



BOMBAY GAZETTE

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New Series No. 37

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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August, 1841.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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Bombay, August 10th 1841.

NOTICE.

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

THE Subscribers to the Fund will meet on Wednesday next the 11th instant, at ½ past 6 P. M. in the Rooms of Lodge "Perseverance" Apollo Street, for the purpose of electing Directors and making other preliminary arrangements connected with the Institution.
Others interested, but who may not yet have joined the Fund, are respectfully invited to attend.

H. D. WALPOLE,

Secretary to the Fund.

Bombay, 9th August 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Our last letter from Cabul bears date 9th July, and we are very glad to learn that Colonel Stoddart is actually in correspondence with friends there, and that his letters speak most highly of the king of Bhokara's present treatment of him, and he expresses no desire to leave the Court. The country round Cabul is perfectly quiet, whilst trade is increasing to an astonishing degree and a brewery is talked off. The imports into Cabul from Hindoostan for the last year are stated at upwards of 50 lacs, and almost as large an amount has arrived through Toorkistan, we are glad to see this, but the valuations we still fear, are in many cases fictitious, and such as the merchants wish to receive for their goods. The first year of an opening trade must not, as we have before said, be taken as a proof of its importance, there always will be, the moment a country resolves itself into a state of tranquillity, a rivalry for the first profits, and the first importations will be eagerly bought up, no doubt; but another year or two, and a proper valuation of the goods imported, must afford the proof of the value of the commerce of Afghanistan, to either England or India. We, however, sincerely hope, that the bright views of all those who are advocates of the Afghan policy, may eventually prove correct and afford a balance, slight though it may be to the opposite scale. We shall not, however, pin our faith to the statement as the trade we have hitherto seen.

It appears to be quite certain now, that H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, 16th, 35th, 37th 42nd and 43rd Regiments of N. I. with Abbott's company of Artillery, and Walker's European Artillery are to be relieved as soon as measures are taken for that purpose in Hindoostan, for it is not decidedly known what corps will relieve the returning Regiments, we sincerely hope this. To the corps above mentioned, good news, may be true, —Delhi Gazette, July 28.

A Correspondent, who dates his letter from the "North West," writes as follows:—

"Timour Khan has been for some days past at Khehlati-Ghizie, where he hopes to be able to conciliate the rebellious Chiefs of the Toorkie and Ghilzie countries, whether he will be successful or not. Time, the great elucidator of all things, alone will shew, but from all I can learn, I should say, he will not—the two Janbauz Corps that accompanied him, have marched towards Candahar, it is supposed their final destination will be Girishk to keep Ukthar Khan in awe, who, it is said, has taken this opportunity of collecting his forces, knowing that that climate is almost certain death to the European at this season—but as the Envoy and Minister with his juvenile tail will take good care to keep clear of its pestilential influences, they will not mind, and accordingly the Shah's 5th Regiment under Captain Woodburn, accompanied by two guns, and the above named Janbauz Corps have been ordered to proceed towards the Helmund. Two Janbauz Corps are to be raised at Candahar, so young Conolly, a joint of the Political tail, has been sent down for that purpose—two more are to be raised at Cabul, when it is supposed the tip of the tail will be put in requisition to carry into effect the important commission of collecting such rabble. There is nothing but harassing marching for the Troops at present, the 16th N. I., 27th N. I. 42d and 43d are all out now, en route to different places, this is what is commonly called grinding, the expense is enormous; one Corps alone costs Government 40,000 rupees for jackasses—not to mention what it expends on those of all colours who live at ease. I heard a ludicrous anecdote related an evening or two ago, by an Officer—the particulars I cannot exactly give you—be it sufficient that the slumbering lion was awakened in the breast of Sir W. H. M.—at the appearance of a Ham on one of the Mess Tables of H. M.'s service; now can any thing be more absurd than this; why, I assure you, that not a native of this country has ever refused to eat from my hand—indeed, before I came here, it was fully proved to me that they would not, by several of them partaking of food dressed for Feringhees. They are not by any means wanting in good sense. The 43d are expected to reach Khehlati-Ghizie on the 26th, they are ac-

companied by two 18 pounders for the Fort there, the 5th Cavalry are en route for Candahar, where it is said, they will winter. I hear General Elphinstone is in a bad state of health, the sooner, then, he leaves this country, the better. M. R. Bell has resigned his appointment, it is positively asserted that Outram is to get it. Major Lynch's resignation has been accepted, he accompanies Timour into Candahar under escort of the right wing 38th. Sickness prevails to a frightful extent in Scinde, two Officers died at Kotra. The 42d bring 7 lacs rupees from Quetta, as the Treasury at Candahar is nearly empty. I met a man, a few days ago, on the Cabul road, he was proceeding to Cabul with letters from Colonel Stoddart, he says the Colonel is well in health, and in good spirits.—Ibid.

