Ditto.
16 Ditto of 1	do 8	Ditto	Di to.
20 Ditto of 1	do., 5	Ditto	Ditto.
200 Ditto of \$	do 25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312 Ditto of	6 do 82	Ditto	Ditto.

1559 Prizes

214 Tickets.

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the draw-

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittauces as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of

Martin s place, Charing Cross.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Bombley Gazette Olice, Apollo Street, Old Moffusit for the Tickets directly to the Pro-Admiralty House. paying the full amount at once.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO. Projectors.

NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE. NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, MAY 15.

Since our last we have recived intel igence, which holds our prospects that our negotia tion with the young Nusseer Khan will finally succeed. Colonel Stacy, the Chief Agent in at, after his first attemps failed, was to have proceeded from Quettah on the 20th ultimo, for Khelat, where the young Khan was to meet him. He had, while at Khelat, allowed some of the leading Belouches to their estales and in their absence, Behunded (formrly Nuvab of Questah) endeavoured to carry off Nusseer Khan. He was, however, interrupted by a Ghi f named Meer Humul Khan, who took the boy back to Khelat. The gallant Colonel in his previous journey from Khelat had a parrow escape at Sohran fiera which he was obliged to rile for his life.

Agna .- A elight shower yesterday after noon and another this morning, have reducprehensions entertained of late and unfa-

vehrable rains. The Dethi Gazette which is generally very accurate in its intelligence, announces that there is always Siege train preparing at Agra, by the Officer in charge of the Magazzus here. Which is intended for the Punjant. From enquiries which we have made, we learn, that no such tain whatever is in preparation. It is therefore probable, that the Gazette is in advance of Government in its

information. A Chapprasses was this morning ran over in the city, by one of the gentlemen attached to the Public Offices here, who was in a Buggy. The man was severely hurt.

FUTTERGURH. - Moore the defendent in the recent case of assault, appealed to the Magistrate for a un igation of the fine while he considered too heavy !! Mr. Campbel the Magistiate, however, with the advice of the Sessions Judge confirmed the decision of the Joint Magistrate without any further investi

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA, MAY 13. The New Scholarships -- We have extracted from the advertising columns of our contemporaries, the plan of Scholarships, framed by the Education Committee on the suggestion of Lord Auckland in the Minute which he drew up eighteen months ago. The idea of establishing scholarships to enable students of carrow means to prosecute their studies, without tuter uption, at the public seats of learning, is sanctioned as much by reason as by our own national pre delictions; and under judicious management, such an arrangement might be productive of no little benefit to the country. But we greatly fear that the plan

which has been drawn out by the Committee will contribute but very partially to the attainment of

the proposed object. To this plan there appear two principal objections. The first is the extremely limited number of scholar-ships which it is proposed to institute. In the in-structions furnished by the Governor General on this subject, his Lordship said, that in consequence of the very general poverty of students, he would fix the ratio on a high scale, say at one-fourth of the num-ber of pupils, if that number should " afford proof of peculiar capacity and industry." The discrepancy wich is exhibited between the instructions and the plan, cannot fail to strike the mind as somewhat ex-traordinary. In the Colleges to which the scholar-ships have been assigned, there were according to the ships have been assigned, there were according to the last printed accounts we believe more than to thousand scholars; on the ratio proposed by the G vernor General, the number of exhibitions would have been five hundred. The Committee have fixed them at twenty-eight. That the ratio proposed by the Governor General sadinute was higher than the state of the educational funds would have justified, is dountless true. On the other hand, however, the number fixed by the Committee is far too scanty; so scanty, indeed, as to defeat the object proposed. By far the greater proportion of poor students, whom it would greater proportion of poor students, whom it would have been an act of benevolence to have assisted, must be shut out from the advantage of this fund, and thus the benefits which it is calculated to afford,

will be reduced to a very narrow limit.

In the second place the sum fixed, when weighed in connection with the domestic circumstances of the Scholarships been fixed at fifteen Rupees? Surely this sum is not necessary for the decent maintenance of such a scholar. If fireen Rupees he so necessary, then the minor exhibition of hight Rupees cannot be in any measure sufficient for his de cut maintenance. in any measure sufficient for his de cut mainteuance. The sums fixed for the European scholars also appear singularly inappropriate. Thirty Rupees a mouth to a poor native student for his decent subsistence! the idea is preposterous. This is not an Exhibition, but a Fellowship. For those who are pinched with want, it is far too high; for those whose families are rolling in wealth, it is too low. Lord Aucklano in his minute alludes to the Figherty Scholarsbips of University College London. Their exhibitions are 50£ a year; those in Calcutta are fixed at 36£, which does not by any means accord with the difference which exists between the domestic habits and expenditure of the youths who seek tic habits and expenditure of the youths who seek academic instruction in England and those who seek

Neither do we perceive in the plan as laid down by which the Governor General recommended. No arrangement is made for augmenting the lower Scholartong for the general interests of the institutions. The period of four years fixed by the Governor General, is far more just and consistent. We cannot therefore consider that the alterations which the far more, which is by far too Committee have thought fit to make in the plan laid down for them, can be considered in the light of im-

LETTER ON EDUCATION .- We published last week a long and valuable letter from a Correspondeut, whose fine Roman hand it is impossible not to recognize, with the full intention of offering our own explantions on the subject in the present week. But we were unable to find some old and important documents, which are necessary to our purpose, till it was too late to do justice to the subject, and we must postpone our remarks to next week.

PRESENT STATE OF INDIA .- We received a letter last week from a Native correspondent on the prescut state of the country, with a sequest that it might be inserted in the Durpun; but we think it will attract more attention, if published in the journal.
We have given it as it reached us, because the pe-We have given it as it reached us, because the peculiarities of the style would suffer by correction. Notwithstanding the frequent breaches of grammar which the writer exhibits, we are convinced that the originality and boldness of his observations will secure him a favourable hearing. His letter will serve moreover to show how largely new elements of thought are finding their way even among those natives who do not rank high as English Scholars, and how much their mine are recognitive with the property of the property o how much their min-s are employed in weighing the measures of G verament. It is thus that a public opinion will gradually be firmed among the natives, and find expression through the public journals.—At the same time we believe the warm and patriotic enthusiasm which it breathes will, with many, be found no mean recommendation.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 14.

Yesterday's Semanhore announced the following arrivals :- The Rob Roy, Hunt, from China 30th March and Singapore 16th April; the Helen Thomson, Wilson, from Batavia 22d Glasgow 11th Dec., and the John Hepburne, Messiter, from Bangoon 4th May.

We learn by a letter in the Bengal Hurkorn from Lieut, Inglis of the 15th Regt. N. I., that he is not the Lient. Inglis who was drowned the other day at Allahabad. This is so far satisfactory. We know it was not the Inglis arow at Calcutta, and as there were only three officers of that name in the Army, it is not difficult to determine which of them was unfortunately drowned.

Mus. DHERMAINVILLE .- This unfortunate person died yesterday no ning at two o'clock of cholera morbus. Perhaps, relief from her manifold troubles could scarcely have come to he in a more acceptable form, than that of confidently to be viewed, not only as an act of man. Roquet, has escaped, he must have been death. From her carriest days she appears to retributive justice, but as a master-stroke of helped to do so, for it is well known that he had a confidently to be viewed, not only as an act of man. Roquet, has escaped, he must have been death. From her carriest days she appears to retributive justice, but as a master-stroke of helped to do so, for it is well known that he had a confidently to be viewed, not only as an act of man. Roquet, has escaped, he must have been death. From her carriest days she appears to retributive justice, but as a master-stroke of helped to do so, for it is well known that he had a confidently to be viewed, not only as an act of man. Roquet, has escaped, he must have been death. From her carriest days she appears to retributive justice, but as a master-stroke of helped to do so, for it is well known that he had a confidently to be viewed, not only as an act of man. Roquet, has escaped, he must have been death. have been the child of misfortune. She went policy.

out to Sydney, when a very young woman and the wife of a dissipated and unp incipled person

rangement is made for augmenting the lower Scholarships after two years, as an incentive to continued self rt; neither are we assured that the Scholarships will be bestowed at the end of four years on the most successful of those who have held the junior scholarships. If such however he the intention, although not expressed of the Committee, then the public allowance will be extended to single students for a period of six years and more, which is by far too long for the general interests of the institutions. The period of four years fixed by the Governor General, is far more, which is by far too long for the general interests of the institutions. The period of four years fixed by the Governor General, is far more, which is by far too 100 Rs. will be given to any one consing their on perspective. apprehension. Suspicion rests chiefly on Colly Babco.

DESCRIPTION OF COLLY BAROO.

Aged about 50 years, he is a native of the Punjant, is of a middling size and dark com-

HURKARU, MAY 13.

We have had frequent occasion to animadvert him. How do the facts stand? It is well known porting that some body answering the description that the resumption law did not originate in His of the ingitive, had escaped to France or Java, Lordship's councils—that previous to the year they let the matter drop! 1829, this highly impolitic law had passed the Council Board, under the auspices of the Hoa ble Holt Mackenzie, and that on Lord Auckland's accession to the Presidential chair, he found himself, as the representative of the home authorities,

more recent order, by the provisious of which the ly reported in Calcutta, that Requet has not es-

proportions than fifty bigains, the owner of such estate, is to be held free and secure from the

the public resources may be eventually exposed to a fearful drain, it is but just to acknowledge-that the indulgent order above alluded to, calculat ed as it is to spread confidence and security through-out the powerful and influential body of the landed their July in proceeding as they have done toproprietors, is strikingly characteristic of the wards him. Let our Calcutta functionaries exert wisdom of Lord Auckland's administration, and is themselves to effect a like consummation. If the

the wife of a dissuated and unp incipled ueson named Taylor. Their position was, as weshave heard, one of the most discressing that can be conceived. He had no employment, and his habits forbade their expecting that he would obtain any. In this extremity, she res ired to go opon the Sy they stage, and though she was a very therate woman, her figure face, and predilection for a profession which her father and brother had bloowed for some years, lad her to think she might succeed. A Sydney audience is not fail for the had bloowed for some years, lad her to think she might succeed. A Sydney audience is not fail for the had a fail for the had a followed for some years, lad acc. The exceeding hard work, how ever, which three performances per week imposed upon his, and the continual uso of simulants to which she resorted, highred her core, and she was at length obliged to foling quisi her engagements. At this time she to the all history with the proceed a while r. Capt. Integets soil this vessel, without the authority of the owners, and with a Captain Largetor, who can smalled a while r. Capt. Integets soil this was brought into existence in a sister pestidate and acce. The exceeding hard work how to companied a while r. Capt. Integets soil this vessel, without the authority of the owners, and with a Captain Largetor, who can be an additional control of the country of the owners, and with a Captain Largetor, who can be made a while r. Capt. Integets soil this was brought into existence in a sister pestidate and face. The exceeding hard work how the country of the owners, and with a Captain Largetor, who can be an additional country of the courter of a million, by exportation for the London marked alone. Mr. Smith as a practical many with the proceeding hard work how to be a service to the country of the courter of a million, by exportation for the London marked alone. Mr. Smith as a practical many was a formed to a traffic, and the feet of the country of the sent on Tuesday night, at the lecture of Mr. In the second place the sum fixes, which connection with the domestic circumstances of the people, and the object in view, appears far to high. Lord Auckland proposed that it should be sufficient for the decent maintenance of native students, and the result in the state of the new Theatre, and as nothing more was known of her than that she had been a very good actress at Sydney she was at once engaginious scholarships at Eight Rupees a month; but even this sum is higher than the rate of living even this sum is higher than the rate of living the natives renders necessary A native renders necessary A native field to the engagement being annulled; but at the earnest recommendation obtained from the same sheep and the several proposed the field in the country of different parties, whose opinions Mrs. Leach the Wool trade of Indian givening as applicable to the world as a trade of the world as a trade of the world a of different parties, whose opinions Mrs. Leach felt bound to respect, Mrs. Taylor was tengaged for a single night experimentally, and have y made her appearance. But her style did not altogether please a Calcatta autience, added to which the projudice that been created against hereby her connex on with Mr. Larger tot, alms Disermainville, and her subsequent acquaintance with the unfortunite Captain Gox, rendered it unalvisable that she should again be permitted to appear on the boards. We

be permitted to appear on the boards. We hear that la terly she gave herself up to excessive dissipation which probably hastened has demis e.