Yar Muhomed has been detected in correspondence with the Ghooroo and Sultan Khan urging them to take up their arms against the Feringhees; if half the villainy laid at the door of this gentleman be true, what a thorough rogue he must be; we can easily believe the truth of the report, and it is difficult to account for the faith of our Government in such a scamp.—Ibid.

Letters from Quetta to the 7th instant, mention that in all probability the Scinde Field Force would remain there for the next three months. We have very little later intelligence from that quarter of much importance.—Ibid.

A letter from the Camp of the 16th N. I. dated 7th instant mentions that all is quiet in that part of the Ghilzie country; the chiefs have merely sent in to learn what our terms are. The 43d N. I. and three Shah's H. A. guns and a Regiment of the 4th Local Horse joined the Camp on the 5th July. It is very hot, but tattles are in service and the troops are very healthy.

DELHI.—The "rains" recommenced on Wednesday last and came down in fine style, they still, we are glad to say continue to fall, during the week we learn that nearly three inches have fallen. The weather, however, is still close.

We were not at the Bachelors' Ball on Friday evening last, but we hear from those who attended, that it was a very good one indeed, (Bachelors' Balls always are) and gave great satisfaction to the ladies who on this occasion honoured the rooms with their presence. The party was kept up to an early hour the following morning.

Circumstances have occurred lately in this city which prove the necessity, long felt, of the Garrison Surgeon residing nearer the town than Cantonments or, at any rate, of some medical man being appointed to assist in the duties, whose residence should be in the city; an instance happened the other day in which the distance from the town and Garrison Surgeon's residence nearly three miles we believe, precluded in great measure any chance of medical assistance arriving in time. In India where the constitution is so suddenly attacked by diseases, whose progress is frightfully rapid, some arrangement for affording immediate medical assistance becomes the imperative duty of the Government, although it may put them to some expence. Medical men attached to a regiment cannot well attend to their corps and to patients three miles from the cantonment especially in cases of great emergency. Putting the plea of humanity aside, it is a very false economy which does not take very great care of the valuable class of men attached to the Garrison.—Ibid.

MERUT.—It is rumoured that the 7th Cavalry and Captain Crawford's troop of Horse Artillery are to accompany General Lunley to Lahore in October. A special Court of Enquiry has been sitting to investigate matter to be submitted by the Major of Brigade, supposed to relate to the non-realization of decrees of the European Court of Requests, amounting to many thousands of Rupees. Some dissensions have occurred among sporting characters arising from the decision of the Calcutta Club as to the payment of disputed bets.—Ibid.

NUSSEERABAD.—The rains set on the 19th instant, and grain is consequently becoming cheaper. On the 16th there was a terrific display of lightning, and three Biltars who were repairing the road leading to Ajmere, were struck by the Electric Fluid and killed.—Ibid.

FEROZPORE.—New lines are being marked out for the 30th N. I. on the left of Cantonments, the present site having been reduced to a perfect swamp by the late storm, this will entail a great loss upon the Officers who had built Bangalows. Lieut. Harrington, 5th Cavalry, with the furlough men of his Regiment, proceeds to Afghanistan, under a Sikh escort on the 6th August.—Ibid.

AGRA.—The Memorial to the Governor-General regarding the improvement of the dawk between Bombay and the North Western Provinces, is now lying at the Metcalfe Testimonial for signatures.

The dry weather has, we are sorry to say, returned: there has been no rain for several days, beyond a few drops, to the very serious injury of the crops.

The country between Dholpoor and Gwalior is under water, and during six days it rained, without intermission, at Sipree.

From the Doab the accounts are less favourable; the rain being both light and not general. At Allahabad matters were better.—Agra Ukhar, July 29.

Calcutta.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrivals of the James Gibson, Stuart, from Madras 6th July, the Seahorse, Whicher, from Madras 18th July, the Lawrence, Foster, from London 7th April and the Mary Somerville, Lancaster, (particulars not received.)

The Kaleegunga, in tow of the Thames, arrived at Allahabad on the 18th instant.—Star, July 26.