It must be gravifying to the friends and supporters of this institution to learn that it is tast advancing in prosperity. The list of members inseconside ally encreased and the number about two hundred. ally encreased and the number about two hundred and sixty with the expectation of an addition of fitty were very soon. The drawing class under Mr. Charles Grant gets on awiningly, the number of his pupils amounting to no less than fifty. When this class had attained the complement of ferty studing in Rala Bazar of the aforesaid zidab, was murdered on the 14th April law, by some person or persons who used to reside with number and the purchase of extra tables, was murdered on the 14th April law, by some person or persons who used to reside with number and the services of an assistant to Mr. Grant as a boy about 12 years old, name also unknown. They have all since abscouded. The Magistrate, E. Woo look, Esq. has requested that search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them, and a reward of the search be made for them and a reward of the search be made for them.

HURKARU, MAY 14.

We have now several letters before us, the writers of which wish to know what the Calcutta Police have done to apprehend the man, Requet, who killed his wife at Jessore. We know nothing plexion, marked with the small pox, and wears further about the matter, than that an attempt further about the matter, than that an attempt was made to seize him, and that the Police have, by some, neaus or other, satisfied themselves that the man has escaped, either to Java or France. The Police may have ascertained the fact of Roquet's escape leyond a doubt, though others are sceptical on the subject, but their proceedings on the impolicy and inexpediency of the resump- to effect his apprehension, have been most dilato-tion of Lakhiraj tenures in India; nor have we ry and reprehensibly apathetic. Instead of pubever overlooked even the slightest flaw in the political administration of Lord Auckland, whenever it has appeared to us at variance with the permanent interest of this country. But, regarding the question of the fesumption of rent-free tenures, a question still uppermost in the public mind, we are in justice, bound to award to the present Governor General that tribute of just praise and approbation, which we cannot, in fairness, withhold from how do the facts stand? It is well known porting that some body answering the description of the man, and placarding it about the city, and at all the stations down the inverse or offering a reward for his apprehension, as soon as they were informed of his flight from the locality where he perpetrated the homicide.—
they so far as we have been enabled to learn marely issued a warrent for his apprehension, which was made over to one of their officials, to be carried into effect—and upon this officer re-

Filled e'en from the crown to the toe, top-ful. Of direct cruelty,

s represented to have inflicted the most diabolical ill-usage on his wife, until he effected her death, and notice of his flight from justice, towards Calbound to enforce its execution, pending a reference culta, is sent to the Magistrate's here; but, by all accounts, they exert themselves as much in the Now one of the redeeming features of his Lordship's Policy undoubtedly is, that, powerless as he was to set aside, he did, nevertheless, in a considerable degree, mitigate the effects of a Law which shook to its foundation a title founded on the prescriptive rights of upwards of a century's uninterrupted possession. We allude to the polliative measure of the half Jumna Settlement, and to a reported in Calcutta, that Roquet has not established to the provisions of which the March; the Santon, Huxtable, from Liverpool resumption operation camet extend to land of an caped yet, but hes perda with some of his friends, 7th Jan; the Bleuheim, Gey, from Singare a inferior to fifty bigahs, in one village, watching an opportunity to get clear away. Let pore 8 h April; the Amphitrite, Kerr, from while ten bigahs was the minimum fixed by the, the Magistrates, then, do their duty and institute Sudder Board.

Further; by the same provisions, when a resumable rent-free estate is found by tydat, to equal or he may yet be captured. The Magistrate of Jesexceed, in the aggregate, five hundred bigals in sore, who has twice as much to do as any, but the extent, and is spread over different monzas, in less chief magistrate here, has set them a praiseworthy example of activity, and has already succeeded in bringing to justice some of the parties who,

> he hath resisted law,
> And, therefore, law shall scorn him further trial and, however innocent of the intention he may

him, should be punished, as accessories to the mur-

der after the fact.
There are one or two of Roquet's connections, we are told, who aggue in justification of his con-duct. Let them be the first examined; and if proof of their having sided the fugitive in effecting his escape be addited let them be visited with the accordance punishment the law positive; for those who will argue to prove the justifiablemess of such atrocities as Roquet is said to have committed, only require to have the opportunity afforded them, to perpetrate similar crimes.

LECTURE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF EAST INDIA WOOL.

Mr. Robert Smith (of the Military Board Omeer) delivered his Lecture: on the Grouth and Improvement of EastIndia Wool" yesterday evening. Theatre of the Mechanics Institution, before a numerous audieance.

The lecture commenced by stating, that it was not his lutention to enter into the details con-nected with the manufacture of Wood but to confide bimself to those having relation to the production of that staple is India. He remaked that it had been anticipated that the subject of his lecture would prove uninteresting; but he trusted that it would be made both interesting and instructive, as every subject might be ren-dered, when properly handlen by those familiar with its hearings. An earnest desire to do good, the dissemination of useful information, would far to compensate other deliciencies in the lecturer, who applying the well known sents. ment of the great batd, he said, might " sermons in stones, and good in every thing,

The discourse embraced a comprehensive view of the subject treated on, principally with reference to the means to be adopted for improving the quality of E. I. Wools; the lecturer con-tended, that though the question might appear to superficial observers, of minor importance, it was in reality, on of considerable interest, not only to the mercantile body, but te the Government, and reflectively to the whole community of India as opening up a new source of profitable investment of capital, beneating the public revenue by the increased quantity of land, at present of an unproductive nature, that it would bring under occupation, and give employment to a portion of the active population in a manner congenint to their liabits and prediffections. It had be adventaged as a first transfer of the selections of the congening of the c that the advantage too, of not trenching on ground already occupied by existing staples, as Indigo and sugar—the tracts nasuited to those products, being precisely those which would ansver the purpose of the wool grower.

Mr. Smith considered the present period to be, well adapted to carrying out the objects which was descanted on in the course of his lecture. Sheriety was imbaed with a spirit of enterprise enquiry, and research, which saly required judicions direction to be converted to purposes of permanent benefit

Some of the beneficial effects resulting from this state of things were enumerated in the insof the Agricultural Societies established b India, the Flax Association—the Assam longary and similar institutions; while honorable mentions was made offadlyiduals who had way, or successfully followed no plans having for their object the development or improvement of the resources of this country. Among this might be enumerated with relations to the present subject, on this side of India, Captein Jenkins, Col. Skinner. Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Storn, and others and at the other presidentias Cois. Jervis and Haznimal. The Government too as M. S. sust. ly remarked, had been fully impressed with the calvantages which the country under its rule ould reap by its encouragement of efforts for able exploration of the existing staples of India or exploration of favouries; queling to illustradicative, of the opinions entertained on the subgets, in the highest quarters, supported as they bo by the energetic ameasures of the Court improve the quality of the second greatest staple of their Indian territory.

The jecturer next quoted from the earlier history of New South wales, the observation of Mr.D. Cailing that Australia could be expected to pros-per unfit it possess some expertable sape. That vas experienced at a time when the coloner move mentioned was in a great measure dependent event for its corn, ladian and the Cape. Loock at the picture it now presents—a numerous population abounding in all the necessaris and comfort of life, elected by the establishment of a staple—and that staple the ficees ingular to state, yet report as it that the well, which has laid the indational the future greatness of our colonies in New South Wales, originated from Sheep speculawith more inquable brends from other parts of the world—a result which Mr. S. has is doubt would be perpertionately successful in this country The Lecturer also remarked that England

its if was manly indented for her present position it fine Woolken Manufacture, which from the carliest times had constituted its staple produce. The importance affeched to it by our successors may be conceived when they made the Wool-sack, the sent of judgement for the Lord Chancellor of After this exerdium, Mr. Smith approached

the more immediate matter of his subject; taking his audience back with him to the earlier part of the present century, as his point of departures, be truce the successive but desultery efforts which had seen made in India, entelly by the Court of Directors in conjuction with Governments at Bombay and Madras, to improve the breed of sheep and ameliorate the quality of the Wool pro-ducible in India. Bengal had come in hut for a minor share in these operations, and was the only quarter which did not appear to have reaped decided benefit from them. Mr. S. forbore to give any opinion on the case of the apparent failuro, further than to remark, that he did not consider it unavoidable. In proof of this, the exhibited to the meeting a sample of Wool grown in this country, one several specimens, (of which a large collection from almost every quarter of the world was on the table) which to his mind, after me are consideration carried conviction, that no insuperable obstacle, not greater, in fact, than had already been overcome in Anstralia, existed to the improvement of indigenous Wool. The animal, from which, the sample in question was taken, had for its dam a Patna Ewe, the fleece of which, if it could be so called, in its numeroved state, o give it every allowance, was not worth more bundles into their places. The bales are formed ban fourpenes haffpenny per lb. But the sire of a close, but thick and pliant bagging (double gunny harder wove would answer very well) each as induced, in the first generation only, be it marked, produced a Wool that which he held in his hand, which at home, would be very moderately rated at one shilling per ib. In the next escent the produce would be so much further above weights. The bales are made by sewing the true Wool shere realize at least 30 to at a difficult of the canvas down the two sides and at one end, and additional but Mr. S. warranted wool-grower of India attempting to grow by a true of India attempting to grow by the Wools by the Madagasear. We like those of England containing 240 lbs. each lave made various extracts, and in addition have been favored with the following extracts from a letter dated Singapore, April 14th:

"Optum.—The Stock of Bengal Opium, espitial attempting to grow by the Madagasear. We like those of England containing 240 lbs. each lave made various extracts, and in addition have been favored with the following extracts from a letter dated Singapore, April 14th:

"Optum.—The Stock of Bengal Opium, espitive at a first of the canvas down the two sides and at one end, cially of Benares, is much reduced, and as most leaving four ears, one at part turning to be attempt.

most in demand for the home market, and must ed, as, it causes the Wool to mat, and lowers

but its tendency to felt or mat together. Mr. Ss liable to spontaneous ignition.

The great Wool Sales take place in England in was perfectly cylindrical, and did not possesy milar inequalities; but he considered this opining metallic many but the difference of the considered that many ventor and Dacember. The following may be the average prices of the proper season of the proper seas ualities as exist in the fibre of Wool.

The classification of Wool into " fleece" and dead" Wool-the former sheared from the live ng unimal, the latter plucked from the dead on was then explained; as well as the superior value of the former—next came the "sorting." Wool was rorted into four descriptions—the finest that which is taken from the lower part of the neck and along the spine to near the tail including one third of the breadth of the back -the second quality from the flanks and between the things and and shoulders -the third from the upper part of the neck and from the buttock—and the fourth the earlier history of the wool trade in India; from the lower part of the neck breast, thighs and he trusted that the subject would attract the no-

tind quarters.

The principal breeds or sheep in the East were The principal breeds or sheep in the East were sistance, and wound up by calling on all persons then enumerated among these were mentioned having experience in the other staples or India, the Bengal, Patna, Kunawar, Punjahee-those such as Cotton, Sugar, Ladigo, Flax, &c., to from Jyepore, Bikaueer, Mar var, Affghanistan, Gutch, Sinde, Toorkistan, and on the other side of India, those of Mysore and Descan. Several of these were illustrated by the samples; the dif-ference in quality and value of each being pointed

Allosion was then made to the foreign breedsthe Merinos, Spanish and German, the Leicesters, South Dowds. &c .- England alone possessed above 32 millions of sheep, producing 345 million penads of Wool annually, while all the Wool sup-plied to her duving a like period, from every quarter of the globe, does not exceed 57 million pounds. Of this quantity, N. S. Wales supplies about 9 millions; the East Indies only 22 millions chiefly through Bombay; the trade on this side of India being yet in its infancy, but progressing, and capable of vast extension:

The important question of the amelioration of

B. I. Wools by means of crossing the breeds, of complaint furnished by a late order of the was then brought under review. On this point, Government, which precludes the excession Mr. S. had pronounced his opinion of its perfect of the Resumption operations to any area of feasibility, from the result of Mr. Gibbon's experiments with the Patna Sheep, though this breed. This order will have a twofold effect. was by no means one of the best adapted to the in the first place, be roudered useless by the purpose, as regards the quality of the Wool. India possessed in Jyeporo Cabool. Kunawar, the Punjab, &c., sheep of a description, from which a choice could be made for experiment—a very few years would suffice to determine which kind, was best adapted to the purpose. The male stock

should be from Australia or the Cape. ployment to retired officers and others unatted tion. It is hardly necessary to labour to prove, for the more active duties of life in India. It required no great capital to commence with. In have been fligrantly imposed upon by the Dr. Royle's new work, which the lecturer quoted zumeen lars, in conjunction with their village with approbation, it was stated that sheep could be had in the Jyepore district at the rate of 10 rapees the corge, and his own experience in the Eastern part of the Behar province went to con
Con
Officer. It is notorious that many of the firm this low estimate. Once formed, the stock zumeandars have alien to 1 mal lands under goes on accomulating, unlike other staples such the name of rendree tenures; thereby reduce as Indigo, Sugar, &c. which require annual out. ing the area of a maly reaction muthal, and lays of capital. Sheep, too, he believed, were not deseriorating its value. A very significant as so subject to disease in this country as in Eagland. ale, Smith noticed the princely revenues vocates of the Lachirajiars, against the tederived from wool growing in N.S. Wales, and sumption of rentafree lands, namely, that, as saw little reason why, with perseverance, the same result might not be brought about in In. the full established rent of his much it, he

ment, is appeared, that commencing with a stock the Give n neat merely because he receives of 1000 Ewes costing with other requisites, about 14,000 Rs. the wool-grower, at the end of the fourth season generally found himself possessed of a clear income of 8,000 Rupees independent of the value of his stock, which by that time would have doubled itself, after affording intermediate drafts of yearlings for sale, or to argument exist-ing numbers, accordingly as the owner might con-

sider it most conducive of his interests.

The question of the best localities for Wool growing in India were then discussed, the Lecturer appeared to think that so much did not de-pend on climate, as was generally imagined the sheep like the horse, was a denizen of every clime deterioration of the public property—as all nature of the soil, and of the pasture in Mr. Smith's opinion had fully as much to do with question. There were many tracts in India adapted to sheep feeding there was the whole table land of the Peninsula the Neilgherriss, Mysore, the Deccau, Candeish, Guzerat; and in the Upper Provinces of India, Marwar, Hurriana, Punjab, Cabool, &c .- there were alto some propositions on the Southren slope of the lower elevations of the great Himalayan range. Sylhet was pointed out as a likely quarter, and Assam whed better cleared would become in many parts available to the Wool-grower.

Having thus gone through all the principal points connected with the production of Wool, the in some, if not many instances, a thousand per Lecturer came to the not less important point of cent beyond the amount of malikanah originally preparing it for the market. Like its Cotton, E. I. Wool had, at present, but a secondary reputation in the European market owing to want of have not encreased -why have the estates lost care in sorting, and cleaning. Much of it was nawashed, mixed with grey or black bits of stick thorns, and other extraneous matters which deducted from its value. Very little attention would obviate these objections. The Wool should be well washed in running water if possible, while on the sheep's back—then sheared, and carefully sorted both as to color, quality, similarity of fibre, and length of staple; these precautions would enhance its value at home, but he believed they had been neglected on this side of India. In packing, 8 or 10 fleeces, or similar parts of fleeces, should be placed one on another and tightly rolled up from each end, so as to ing, that this second boon granted by the Go-meet in the middle, and then tied round with verminent, will lead to a series of forgery and means twine; these form the bundle; the quality trickery, which will prove very prejudicial to of which, is by this easily examined. Theseo their rights, and cannot be regarded as either bundles should then be evenly packed in the called for or politic. bales placed with their mouths extended; so that as the filling proceeds, a person may be enabled to get into the bales, occasionally, and tread the bale being 9 feet long by 4 broad, and should contain 260 lbs. or the Wool may be in "packs"

The Lecturer then described the structure of- Wool in a perfectly dry state, since the neglecthe woolly fibre noticing its peculiarity when view- of this precaution it is believed has been the ed ander a magnifying glass, of presenting a mi, cause of the destruction by fire, of several vessels untely serrated edge, and implicated or tiled sur. at sea, known to be laden with this material, face; which accounted not only for its clasticityr which like cotton, under similar circumstances is

scriptions of hair and far, varying in the differ- taken as the average prices of E. I. unimproved ent kinds of animals, had the property of felting, Wools in the London market where they are in which must be mainly attributable to the same, request for coarse blanketings, carpets, worsteds, and what are usually termed "low" good?

Superior soft, white,..... 10 to 11 per lb

ligations to the Agricultural Society for the loan of some specimens of wools not in his own collection; mentioned his being indebted to Dr. Royle's work for much valuable information respecting tice of Government, and receive its powerful as. avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Mechanics' Institution to impart their knowledge for the general benefit of the community. With regard to his own case, as a Member of the Iustitution, he has come forward expressly that view; it was the first time that he had ever addressed a public assembly, and he felt as much pleasure in imparting the experience which he had acquired on this particular subject, as he would do in receiving instruction from others in a similar manner .- Calcetta Courier, May 12.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MAY 15. We have always had reason to regret the relinquishment by the Government of one half of the rent of Lakhirajee tenures, which we thoroughly conlean as impolitic and inequitable; and now we have another cause. Government, which precludes the ex cusion This order will have a twofold effect; it will, surveyor or Dapaty Collector, just making out 45 heegahs comprehended within any area of land, and resuming it for the benifit of Government, and to the credit of their diligence and zeal. In the next place, no devise or trickery will be omitted to reduce The profitable occupation of the Wool-grower the area of Lakhirajee lands, so as to come was dwelt on, as affording a good means of am- within the provisions of the order in quesaccountant, or putwaree, as it respects the

> male rent-free by him, are to be resumed by no rent from it-it is but fair that an equal doing, and taking the charges for taking and portion of the juma of the mahat should be selling there, at not bet er rates than those I person of the juma of the muhal should be remuted to him. This we conceive to be a person far is nothing more than the hereditary agent of the state, and cannot deteriorate the value of the property—which he merely holds in trust—by bestowing away a portion of that which, in the event of default on his part, ought to become, without dimination in extent, the property of the property of the property at a solution and there is a chance, in my epision, of opium in extent, the property of the purchaser at the Collector's sale. In the second place, such Malgoozares estates unquestionably must be regarded - must positively deprive the Govern ment of the means of realizing the public revenue, whenever a zumeendar might choose to fall in arrears; for feets snow, that the value of Malgoozeree muhals, in many cases, has been deteriorated since the time of the Perpetual Settlement: what would some years ago have yielded lakhs at the public sales, are now refused for thousands. Why? the jumma of the rynts has been augmenting periodically—the income of the zumesndars has been enhanced one-two-or three, and granted-he expenses of collecting the rents their original value? Large quantities of the land comprehended in them, has been given away rent-free, in one from or another, and the remainder has, perforce, become of smaller value 500 beegahs taken off from the area

CHINA.

by a zumeedar, who bestows 50 beegahs in

each of all the villages comprehended in his

muhal! But we fear we have disgressed from

our original point, and return to it by observ.

ing, that this second boon granted by the Go.

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

cially of Benares, is much reduced, and as most

the demand during the last ten days has been very good, and Benares is now seling at Drs. 360 co Drs. 365 per chest, cash, and must go higher if we have no further imports soon. Patna is still in fittle demand, but holders are very frm, and new cannot be bad under Des. 390 while old of the season 1839 is offered at Drs. 360, and of 1840 at Drs. 370 a 375 without finding bayers. Should we have no arrivals of Benares, however, for a week or ten days, all the old Patna will likely be taken off at about present rates. About 150 chests of Malwa were imported a few days ago per Helen from Bombay and part has been sol at Drs. 400 a 410 at which the remainder will likely find buyers. Malwa is only wanted for the China Junks, and after their departure, in all next mouth, will be in no demand; indeed the small junks only appear to be buying Opium this season

and they will nearly all leave in this month.

Corrow.—The pank people are again buying freely, and Bengal is in demand at Des. 27 a 28 per 300 lbs. and Bambay at Drs. 30 a 32 per ewt. but this demand will cease after the departage of the large junks in all May.

PIECE Goods of all descriptions are excessively dull and Sannahs can be had at Drs. 20 a 21 Chintzes at 71 a 8, Small Gurrah at Des. 6 a 7, Large Ditto at Drs. 17 a 18, and Kurwahs at Drs. 8 a 9 per corge.
Gunny Bags. - Large stock, and small sizes

re retailing by the bate at Drs. 6} a 7 and middling to large at 7½ a 85 per 100.
Sattparas —In demand for the junks and gone we believe in first hands, 100 a 200 bags of oog quality would now bring Dis. 6 a 63 per

Ricz. Beny L. Unsaleable. WHEAT.—Lurge stock and sales have lately been made at Drs. 2 per bag, at which there are still sellers.