THEFT AND CAPTURE OF THE THIEF.—A theft was last Saturday night committed in the house of a gentleman residing at Totullah. It appears that the thief effected an entrance by scaling the western wall of the house, by planting a ladder against it. The fellow got into the hall and grouped his way (the light being out) towards the side board, the drawers of which were open, and succeeded in taking out a quantity of silver spoons, and just as he was about to escape, he stumbled against a chair; the noise of his fall awoke the gentleman who secured the man while in the act of climbing the wall with the spoons in his possession tied up in a piece of cloth. The gentleman instead of resorting to the

usual course of making the man over to the police, satisfied himself by taking the law into his own hands. He had the man tied up to a pillar and after giving him a sound horse whipping sent him about his business.

It will not be out of place to mention that it is singular, that more crime is invariably committed just about the commencement of the Sessions than at any other period. Sometimes the worthy judge whose turn it is to preside, congratulates himself upon the lightness of the calendar a few days before the opening of the Sessions, when all of a sudden delinquents come pouring in, and the Court completely becomes deluged with business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A gentleman whose name has not transpired, but who we were given to understand is a member of the Civil Service, met with a sad accident yesterday morning near the Esplanade. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman was enjoying his usual morning ride on horseback, when suddenly the animal took fright and became quite unmanageable, and threw its rider with great violence on the road.

An authenticated letter, from Mymensing, dated the 16th instant, says, that the indigo prospects in that district were very bad, and that not more than half of last year's produce was expected. Our correspondent complains very much of the irregularity and tardiness of the post also.

It appears that the statement in the Star, that the Precursor steamer, turns out to have no better foundation than the wish-begotten thought of an interested and uninformed party. We gladly publish in another column a letter from Mr. Torton, with its accompaniments on the subject, which must suffice to reassure an anxious public, and inspire them with fresh confidence in the parties to whom the construction of the first boat has been entrusted.

On Saturday morning, as a bhur loaded with Sugar attempted to lie alongside the Royal Albert, by some mismanagement she filled and went down; the value of the Sugar is rather above 3000 Rs.—Ibid.

On Thursday morning at 1 A. M. the bore came down (upon the ebb) with such terrific violence, that the ship Royal Albert was driven from her anchors off Howrah Ghaut, foul of the schooner Nimble, which vessel having also parted, or slipped from her chains, both drove foul of the Jehangire. The latter vessel's chains held, but her anchors dragged till she hooked the moorings of Thompson's Ghaut where she now lies. The Royal Albert is off Bauksall Ghaut, with loss of jib boom and other damage; the schooner Nimble is off Custom House Ghaut with present loss of anchors. The Jehangire has also sustained damage.—Ibid.

The Captain and passengers of the Rob Roy have sent up a certificate to the effect that the vessel did not ground on her way down, as stated in this paper. On the other hand, our reporter, and the Captain of the Satellite steamer, affirm that she did. The latter assures us, indeed, that he was obliged momentarily to touch the ground, to avoid running down a dinghy laden with passengers. We leave the public to judge between two such conflicting testimonies, contenting ourselves with the remark that we do not consider passengers very good judges of these matters, but that, whether or no, as no sort of damage was done to the gallant little clipper, the matter is not worth a discussion.—Ibid.

Madras.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that Cholera has been raging for some days back in Bellary, and the villages in its vicinity, and that, no less than from ten to fifteen Natives daily have become its victims in Bellary alone. There has also, we regret to say, been several cases of Cholera at Hyderabad too, and that of a very virulent kind, as few, or none, it is said, who were attacked, have recovered.—Native Interpreter, July 29.

BUILDING SHIPS OF WAR IN INDIA.—We are happy to find that the British Government have come to the determination of building all their future Ships of War in India, a measure which we think promises much for the future welfare of the country, as it will encourage Arts and Sciences, particularly Naval Architecture.

A Superintendent of the works, has, we find arrived in India, who is now forming an establishment in Bombay, and who will not fail to give employment to the Natives of the country in Ships building, and its component parts, wherever he finds the aspirant to be qualified for public work, and on the whole, we look upon the arrangement as calculated in a high degree to benefit the rising generation, and be a source of wealth and instruction to India, heretofore unexampled in the history of public affairs.—Ibid.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EXPERIMENT.—We regret to learn the loss of the Schooner Experiment at Maulmein on the 11th of June last.—She was totally lost near the mouth of the Setary River, the crew, however, we are happy to find have all been saved.—Ibid.

IDOLATRY.—The United Service Gazette of this morning assures us that circulars have been dispatched by Government to the several Collectors directing the immediate carrying into effect of the Orders of the Court of Directors for the abolishing of the Government connexion with Idolatry.—Ibid.