GRAM is retailing at Drs. 14 a 2 per bag, but stock reduced.
CHINA.—We have no latter advices from Ma

cao than 31st ult. which you would receive pe H. C. Steamer Queen, which vessel arrived here on the evening of the 8th, bearing the Broad Pendant of Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, and sailed for Calcutta on the 10th instant. The Steamer Madagascar arrived on the morning of the 9th and sailed for Calcutta in Company with the Queen. Before these vessels left, all the British and Foreign ships had gone to Whanpea, and most of the British merchants, to Canton, but business had not commenced. High prices were asked, and would not likely to be obtained, for Teas and all descriptions of Exports.

Letters from Macao mention that no business was doing there except in Opium which was also dull. Some transactions in new Patua had taken place at Drs. 400 and Bedares at Drs. 390 while old was about Drs. 10 per chest under these rates. Malva had declinded to Drs. 400 at which it ws if ficult of sale.

From Manna we have advices to 24th ult.

when Imports generally doing well, although Long Cloths had declined about 25 cents per piece in consequence of large arrivals per Lvanhoe from Liverpool direct, and from Singar ove per Iberia. Produce was scarce and high and good orey Sugar coula not be had under Drs. 43 and ye. low at Drs. 44 picul.

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

The following letter dated Much 26 h, from very intelligent Merchantile gentlemen at Macan, cannot fail of being of interest to our commercial renders. He sporks of the experthis nearly to the north as a matter of no

"Macao, 25th March, 1811 - I avail myself of the departure of the Sylph and Rob Roy to furnish you with any view of the state and prospects of our market. The rate heavy are At this stage of his lecture, a detail was given of the cost attendant on establishing a sheep walk in Van Diemen's Land where both the price of stock and the expences of management, were infinitely greater than in India. From this docurivals of the Drug have caused it to receds and rates quoted above; the large holders out for higher prices. On the coast little is

> there is a change, in my spinion, of opinin reaching 500 Sp. Drs. I still say if you can lay the Drug down here, all expenses paid, and to soil at 400 Sp. Drs. you will not do harm to jectures and ambiguous surmises of its aviowed and ship. What I drew your attention to some. time back respecting the probability of old deng coming into demand is taking place, old Drug is enquired for, and is rising. This is in a great measure caused by the new Drug being of inferior touch to the old. There are other causes which I need not trouble you with. In buying old Drug stick to 39 and 40 season, not older-and have care, that it is in good condiiim. I have seen some worm eaten.

Thinking there is a good prospect for the Drug before long I have made up my mind to take a run down to Singapore to purchase. The probability is I shall have to with there for the 31 sales, so if you address me there I shall get your letters earlier than if sent direct to China If I can get it at 320 to 330 for Patna I shall ake a batch and go on with it to China. I have good reason to believe that I shall be able to land it at Hong Kong. This would be a great advantage, and I should be safe in a much as I should take np my quarters with an official in the Commission who talks and writes Chinese, and who will have a guard of soldiers to protect him if necessary.

You soould calculate, after the arrivals from the 3d sales reach Singapore, for the Drug to rule at not exceeding 353 Sp. Drs. 1 look for it to be a shade lower, purticularly after the Junks sail. It is my opinion that Singapore is the best market to purchase or I should have probable that it will go down to 350 in China, and if anything like fair supplies come into Singapore it must rule low.

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

Among the files of China papers come to ships which have a statement of the number of declined to be Subscribers to the Retiring Fund when solicited to become so in common with a

ters during the year that has passed-from this statement we learn that during the abovementioned period there have been forty-four Brilish flonnage varying from 158 to 1360 tons), eleven Agerican, two Dinish and one French This is, consequent on the blockade of the Port charing the past year, but a very poor figure, when compared to the number of the vessels trading in China Seas in former years - Caleutra Courier, May 15.

MADRAS.

ATHENEUM, MAY 15.

We are grad to find, from the Bombay Gazette, that the projected Bombay Infantry Retiring Fund is going on prosperously—the number for it being 221, against it 44. This indicates a strong feeling in its favour, and shews that UNCLE JOHN'S grat uitous advice has been lost upon the ducks.

The late correspondence at this presidency, has had, we believe, the contrary effect to what was expected, as the number of subscribers continues to increase, and a war in expression of attachment to the Fund has been olicited from several influenti al quarters, as may be seen from the correspond ence in our columny to-day.

INFANTRY, RETIRING FUND.

To the Directors of the Madeas Infantry Detiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN, We the undersigned Subscribers to the Madras infantry Retiring Fund, deprecating the system of agitation that has now unfortunately obtained, feel called upon in the present postures of its affirm to give public expression to our feelings and sentiments, not only in justice to the talented Propounder of the Fund, and to yourselves as our chosen Directors—but in support of an Infantry institution, the birth of which had scarcely been annunced, when enemies, both attonymous been annunced, when enemies, but about mous and vowed, are strenuously attempting by their Proceedings to smother it in its Infant, in the hope, which we have little doubt will ultimately prove vain and abortive—that those who have new prove vain and abortive—that those who have nerther leisure nor inclination to look with a generous,
not a javndiced eye into facts and probabilities,
may be induced to coincide in their hostile opinions and adopt their destructive recommendations. But whilst on the one hand this small section is thus busily attempting to destroy the fabric
we are about to erect for the good of the Army
at large, the foundation of which has already been
prepared. On the other, it behoves its wellprepared, on the other, it behoves its well-wishers and warm advocates to be diligent in wishers and warm advocates to be diligent in their labours, and by their manimity of Purpose, stultify the mulicious of their inveterate antagonists. With this view we hasten to sulpmit the following opinions.
1. -That after voluntarily promising support

and becoming Subscribers to an institution the objects and principles of which had been proviously fully explained and widely promulgated— and from which promulgated objects and prin-ciples, no departure has yet been manifested: we do not consider that Subscribers so situated are justified in withholding their quetal of subscriptions, merc'ly because certain non-subscribers who had prodefermined to oppose from motives best known to the "iselves—are first pleased to imagine and subsequent," to assert that the to imagine and subsequent, to assert that the Fund has failed; whereas the July certain criterion by which to test that fact would be the punctual payment of our stipulated subscription in the first place, and in the second for the Directe vs to ascertain whether the aggregate amount of sus-scription realized will prove sufficient to secure the promised advantages—but to promise support by becoming subscribers, and withhold the pay-ment of their quota of subscription, and an argue that the amount of the several sub alized is insufficient, which insufficient is mainly attributable to their own defalcations sis, in our opinion, a mode of procedure and si (in of argument perfectly unique and inexplication.

II.—That after appointing a body of Directors by a vast majority of votes of the Subscribers,

among whom are some of those who the Fund; we consider, in common of the find; we consider, in common candour and justice, that those Directors should not be later fored with -but be left anshackled in their labours, till such time as they bring their measures to maturity, when we fell assured the will not fail to give their candid opinion relative to the success or otherwise of the Infant Institution, and as that opinion would unquestionably be based upon positive data, and not upon equivocal condetermined enemies, we shall rest perfectly satis-fied of its sincerity and truth—and be prepared to act in support of their measures when promulgated for general information. III .- That we consider the Circulars

by the Directors to be highly satisfactory—and even trium phant—inasmuch as they must tend to calm the minds of the weak-to confirm the opinions of the wavering—and to convince every reasonable, caudid, and impartial Subscriber, of the plain dealing, honest intentions, and straight. forward conduct and proceedings of their appointed Directors. IV ._ That we see no reason to entertain any

apprehension for the future stability and prosperity of the Retiring Fund-notwithstanding the contrary opinion so vauntingly expressed by its enemies; and we have this opinion upon the fact, that the majority of Subscribers to the Madras Infantry Retising Fund has proved greater than that obtained for the "Military Fund," and "Madras Club," at the period when these linstituding tions were first established—and yet both, prospered in defiance and mockery of the ir prospered in defiance and moderly of the tractors, and we make no doubt will continue to-prosper, the one extending its pecuniary and to numerous poor widows and friendless Orpha as of our departed brother Officers—and the other is a comfortable and independent hom affording a comfortable and independent hon our comrades in arms who chance to visi Presidency; so, in like manner we antic ipate that the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund will prospet and afford a comfortable addition to the incomes of our senior brother Officers who may feel disposed to retire from the active duties of paid you a visit. Looking at all things I their profession, and thus giving promotion to think Malwa will pay best. It is more than their juniors will effectually accomplish the very object contemplated by the Fund.

That those who now oppose the final completion of measures for the perfect establishment of the Retiring Fund, we consider in that light of agitators, who hope BY CONTINUED CARPING, to retard promotion, for otherwise it is difficult; to account for the dissemination of opinions, which to every enquiring mind appear to be as disin-

genuous as they are chimerical.

VI.—That we highly condemn the conduct of those Non-Subscribers, who having pasitively declined to be Subscribers to the Retiring Fund

&c. &c. of those two noble institutions? VII.—Finally, we beg to convey the expression of our warmest thanks to Capt. Mackenzie the Projector, and to yourselves as the Directors of the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund, for your continuous for the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund. tianed perseverance, Zeal, assiduity, in furthers of the interests and objects connected with infant institution, and at the same time un cally to pledge our honor to support the established, feeling perfectly satisfied to effort will be exclusively directed to the good of the Army at large, and not for the undue benefit of any of its sections.

We have the honor to Gentlemen, Your most obed) J. Williamson, Lieut. Colonel 87th Regt. N. I. Waliace, Lieut. Colonei 16th Davinier, Capt. 30th Regt.

T. Davinier, Capt. 30th Regt.
E. Horns, Captain 30th Regt.
F. J. Libham, Captain 30th Regt.
J. Halpin, Bt. Captain 30th Regt.
A. J. Greenlaw, Lieut. 40th Regt.
A. S. Findlay, Lieut. 30th Regt.
R. W. D. Nickle, Lieu'. 30th Regt.
C. B. Fraser, Ensign 30th Regt.
W. Newton, Ensign 46th Regt.
W. N. Smith, Ensign 30th Regt.
Fulton, Ensign 46th Regt.
W. C. Brackenbury, Ensign 30th Regt.
W. C. Rich, Ensign 46th Regt.

Ensign 30th Regt. W. C. Rich, Ensign 46th Regt. gn 30th Regt H. W. Rawlins, Ensi 8th Regt. R. Balfour, Lieut. 2 in the above, but had left. Major Snell concur before the letter was written.

Mangalore, 1st May, 1841.

CE YLON.

HERALD, MAY 7.

SHIPPING -Colombo, tath May-Arrived SHIPPING.—Colombo, 14th May—Arrived Schooner Caliara Letchiny, Santiago, from Jaffua 20th April—cargo sundries—May 5th Brig Amido, Cuppy Tamby, from Karical 26th April—cargo sundries.—Brig Fattal Jubad, Nicholas, undal, from Negapatam 16th April—cargo sundries.—Schooner Minachy Scondrum, Nicholas, from Negapatam 16th April—cargo rice.—6th Schooner Andriath, Tumme Pulla, from Negapatam 11th April. Tage me Pulla, from Negrapatam 11th April, Ta-tucceen 3.) May-cargo rice-Passenger, Mr.

In the Roadstead. -- Persia, Amity, Isabella, Margaret Hardy, Helen Mary, & J. Wm. J. W. Duilling.

Tue Iron War Steamer Phlegel hon , of 600 tons, R. F. Cle yeland, R. N., Comman. of Johanna and sink, dimouth 17th September 1840, and fonched at the Cape of Good Hope which she left on the 29th December, and Mezaughique the 20th March 1841.

WE are given to understand that the officers at Trincomalic are to be shortly relieved in order that they may be present at a General Court Martial to be held at Cotombo, for the purpose of invastigating some char-Officer, now in Colomba. Orders have been give for the Steamer Seaforth to be in readiness, to act as a transport on the occasion.

John Staples Esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate, has been appointed Judge Advocate to conduct the speceulogs of the Court.

Vos. Robert Keane, Lobert Philips (the son of the 2d Maha M dhar and member of the Ligislative Council) Richard Andree, E. Peyster, E. Warton, Wileyesinhe and Anthonisz embarked on Wednesday last on board the Helen Mary for the Calcutta Medical College, where they are to be educated and boarded the expense of the Ceylon Government.
When we remember that some of these young gentlemen were very promising pupils of the Colomba Academy, and that their wish of the Colombo Academy, and that their wish to go to Calcutta originated in the minds of these young gentle men themselves; we cannot but think, that they will come out at the lapse of a few years, with credit to themselves and their teachers; and will prove by their acquirements that the expenses incurred and the troubles undergone have not been in vain. We wish them a safe and speedy younge; and expect to see them come on voyage; and expect to see them come on to fill the situation of Medical Sus. Assistants in different parts of the Island.



MARINE DEPARTMENT

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable s Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a all for Susz, on Saturday the 19th of June next. By order of the Ho variable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL Lieut, Col. Secretary to Governmen

Shipping Arribals and Departures.

ABRIVALS, May 24th, Bare Mor, Adam Foung, Master, from China th March, and Sive Pore, 5th April.

DEPARTURES,
May 23d, Ship Pra ce Albert, R. Richards, Master, to Calcut.

—Fascengers Mrs. Richards, Capt. Abbott, Bengal Artillery, aptain Reid, 5th Bengal Cavalry and 8 Natives.

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

Do. 24th Ship, Shew Alluro, E. Eyans, Master, to China.

Passengers Mr. Reiderson.

Do. do. Harrier Scot., P. Beynon, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do. William Sharpica, W. H. Jones, Master to Liverpool.—Passengers fir. Burns, Mrs. Burns, I children_and I Servant.

Shipping in the Warbour.

Name cs.	14 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	To Sail	20 To 10 To	
A Ste amer Earl of Balcarras	Suez China	19th June Despatch	Supt. Indian Navy. Remington & Co.	
Buc singhamshire	London	5th Jame	D. & M. Pestoojee,	
William Miles. Robert Stride Caladonia. Belvidere China Ellora Lion Crown Tory Inglis	London Liverpool Liverpool	Despatch. Despatch. in June do.	W. & T. Edmond & Co W. & A. Graham & Co Skinner & Co, Foster & Co. Forbes & Co. B.&A. Hormusice & C	
Britons' Queen			Grey & Co.	
St. Eagrence				
Bonanjee Hor- musjee Hannah Curşetjee Cowas- jee Ledy Grant	Singapore Calcutta	Despatch.	J. Dadabhoy & Co. Kimchund Motichund	
Caledonia	Liverpool.	Despatch.	Dirom, Carter & Co. Viceaice Merice.	

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessais.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia. Ariadne, Indus, Cleopatra, and Scosstris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palimurus; Schooners, Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva; Cutter Workholds.

Nurbudda.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Lord Castle, Canderbux, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Famay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Powhat Savoy, Futtel Bary, Faze Cardree, Adelaide, and Good Success.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Bessels Erpected.

Names.		From	To Sait.		Agenta.	
	*Lady Feversham	London	Feb.	2	Dirom, Carter & Co.	
ĸ,	*Lady East	do.	Jan.	14	Foster & Co.	
13	*Margaret	do.	Jan.	14		
4	*Guisnehan	do.	Jan.	14	RITE WHEN STATES	
U	*Glenelg	do.	Marc		Remington & Co.	
g	*Euxine	do.	Feb.		Grey & Co.	
1	Tartar	do.	In M		Remington & Co.	
Э	*Five	do.	Feb.	10		
	*Grafton	Shields	Nov.	9		
g.	*Royal Adelaide.	do.	Jan.	7		
7	James & Thomas	do.	Feb.	25		
9	*Emery	Liverpool	Sept.	1	Foster & Co.	
Э	*Abbotsford	do.	Sept.	28	THE THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	
3	*Gondolier	do.	Sept.	23	STREET SOURCE STREET	
á	*Magistrate	do.	Oct.	2		
A	*Ospray	do.	Nov.	3	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	
d	*Hero of Malown	do.	-	- 3	Dirom, Carter & Co.	
9	Devonport	do.			Section 1985 Section 1	
9	*H. McCornick.	do.	Feb.	18	SECTION SELECTION	
ij	*Windsor Castle.	do.	Jan.	19	THE STREET, NO. 10	
4	*Monarch	do.	Feb.	4	The sector of the latest the sector of the s	
g	*Balfour	do.	Mar.	11		
à	*Circassian	do.	Mar.	îi	POTON TO COMPANY AND DESIGNATION OF	
9	Catherine	do.	Mar.	10	Russian School State	
d	*Baboo	do.	April	3	Links and the second se	
Я	*Leonard Dobbin	do.	Mar.	11		
	*British King	Clyde	Mar.	11	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE S	
	Agnes Gilmore	do.	Feb.	16	Che To No. 12 Carlot Control Control	
1	*Ritchie	do.	Jan.		Grey & Co.	
Ė	*Flora	do.	Dec.	20		
Я	*Six	Falmouth	12 22 25 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	27	Forbes & Co.	
	#Sambia	The second secon	Mar.	9	Forbes & Co.	
	*Sophia *Quentin Leitch	Downs	Mar.	25	Toroca ce Co.	
	*Asiatie	do.	Mar.	16	Control of the Contro	
	*Caroli	do	May	11		
	Twitham Spana	do.	Dist.	1.1	2 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
-	*Candahar	do.	Mar.	13		
	*Favourite	Scilly	Nov.	21	The second second	
	*Minerva	Llanelly	July	îi	The state of the s	
ij	*Emily	do.	Sept.	26		
ij	*Malton	Newcastle	Nov.		Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	
	*Birman	NSWales	7,01.		W. Nicol & Co.	
H	*Emma	Bordenux	June	4	40.00 W MI 15 W M. CT.	
I	*Le Ceres	Nantes	Feb.	1	Thos. Jefferies & Co.	
d	Mavis	China	L'eu.	1	THOS DOHOLICS IN	
J	*Lantao	do.	Feb.	15		
ij	Westmoreland,	do.	Mar.	10		
1	Sir C. Malcolm	do.	with.		Let Version & Control	
į		Red Sea.	STATE	34	Thos, Jefferies & Co.	
	Inez	TARRE Delle		110	LHOS, Deneries of Co.	

· Have sailed by the latest accounts * Are sailed by the Russt accounts.

From Calcutta—Betsy, Regina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana
Isadora, L. droos.

From Maa'ress—Ramsay.

From Ceylon—Schooner Poway.

Military ArriSals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

habulish, yar.

Do. do. Lieut. Col. W. North, H. M. 41st Foot from Karrachee. May 24th - Lieut. W. E Evans, 18. B. E. Regt. from Ma. Lieut. A. Salmon, 47th M. N. I. Do. do. Assistant Surgeon William Thorn, from England.

May 22nd Captaiu W. S. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I. to Duesa. Do. do. Captain St. John, Staff to Poona. Do. do. Captain Shriff, Al. Artillery to Europe. Da. 24th Major W. Smee, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah. Do. do. Lieut. G. F. Sympson, 1st Eur. Regt. to Decean.

DEPARTURES.



Nothing externate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZBININE

Wsdnesday, May 26, 1841. ---

ARRIVED May 24, Barque Mor, A. Young, Master, from China 24th March and Singapore 5th April.

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

THE Parsee Lad who has been converted is, we hear the son of a widow who has a large Family, we trust the Parsee community will not be so much excited as on a former occasion. Much more can be done by quiet investigation and reasoning than My of the Sorve won the subject of the Re-

an appeal to the angry passions of the mul. titude. We have no doubt the heads of the cast by their station as leading members of the community as well as magistrates will use their influence and shew their good sease by keeping their poorer brethren in good order, in fact we have been informed that looking on the Convert as an unworthy member of their faith they intend to leave him to follow his own inclinations without let or hindrance.

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

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

THE publication of the letters of Colonel Gordon and Mr. Ross Bell in "THE Times" go far to prove the folly of both parties, their intemperance and unfitness for sway either Civil or Military. Both are in a violent passion, and from what we have heard their wrangling on paper was brought

rights. Mr. Ross Bell was eminently wrong in disputing Colonel Gordon's prerogative, but Colonel Gordon a very old and good officer was also eminently wrong in suffering the crude assumptions of a sucking Beugal Civilian to disturb the equanimity of his temper. The Times stands up for Colonel Gordon and censures Mr. Ross Bell's conduct, for our parts we give it against them both. They first began about the Public Service and then got hot about their private share of the feud. How much better would it have been had the Civilian shown his sense of his intemperance by coming to an apology without getting the censure of the Government of India, and in how nouch more dignified a manner would the Veteran Colonel have acted hat he retained his command and not left a Military Post in disgust which he should have maintained in the teetil of all disagreeables. We are very sorry our brother of the Times has published this correspondence, it is not credita le to the parties concerned and had it been necessary to have given it to the Public, we conceive it was more the duty of Government than an insertion in the columns of a Journal which not only gives the letters but a critique which leans all one way. We repeat that we think the present publication injudicions, ill-timed and very much like resurrection work. The subject has been long since buried, grown cold and out of remembrance, and digging it up after such a lapse of time can only seem to furnish a dry subject for a dissection which will ald nothing to information while it will go far to shew up some of the worst and most corrupt points of our nature.