The barque William Barrae, Captain Norie, from the Downs the 5th of April, arrived in our roads on Wednesday. She has brought no one for this place, but has on board a solitary passenger (a Mr. Bromage) for Calcutta, for which port she leaves us in a few days.—Herald, July 31.

The Orient, Captain Taylor, took her departure for London on Thursday. Not being, we suppose, what is termed "a crack ship," she has taken but very few passengers, as will be seen by a reference to our shipping list in another column. From all we have heard however of the good vessel, and her worthy commander, it will not be their fault if the voyage be not an agreeable one.

The Authorities, it is said, contemplate the assimilation of the staff salaries of the garrison Non-Commissioned Staff of this Presidency with those of their higher to more favoured brethren in Bengal. The projected measure, if carried out, will, we understand, materially benefit our Garrison Serjeant Majors, but be of no great advantage to the other grades.—Ibid.

We have also to announce the death, at Cannanore, on the 23d instant, after a few days illness, of Brevet Captain Burke, of H. M. 94th.—Ibid.

We understand that the Court of Directors have authorised the continuance of Captain R. Thorpe 27th Regt. N.I., Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, in his appointment, until promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Regimentally.—Athenæum, July 31.

The Goleonda, which sailed hence with the Head Quarters of the 37th Regt. N. I. for China in August last, not having been heard of since early in October when she touched at Singapore, it has at length been determined on to fill up the vacancies in the Corps, and the local authorities have accordingly written to the Supreme Government to know the dates of the promotions. The Lieut step falls in the 38th Regiment, giving a Lieutenant Colonelcy to Major W. J. Butterworth, C. B. Deputy Quarter Master-General of the Army, and promoting Brevet Major John Monson Boyes, Brevet Captain R. G. Carmichael, and Ensign A. C. Macartney, to Major, Captain, and Lieutenant respectively. Besides which, there will be some Regimental promotions in the 37th Regiment.—Ibid.

In our columns will be found a brief report of a most important decision recently given in the Supreme Court. The point is a novel one at this Presidency, involving the right of a married Hindu woman to sue her husband for her separate property, and the present, we believe, is the first time it ever arose, and certainly the first time it was ever argued and decided in a British Court of Justice. The case having been decreed in the affirmative, it is not improbable that other cases of the kind may be brought forward, in the hope of a similar result ensuing.

We understand that there is but a meagre cause paper this Term, the great majority of cases being ex parte, arising out of the system of granting accommodation notes, and from the fact that people have no faith in each other's credit consequent on the operation of the Insolvent Act. There is some doubt however whether this Act be really now in existence, it being continued by Act of Parliament till some time in March 1839, and thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, and would of course at farthest expire with the Session of the present year. Should Parliament have been dissolved, all that may be done under the Insolvent Act from the date of such dissolution, will consequently be illegal.—Ibid.

But little has been heard of the progress of the University since the period of its brilliant and auspicious opening; but it affords us pleasure to learn that its useful though unobtrusive career is gradually and steadily advancing. The number of the pupils has increased considerably, and the progress made by some in the higher classes in the highest degree satisfactory. The annual examination which will take place about the end of the year, will however afford the public an opportunity of judging of the progress made in the objects of the Institution, which will we trust before long produce both useful and intelligent servants of the Government, and active well informed members of the general community; for whose knowledge and acquirements a wide field exists in co-operating with the present endeavours to open and develop the resources of the country, and thereby increase its wealth and extend its commercial relations.—Spectator, July 31.

As the newly acquired luxury of Ice is just now attracting the public attention, the following paragraph from the Baltimore American, describing the great increase of the Ice trade of America and the mode carrying on this singular branch of commerce (for such it is really becoming) may not be uninteresting to our readers.

There are now sixteen companies in Boston engaged in the business of shipping ice to the East and West Indies, and to New Orleans and other southern ports. The demand for the article is now so great for exportation, that large contracts have been made for it in Worcester county, to be transported to Boston by railroad. They formerly sold their ice in New Orleans at six cents a pound, but now sell it at one, and where they made one dollar at selling it at six cents, they now make four dollars by selling at one cent a pound. When it sold at six cents none but the wealthy could afford to purchase, but at one cent all classes buy it, so it is sold before much of it is wasted by melting. The ice is saved by a machine in square blocks, not less than twelve inches thick, and is packed on board the vessels with straw and hay, boxed with this lumber and made air tight. One of the Boston companies paid last year 7,000 dollars for the straw and hay they used for packing.