In the Madras Payers of the 15th of May, we find "that Captain McKenzie's " Fund was being eceived at home with a "strong welcome, and numerous signa"tures were being attached to the list of
"supporters." The of course is gratifying enough but there are more Pills for ing enough but there are more Pills for UNCLE JOHN and his supporters' in the shape of an appeal to the Infantry Branch ment, under his command again

tiring Fund signed by officers at Mangalore" in which after every support is given to Captain McKenzie's plan, an unqualified censure is passed upon "the agitators, more " especially that portion of their number who having disclaimed from the begin-" ning all connection with the Fund, seek ' to overturn it without a motive." Now this comes home to Uncle John and his clique in a double ratio, He kind hearted and disinterested mortal is not only determined his brother officers shall not get on in the world, but writes dissuasive letters to the Bombay and Bengal Journals to prevent the Qui Hi's and Ducks from follow. ing a good example " Uncle John we conceive to be a Captain of very long standing and no chance of promotion, who views the |9 advance of every Junior with disgust and would fain make all grades stay until he caught up to them and retard all behind him as "Joshua made the Sun stand still" for the first and only time since he first rolled on his own axis. Uncle John is evidently one of those whose heart has become "Sick from hope long deferred." But Uncle John will have a Retiring Fund whether he subscribe or not, and all we can say to the said Uncle is that we trust he will bear the advance of every Junior with disgust and said Uncle is, that we trust he will bear the failure of his sinister vaticinations with fortitude and not grudge his fortunate peighbour who is a fundite giving him

THE Calcutta Papers to the 15th May give us nothing new. The Enand unsuited to an Eastern Clime as well can be. The cold climate of England well can be. The cold climate of England imposes a suit of clothes upon the fashionable Hero of the day which it is pain and grief to endure in India, yet heard their wrangling on paper was brought to an unseemly altercation in a Mess Room when an appeal to Ar. as was attempted. When high functionaries are so far forgetful of the principles on which their duties should be conducted, we cannot wonder that the British name sinks in the eyes of the world. Here were two men appointed at a most critical season to adjust the troubled affairs of a vast extent of country in the face of a host of enemies, squabbling about Civil and Military jurisdetion and suffering the Public Service to go to the wall, while they defined the bounds of their respective duties, as poor Goldsmith says of Burke.

And too fond of the right to pursue the expectation of the world conducted was not adjust the trouble face of a host of enemies, squabbling about the public Service to go to the wall, while they defined the bounds of their respective duties, as poor Goldsmith says of Burke.

And too fond of the right to pursue the expectation of the wall structure of the pursue the expectation of taking the shilling, from a glance at the articles of war must attend to occupy a garden on the left of our position with 160 yard of the Town wall, where I observed the enemy had been very busy throwing up entranchments, and to which they seemed to attach great importance, which I afterwards discovered to be on account of the wells in it. I directed a Detachment of three Companies of Infantry and a Squadron of Cavalry under Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, to take possession of the garden, at the same time I had the whole Force under Arms to support in new they defined the bounds of their respective of the wall, while they defined the bounds of their respective of the wells in it. I directed a Detachment of three Companies of Infantry and a Squadron of Cavalry under Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, to take possession of the garden from the left of our position with 160 yard of the Town wall, where I observed the enemy lades to their luxury of woe, satisfied that if they are a pain to themselves it is a pleas still the burthen must be borne and maglance at the articles of war must at-There can be no more fatal error than for authorities "On Service" to be quarrelling about the manner in which such service should be carried on, and instead of joining heart and hand in promoting Pub- but we conceive he who appears neat lie objects, quibbling about respective and clean with a humble heart no matter whether his outward habiliments are of Saxon Cloth or the manufacture of Manchester Looms, will in no wise be refused, and if the state of the weather be such as to induce corporeal suffering in woolen habiliments-we know no Canon of the Church that prohibits its being forced, till the 6. Pounders were praying in a white jacket or imposes any penalty beyond public opinion and custom on him who should next Sunday attend our Cathedral arrayed in Virgin white.

THE Death of Mrs. Dhermainville the Actress in Calcutta whose name has been mentioned with that of the late Suicide Captain Cox has raised some speculations, Captain Cox has raised some speculations, in the most gallent manner), Lieutenant Johnsbut the fiat of the medical attendant ton, Adjutant of Infantry Bundelkund Legion, pronounced the case Cholera. We have and Lieutenant Brodie of the 52d Regiment, the uo doubt certain coteries will be prating about judgements and all that sort of nonsense and in fact as much is hinted in one Bengal Paper while another speaks of the deceased in very coarse terms. This may be very Minos or Rhadamanthus like, but it savours very little of " that charity which suffereth all things." If the poor Lady was erring surely the grave might close over her premature career without a word hin of bitterness from a Public Journal. It is unmanly to triumph over the frail female. and if she was so who made her so, but the sex who revile her? It is certainly rather extraordinary that her death should so soon fellow his with whose name her's was connected, this however is a dispensation of Providence not a subject of righteous remark from the sanctimonious Editor of a Bengal Newspaper.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH,

Political Department .- The Rig Governor General in Council has in publishing for general informa Cangong and its evacuation of the

Chirgong, 21st April, 1841. Sir,-I have the honor to report that the force under my command, took possession of the Town and Fort of Chirgong this morning. 2 6-Ditto letter of the 13th instant. Thave the honor to ac-1 8. Inch Morte r. 1 51-Ditto. quint you with our ope-Cavalry: rations up to this date.

Troop 8th Ca valry. On the afternuon of Troops Cavalry Regi-the 13th, some Camp Troop 8th Ca valry. Bundelkund followers having gone to
the village of Pari, the
Infantry.

13th Registowa with a party of
Cavalry. Infantry an52d Regiment. Rockets I therefore or-Infantry Compy. 13th Regi-3 Cos. 52d Regiment. 3 Cos. Sepree Infantry, dered two six pounders 9 Cos. Bundelkund In- on the flank of the villacage Cherovna to open on the parties crossing from

On the 16th the Park arrived from Campores

escerted by a Troop 8th Cavalry, and three Com-panies 53d Regiment—luring the night the plat-forms for the Mortars were laid down and these May give us nothing new. The Englishman's chief Editorial is about people being allowed to go to Church in white jackets on the letter of a Correspondent who signs himself "A SUFFERER"—Now there is more in this than appears on a casual view, much more philanthropy, much more melting sympathy for the human race. melting sympathy for the human race.
The fact is the dress of Europeans in this country is about as incongruous intermission until half past ten A. M., it recom-

> On the 19th the fire was carried on the same as the day before, the Mortars plying upon the To in and the Guns apon he Palace in the Fert, which was nearly destroyed.

as it was scarcely day break, the darkness among tempting to pull out the stakes before he fired a shot, and the first intimation of his being there was a volley from about 300 Match locks, which knocked over a number of men of the leading sections and made the others resoil for 4 time; the men soon recovered however under the no-ble example of their European Officers and an unceasing fire of musquetry continued for some time on both sides, the enemy throwing Rockets and Firepots into our Detachment; the strength brought up with a Company of the 13th. It was then a hand to hand contest took place. In forcing the Stockade, several of the enemy were bayonetted and our men suffered severely; the enemy at the same time opened a heavy fire from the Fort of round shot and Rockets on the whole

of our position. Captain Jamieson was gallantly seconded by the other European Officers; Lieutenant Lander (who commanded the Squadron of Cavalry, when he found the ground would not admit of Cavalry acting, dismounted and served with the Infantry Officers of the support, Ensign Wilson, 13th Regiment, Captain Blake. Scindia's Reformed Contingent, Captain Barry, Bundelbund Legion, and Lieutenant themselves.

Although the cuemy was driven from the gar" den in the most gallant style as soon as an en" trance could be effected through the Stockade, that position being within 100 yards of the Town wall he was still able to keep up a restructive fire on it the whole day. By the exertions of Ca tain Jamieson however, and the Officers with him breastwork was thrown up facing the end and I determined on establishing a breaching attery at the angle of the garden next the Town. Platforms were laid for the 18. Pounders under the special toronders under the special content of Castain Swith

ders under the superintendence of Captain Smyth and every think in readiness to move the Guns into Battery, when I ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his Town and Fort, of which we are now in possession.

From Captain Smyth during the present service, I have received the greatest assistance, and my thanks are particularly due to that Officer for his conduct and ability as Field Engineer. From the whole of the Officers of the Force I have received the most zealcus support, the list of killed and wounded on our side in the action

of yesterday is as follows: Artillery-Wound-One Golundaze; one Ord-

> y Bundalkund Legion.—Wounded.—3 Duf-7 Sowars; 20 Horses.—Killed 3 Horses. Regiment-Wounded-1Havildar; 1 Naick

ed Regiment - Wounded - 1 Jemadar; 1 Ha-

wildar ; I Naick ; 16 Sepoys. Since dead-1 Na-

ick; 2 Sepoys.

Scindian's Contingent-Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded -3 Havildars; 13 Sepoys. Since dead-1 Se-

Infantry Bundelkund Legion-Wounded-1 Jemadar; 2 Havildars; 2 Naicks; 25 Sepoys. Since dead_4 Sepoys. Luscars _ Wounded 2.

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

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

The Ordnance captured in the Fort and Town has not yet been correctly ascortained, but five long heavy iron Guns, and eight of smaller calibre, deave aiready been reported.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. BEATSON, Capt. To S. FRASER, Esq. dyt. Lt. Goor., Bundelkund.

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

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

(Signed) W. F. REATSON, Capt. Comdg. Field Detachment.

Field Detachment Irders by Captain W. F. Beatson, Commanding Force named in the margin. Chirgong, 21st April, 1841 The object for which the Force was assembled

having been accom-plished by our oc-Artillery. cupation of the Fort 2 18. Pounders and Town of Chi gong, the Command-2 9-ditto. 6-ditto. 2 24-Pounder Howitzer. ing Officer has much Cavalry.

1 Troop 8th Cavalry. satisfaction in recording the high sense he entertains of the 6 Troops Cavalry Regiment Bundelkund Legiou. zeal and gallantry displayed by all ranks Infantry. during the present

1 Co. 13th Regiment. 3 Cos. 52d ditto.

3 Do. Secpree Infantry. 9 Do. Bundelkund Infantry. In the action of yesterday all did their duty, but to Captain Jamieson, 52d Regiment, thanks are particularly due for the gullant manner in which he carried the enemy's entrenched garden, a position in which every means had been used to render it secure by entrenchments and a thick Stockade of thorns all round, the resistance of the enemy was such that a hand to hand combat took place in facing the Stockade, several of the

service.

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

The exertion of the Artillery Officers, Captain Pepper and Lieut. Coaran, assisted by Mr. Con-ductor Bently, in the 18-Punder and Mortar Bat-

teries, were unceasing.
To Captain Smyth, Commanding the Artillery of Scindish's Reformed Contingent, thanks are particularly due for his unremitting exertions both in command of the 9-Pounder and Howitzer Battery, and as field Engineer, in which situations lness and gallantry were most conspicuous.

The assistance derived from Lieut. Wardroper as Detachment Staff, during the whole of the present service, entitles that Officer to the Commanding Officer's best thanks.

The skill and attention displayed by Field Surgeon Ginders and the other Medical Officers in the treatment of the wounded, deserve the high-

The coolness and Gallantry of Meer Amanut Ally, Soobadar Major, Infantry Regiment Scindial's Reformed Contingent, deserve to the particularly recorded, and the Commanding Officer requests Captain Blake, Commanding the Infantry of S. R. C., will convey to that officer as well as to the Company under his Command, how highly he appreciates their distinguished gallantry. The Officer Commanding Detachment 13th and 52d Regiments and Infantry Regiment Bundelkund Legion, will also explain to their men that their gallantry is appreciated, the Squadron of P udel-kund Cavalry under Lieut. Lander, whic companied Captain Jamieson's Detachmen first attack, 'behaved most gallantly thr the hout the day.

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

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MARCH 30. PROVOCATION TO FIGHT A DUBL.—Yesterday evening Colonel Turrens was brought up to Bow on a warrant, by a constable, charged suspicion of intending to commit a breach of peace, by fighting a duel with Mr. W. Palmer, a gentleman residing in the City. Mr. W.

mer, who occupies chambers in King's Bench-walk. Temple, stated that a correspondence had been pubh-hed between Colonel Torrens, as chairman of South Australian Commission, and Mr. Mackinnou, M. P., in which there were strong reflections made upon his brother's character, and as he had very reason to apprehend that his brother and the Colonel were likely to fight a duel, he applied for a warrant for their apprehension. On seeing the correspondence he proceeded to his brother, in order to ascertain what steps he intended to pursue; but as he (witness) did not like the answer, he gave information upon the subject -Mr. Twyford, the ma-gistrate, observed that the question for him to consiler was, did Colonel Torreus intend to commit a breach of the reace with any person by fighting duci?-Witness said that, although he sought for his brother, he could not see him since. Wednesday, but he had heard he had been in close consultation with some friends upon the subject, and a few minutes before he entered the Court the Colonel admitted that a correspondence had taken place between them .- Mr. I wyford could not conclude from what he had heard in evidence that either of the persons named intended committing a breach of the peace, but he would hear sol. Torrens's own account of the transaction.—Cohort Correns said a friend of Mr. I'nimer's had called upon him for satisfaction, and he told him he would not give him any nuless certain expressions made use of in a correst pondence to Lord John Russell were first withdrawn and he would not fight a duel unless such a course was first adopted .- Mr. Paimer considered such words only conditional, and, as he could not find his brother, he apprehended a breach of the peace was about to be committed .- Mr. Twyford understood that Colonel Torreus had already agreed to grant a hostile meeting. - Mr. Palmer thought the Colonel had said he would not engage to commit a breach of the peace, and such being the case he had no further evidence to offer, but would leave the subject in the hands of the Court-Mr. Twy-ford could not interfere unless he apprehended something unpleasant might occur - Colonel Torrens said that Mr. Palmer had declared he would assault him in the public streets, and the answer he gave was, that if he did so he would prosecute him crimi-nally,-Mr. Palmer said if the Colonel pledged his word that no meeting would take place before tomorrow he would be satisfied .- Mr. Twyford said it was a very delicate affair for him to interfere in without some legal evidence; but he thought there were better grounds for binding over Mr. Palmer to keep the peace than Colonel Torrens, who had threatened to take legal proceedings. Mr. Twyford then desired the officer to execute the warrant immediately against Mr. Palmer and bring him before him to-morrow (this day), and in case he was ap-prehended during the night, after he left the Court, that he shou d be brought, to his private residence, when he would bind him over in £400, and two sureties in £ 00 each, to keep the peace. Colonel Tor-rens then left the Court. Mr. Palmer begged it to be understood that he was not induced by his brother to lay the information, as he had not seen him or heard from him for some days, but he acted on the account which he had received from his friends. We understand that Mr. Palmer was last night ap-prehended, and taken before Mr. Twyford at his private residence, when he was bound over to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects, and the necessary sureties having been entered into, he was liberated .- (Courier.)

THE WELLESLEY FAMILY. - The family of Wellessley, the issue of Garrette, first Earl of Mornington, cannot fail to create some interest to their countrymen, and especially as they are now descending into " the vale of years." The surviving members of the family are the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, Lady Anne Cuiting Smith, Duke of Wellington, Hon, and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and Lord Gowley, whose united age, withis a few days, amount to the (for one family) extraordinary number of 443 years Since March, 1094, there has not been a death in the family, excepting their mo-ther, the late Countess of Mornington, a circumstance unparalteled in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The Perri Perrage.—On Monday the Marquis of Normouby in the absence of the Lord Charcetro; presented by command of her Majesty, to the House of Lords, the petition of Mr. George Drummond, formerly holding the rank of Captain in her Majesty, to the House of Lords, the petition of Mr. George Drummond, formerly holding the rank of Captain in her Majesty, and a Schindiah's Reformed Cuntiquent, and a Company of the Bundelkund Infantry, all of whom displayed the most daring gallantry. played the most daring gallantry ships directed the petition to be referred to the Committee of Privileges .- (Convier.)

Efforts are making to obtain a more equitable adjustment of our fiscal arrangement as regards the importation . f Brazil sugars and coffee into this country for home consumption. Mr. J. B. Moore and Mr. Sauuders, from Liverpool, have been deputed specially upon this subject, and have had interviews with Lord Melbourne, Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trate, Lord F. Egerton, and other influential Members of the Parliament, relating to this important and interesting topic. The exaggerated doctrines of the Anti-Slavery people are fast lossing their in-fluence over the minds of the people; the exorbitant monopoly prices of produce have sobered popular feeling, and people now begin to wonder wherein exist the difference between slave labour sugar and coffee from " free and calightened States of America." These latter are not only admitted and consumed, but to such an extent also as perhaps all other slave labour produce, in the aggregate, would fall short of in point of amount .- (Courier.)

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—The family of the Rev. J. Marshall, vicar of Ovingdean, near Brighton, has been thrown into the deepest affliction in consequence of the death of that gentleman by his own act. It appears that the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself in the washhouse of an empty house belonging to him, at Ovingdean-Various causes are assigned for the commission of the deed, but all agree that he must have been labouring under insanity. One striking circumstance is that arrange-ments had been made for the baptising of one of his infants which was to have taken place that day. He was much attached to his family, and previously to going out kissed his children, but there was nothing in his conduct to excite at the time any suspicio of his dreadful intention, and no alerm was at first caused by his absence. Deceaced was about forty, and was much respected by his parishioners. presentation of the living was made to him by his

father. (Courier.) A hunter, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn which recently cost upwards of 300 guineas, died on Tuesday, at its stables at Windsor. It was out hunting on the preceding day with Sir Watkin, when i appeared in good health. It was taken ill as soon as it arrived home, and died in 12 hours afterwards. -(Herald.

BREACH OF PROMISE .- At the Armagh Assizes, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mrs. Sutter to recover damages from Mr. H. Courtney for a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Gilmore, the counsel for the plaintiff, on opening the case, produced the following note, promising marriage of the plan-

" I, Henry Cou tney, pledge and solemnly promise to marry, as I adore and love, Mrs. Mary Sutter, on the 12 h or 13th of August. As witness my hand, as further coro-

> is in the presence of God only." nuff informed her friends of what d, and arrangements were made riage. Dresses were procured Thus mat ers went on till friend of the defendant, Mr. . Courtney's son, went to the

place. They asked for whatever papers she had, and she refused; their visit was repeatd, and offers of money and other things we e made her, which she repelled with scorn. She lest she had been injured and ill-treated, for ier consent had been obtained after long solicitations. The plaintiff was 45 years of age, and the detendant 74. He had since married another lady. The jury returned a vedict for the plantiff. Damages £350.— (Dublin Journal.)

At the Huningdon Ass zes, on Frid v. J. Ingie t, aged minery four, was found gunty of manslaughte. He was a cow-lector, and he had ignorantly administered to his wife an over-close of assenic as medicine. The Court said, that at the prisoner's time of life it would be use ess cruelty to give him a long pinish-men; and he was therefore sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight .- (Sp caror.)

ATROCIOUS CASE. - At Derby, our Satur bay, Luke Cankson, agei 19, was charge! with killing G. Hadfield, a child aged mine years. The facts of this case were principally proved by the evidence of a boy named Suart, age i thirteen. He stated that himself, deceased, an i prisoner, left Tideswell, where they were aving, on 14 h Octob r, in search of work They were all commey sweeps. From Tideswell they went to Crossbrook. On the road prisoner turned deceased's clothes down, whipped hun with nettles, and then beat him with a brush. On coming to the river Cla kson took the poor lad by he legs and dopped his head se- troying the dike of that isle. This report in cirveral times in tire stram. He then stripped him, and, taking the child into the middle of the stream, continue I to duck him. Decessed, on coming out, could not s and Subsequently the inhuman monster heat the lad for half a mile on the road with his brush. They slept at Youlgreave in a building all might, and Clarkson flogged him there. Proceeding to-wards Bok-well next morning, the prisoner picked up a stick from off the road and flogged the deceased till the suck broke. Leaving Bakewell, he beat him with the brush again, as he did also on airiving at a shed on the road. He whipped him also with nettles till the blood ran down the child's back, and after wards threw his scraper into some water, and compelled the child to go in and fetch it. The prisoner perpetrated other acts of cruely, the last of which was pushing him on a heap of stones; deceased jumped up quickly, but feil, and ne er walked again. It appeared that the deceased received a wound over the right eye, probably in falling on the stones. The blood-vessels on the brain were ruptured, and extrarvasation of blood connected with the right eye, sufficient to cause death, According to other portions of the evidence it would appear the litte fellow was a good had, and altoguether it was one of the most cruel cases on record. The July found the fellow Guilty, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation-(Son.)

CRUELTY TO A CHIMNEY SWEEP .- ALYOIK sssizes this week, two fellows named White were indicted for the manslaughter of a child occasionally continued until the little creature was unable to stand. The poor child became weaker and weaker, until he could not walk tions, and was often himself at the helm.
without support, and was either carried by one We first of all visited Pola, a very considerawithout support, and was either carried by one of them and carried away by one or other of state of preservation, and several forts built by getting to the top of the second chimney, and it was finally necessary to send up the other lad, his companion, to assist him. In the third chimney, a portion of it was nearly Diocletian's palace, has some ruins in good prehorizontal, and here the poor unfortunate boy, wearied out, laid down apparently to die. He ceased to reply to the inquires from below, and on the other lad being again sent up, he was found with his legs hanging down the chimney and his body in the horizontal vent above. On being extricted he fell past the other lad down the chimney, a distance of several yards. On leaving this house he was unable to walk, and soon sunk into insensibilivy. He was placed on the ass, with his young companion to support him, but on arriving at the stable in which they proposed to pass the night, he was dead. The jury found able than that of Schaffouse, which we went to see sentenced to be imprisoned for one year -(Examiner.)

STATES OF NASSAU.

WIESBADEN, March 20 .- According to express the assembly of the States by the following speech :-

Gentlemen-His most Serene Highness the Duke has defgued to charge me with the opening of the present session of the States. The revision of the taxes on forests, prescribed by the law, to which you gave your ascent last year, is ended, parent in the system on faxation of landed property. Likewise the manufacturing interests, having experienced many changes since the ordonnance of 1822, which fixes the tax in that respect, a revision has become a necessity, in order to esportion to the net evenue. A project of law on this matter will be submitted to you for your assent. The redemption of the tithes has been prepared by detailed libours. In order to remove the difficulties which, it the course of business, might be opposed to the supply of the necessary capital for the said redemption, a modification of the law will be proposed to you. His Serene Highness the I ke does not cease to look upon the channel of a the transaction as the only one proper to make the important measure of the one proper to make the inportant measure of the redemption of the tithes cancide with the invariable principles of justice. The provisional budget of expenses which will be submitted to you according to order, and was the usual regularity, will convince you that our inances continue to be in a very satisfactory sta. Extracrdinay expenses the days in order to visit france, but in the source trunks about return to the Prince, who properly appreciates his enlightened attachment, and who congratulates himself more and more for having confident tulates himself more and more for having tulates himself more and more f

lady and said the marriage could not take penses have been rendered necessary by events, penses have been rendered necassary by events, in order to place the Governments in a position to meet all its engagements with the Confederation. Nevertheless the direct taxes, to the great satisfaction of his most Serene Highness the Duke, will only experience an increase of healf a quota of the ordinary taxes. Three quotas alead a half will be sufficient to cover the expenses of the State. In the name of his Serene Highness the Duke I declare that the Diet for the year 1841 As open—Prophfort January. Frankfort Journal.

THE RHINE.

DARMSTADT, March 19,-The Gazette Grand Ducky of Hesse, No. 78, of the 10m

March, contains the following official article ... We published in No. 71 of our journal facts and cirrumstances which have caused a construction of a dike at the Isle of Petersan yet, to our surprise, as this act is continually made a handle of in the journals of the federate States, either by evil-dispused persons, or by correspondcuts who are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts, we consider ourselves bound to revert to this affair, but only with reference to the essential point. The most Screne Diet has, it is said, taken this affair into immediate consideration, adopted measures in that respect, and issued orders in consequence."

We reply that the Diet has not yet occupied itself with the difference which has arisen between the Grand Duchy of Hesse and that of Nassau, and has consequently adopted no determination on that subject. It is, moreover, stated, according to the assurance of other journals, that Ausfrian and Prussian pioneers are engaged in des-

culation is a pure invention. What we know of this difference is as follows:

As soon as the dide was commenced, his Excellency Count de Munch Bellinghausen, Envoy of the Royal and Imperial Court of Austria, and president of the Germanic Dict, was willing, according to, the desire of the two Governments, to afford his intervention, which had been accepted with grathude, and brought about a provisional arrangement with the two parties. It was agreed that, with the exception of the discussion relative to this difference, the entrance into the arm of the Rhine here in question, and which a too extended construction of the dike has interrupted, should be re-established, and that, on the other hand, the Ducal Government of Nassau would pledge itself, immediately after the definitive regulation of the frontiers, to remove all the hydraulic words which, by a mistake, had been made on the portion of the river belonging to Hesse. In consequence of this temporary arrangement the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse is actively demolishing, but in shortening, the dike as much as is necessary, and two commissioners of the Government Nassau are in our town from the beginning of the week, in order to take part in the negotiations relative to this affair, but of the results of which we are not yet acquainted .- Morning Post.

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

(Extract from a Private Letter.) GORITZ, March 8 .- The duke of Bordeaux has ust arrived at Goritz, after a voyage of some days on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia,

The Prince embarked at Venice on the 20th of February, with the Duke de Levis and M. de Villaret Joyeuse, on board the Lynx, a smart schooner of the Austrian navy, placed by the Emperor at his disposal, and which Almiral Paulucci had armed and arranged with the utmost care. The young Marquis de Paulucci, the Admiral's upplew, received the command of the schooner. From the first night on board the Prince kept watch with M. de Villaret, and during the whole time of the sea trip he assisted in all the evolutions of minerals, &c. which February, with the Duke de Levis and M. de Vil. the principal witness was need to be as a laret Joyeuse, on board the Lynx, a smart schoolenn y-sweeper. The principal witness was ner of the Austrian navy, placed by the Emperor another young lad, a little older than the death is disposal, and which Almiral Panlucci had ceased. He gave a long detail of the mode in armed and arranged with the utmost care. The which he was punished, sometimes with the young Marquis de Paulucci, the Admiral's ne-fists, sometimes with a stick, this cruely being phew, received the command of the schooner.

of the prisoners, or placed upon the ase. In ble town and harbour of Istria in the time of the this state he was, on Ist January, sent up three Romans, but containing nothing remarkable at chimneys in succession, being carried to each the present time, save an amphitheatre in a good the prisoners. He was upwards of an hour in the Venetians and repaired by the French. We then endeavoured to make Spalatro, but the wind being quite contrary we resolved to land at Sebenico and to proceed by land to Salone and Spalatro. The latter, which is built in the enceinte of servation, and amongst others a temple, now used as a cathedral. We travelled from Sebenico to Spalatro by an excellent road, made by the French during the short time they occupied the country.

It is a great satisfaction for the Duke of Bordeaux to find such reminiscences of France during his travels. Therefore he never fails to ask what the French have done, without fearing to disoblige Assam, Tibet, &c. &c.

John White guilty of an assault, and he was some months ago. Having re-embarked, we resumed by sea the route from Trieste, and stopped at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia and a well fortified town. There, again, we found a double memento of France. The church had been built by the French in the time of the crusades, and the fortifications had been repaired by our troops in the time of the Empire.

The Duke of Bordeaux was expected at Zava orders from his Serene Highness the Duke, his As soon as we had entered the harbour, the Go. Excellency Count de Walterdorf opened to-day neral, governor of the province, attended by the other authorities, came on board to visit the Prince, and to request him, in the name of the inhabitants, to stay a short time in the city. We therefore went on shore, and found the troops under arms, and the population drawn out on our

passage.
The Prince bad wished in this trip, still more and the collection according to the new register of lands will commence from the current year. By that means the inequalities have been removed, which with time and circumstances had been apwhich all classes of society evinced to have an inwhich all classes of society evinced to have an interview with him—an eagerness he is indebted to by the good reputation preceding him, and to manners abounding with simplicity and tact, of manners abounding with simplicity and tact, of tablish a perfect equality in our system of direct since he has commenced travelling over Europe. taxation, based upon contributions divided in pro- On the 6th of March we entered Trieste, after a fortnight's trip at sea of the most delightful de-

M. de Villaret Joyeuse will return to France after having zealously and successfully fulfilled the mission which he had accepted with so much devotion. It is not without regret, and without evincing his profound gratitude, that the Duke of Bordeaux will separate from this brave officer, who is deserving of all his esteem and affection.

The Duke de Levis is also to leave Goritz in a few days in order to visit France; but he will

JONATHANISMS; OR AMERICAN P

A little nonsense now Is relished by the wisest p TOASTS. - The following we e give on lately in Massachusetts : nat pay a sure dividend-plough share

that pay a sure dividend—plough shares, man—she spoilt us with an apple, but atond wrong by torinia, a pair." The liberty—we should be careful, while we pluck the fruit, not to break the branches."

NEW INVENTION—A Yankee has invented ac ock, which rocks the cradle, and sings the baby to sleep!

LAW.—The following advertisement is copied from New Jersey maner:—Fo be sold, one hundred and a New Jersey paper: - To be sold, one hundred and thirty one sails at law, the property of an eminent attorney, about to retire from business .- Note-The clients are rich and obstinate..

A QUEER NAME - Among the subscribers to a

he Baltimore publication, is the name of " Origidal Parkey roor .- There is a man in Vermont about

to apply steam power to the formation of character on gical principles. THE KEY HOLE .- There is a pork store in Cincin-

and on such a large scale that a man on horseback called ide tharough the key hole.

ASIATIC SOCIETYS MEETING

The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday evening in their spart-ments—the Blon ble Sir Ed. Ryan, President, in The Curator Report of the Museum, &c. for

of the collection of

April, was read. Read a letter from Liout. Boyes of the 6th Cavalry, at Sultandpore, Benares, stating that he had a collection of a perimons of Natural History, which he had collected fluring the last seven years and which now that he was about retu units to Europe he was willing to offer for sale to the Society. The collection consists of about 350 species of birds, upwards of 200 bottles, rep &c. &c. together with a very good collection fishes, alligators, tortoise's, insects, &c. &c. &c. country around Mhow. The price which Lieut, B whole is 6000 rupees wh oyes has fixed on the whole is 6000 rupers which if not obtained, he intends sending the collection to Europe. It was resolved that no decisio a complete catalogue of the species come to until

ed from Lieut. Boyes. Read a letter from Lieut Cunningbam at Luck-now, stating the despatch of the collection of Coms purchased by the Society, as mentioned in

a former Meeting. A communication of Jypore, states that during his late tour through that district he had taken the opportunity of inspecting the stone at the garge of the Teoree Ghaut near Buerath—that he had by the aid of stone cutters been enabled to separate a slab of nine inches thick, which contained the inscription from the block—this he had packed and sent to be forwarded to with some specimens of ores of the mines in the Khetree Hills.

A complete set of silver coins of the Mussalman Kings of Bengal, had been tately dug up by the side of the road at Howrah, by convicts at work there—the coins were presented to the Society. specting the stone at th

work there—the coins were presented to the Society by the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnals. The whole of their inscriptions, the Secretary stated, had been translated by the Moulvies of the

the Society any specimens of minerals, &c. which might be found in that part of the country.

At a previous Meeting it had been resolved by the Society to apply to Government to purchase Mr. Dod's collection of minorals—on this applica-tion the Government desired to receive some general description of the collection the Curator's report to this effect was read; it stated that the collection, consisting of 800 specimens was highly useful and much needed as a cabinet of reference it was resolved by the Meeting to send the Curator's Report up to Government.

Read a letter from Capitain Jankins, Commissioner at Assam, stating that his attention had been stoner at assam, stating that his attention and been attracted, by the publication of Lieut. Tickell's vocabulary of the Cole Languages to look more minutely into the various dialects of that country, and he had set means on foot for sun to the and he had set means one foot for sup-Society with information on others of a not mentioned by Lieut. Tickell, viz. 4:

the French have done, without learning to disoulige his hosts, who cannot take in bad part his seeing, in preference, all that reminds him of his country.

In returning from Sebenico we visited the cassitiuting comparisions between it and the language as spoken in that district. as spoken in that district.

Mr. Campbell, at Darjee ling had also written on the same subject. The inquiry to seek out the origin of this singular people (the Coles) seems now to have attracted general interest; and arrangements were decided upon for collecting and arranging all the information or solice. arranging all the information which could be gathered on the subject. Read a letter from Major Barlton putting the

Society in possession of various ociety in possession of various coins.

At the last Meeting a Time Table from Captain Shortreed was laid before the Members Mr. Masters had since, at the request of the Secretary, taken up the subject and drawn up a very able paper on it, which will appear in the Journal. Pundit Kisto Kaunt, a Bramen of Nuddes, presented the Society with a work on the Sanscrit Grammar. Referred to Dr. Horberlin and Baboo

Grammar. Referred to Dr. Heyberna and Babbo Prossonabcoamar Tagore for report.

Read a letter from Dr. Spry enclosing one from Dr. W. Edwards at Paris, stating that he had established a Societe Ethnologique in that city, which was going on well—he was desirous of the paris of the same of four of the paris significant. having the names of four of the most scientific men in India among its Members. He would also be much obliged with any outline drawings or casts young physiologists study to Dr. O'changliossy

as proposed.

Several works from scientific and other bodies had been received or which as well as for presentations and communications the thanks the Society were accorded. There was exhibited on the Table the skelefor

of a leopard from Mr. Ewbank—there were also several specimens of birds.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR T PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, OLI ADMIRALTY HOUSE

BY A. WILLARD.