We are almost tempted to exclaim, what a pity that the eternal ice clad summits of the Himalayas should be so inaccessible: could this difficulty be overcome at some favoured point in the lower regions of perpetual snow (may that yet be possible?) we should no longer be obliged to send to the Western hemisphere for this luxury, nor to purchase it at so great a cost.—Ibid.

Captain Anderson of the 4th (King's own) Regiment, has we learn been nominated by Sir Robert Dick, to succeed Captain Kerr in the appointment of Brigade Major to H. M. Forces in the Madras Presidency.—Ibid.

Instructions have, we understand been received for the Native Troops composing the Subsidiary Force of Hyderabad and Nagpore, to be relieved either at the end of the present year or the beginning of next; this relief will allow the late order for the discontinuance of Extra Batta, and the payment of the troops at more favourable rates of exchange to be carried into effect.—Ibid.

SUPREME COURT--3d TERM, 1841.

IMPORTANT DECISION. ACHINTALA SOONDARUM UMMALLERS.

This was a motion to make a Rule absolute for setting aside the verdict and entering a Nonsuit. It arose out of an Action of Trover tried last Term, in which the Plaintiff obtained a verdict for Rs. 1600 Damages. The Advocate General (with whom was Mr. Teed) now sought to set that verdict aside and enter a nonsuit, on the ground that it came out in evidence on the trial, that the Plaintiff was the wife of the Defendant.

Mr. Osborne for the Plaintiff, showed cause against the rule. He objected that the覆ture ought to have been pleaded, and could not be taken advantage of as ground for a Nonsuit. The declaration stated that the Defendant had converted to his own use certain jewels, &c. the stridana (or separate property) of the Plaintiff. The Plea denied that the Plaintiff was possessed of the goods as of her own property and stridana. The learned counsel cited several passages from Strange, Colebrooke, MacNaghten, and the Mitashara, to show that the Hindu Law fully recognized the right of a married woman, to sue her husband for her stridana, or separate property. He also cited a case from the Bombay Sudder Adawlut reports, where a Decree was against the husband at the suit given of the wife.

The Advocate General and Mr. Teed for the Defendant contended, that the authorities were far too vague to warrant the Court in deciding, that a Hindu wife might bring an action of this nature against her husband. They admitted that in Equity she would have a remedy, and her separate property be secured for her benefit—but denied, she had such an absolute legal title, as would enable her to sustain an action of Trover.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that there was no ground of nonsuit. This was an action of Trover, brought by a Hindu married woman, against her husband, for the recovery of her jewels, and he would treat it as a dry question of law, whether a Hindu wife could bring such an action for the recovery of her stridana or separate property. In England, such a case could not occur; a married woman would in law have no property of her own, but a Court of Equity would protect her separate estate, through medium of a next friend. According to English law, husband and wife were not in a situation to sue each other, although by the Ecclesiastical practice they were not considered as one person. The question was whether a Hindu woman was bound by those laws. "Where there is a right, there must be a remedy." What her rights for her stridana might be gathered from 1 Strange page 28. There was no joint tenancy in this case, on unity of title or of possession. The wife had an absolute estate vested in her, but subject to be divested on the happening of particular events; it was not true that the husband might seize the property for his own use. Halhed page 43. The husband can only be considered as having a remainder in the event of his wife's dying without issue. 11 Strange 50 and the Mitashara Book 2, Section 7. He was therefore of opinion that the Action had been properly brought, and that the rule must be discharged with costs.

Sir Edward Gambier also thought the rule ought to be discharged. He was of opinion that the point made by Mr. Osborne was a good one, and that the覆ture not being pleaded, was no ground for a nonsuit. 1 Chitty on pleading 479. 4 Term Reports 331, and 11 East 391. Independent of this, the only question was, whether this property was the property of the Plaintiff, and whether the Defendant converted it wrongfully. A Hindu woman had a right to sue her husband for any injury done to her stridana. He has no interest in it. His only authority is to prevent its being wasted. His being entitled to it, the question, is what is her remedy in an English Court of Justice? and by what mode and form? His Lordship reviewed the authorities of Hindu law favorable to the wife's right of Action, and cited the Code Napoleon and Viennis to show that in France, and according to the Civil Law, similar suits were maintainable. RULE DISCHARGED WITH COSTS.—Athenæum, July 31.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The downfall of the Romans was occasioned by their having latterly entirely forsaken their former wise institutions and abandoned themselves to all sorts of vice and debaucheries. On the extinction of their kingdom the present European Powers came into existence. I will not enter minutely into the transactions of those times, but just take a general and cursory view of the policy of such of the conquering nations as make some figure in the history of the world. The Danes, Saxons and Normans who were successively in possession of Great Britain showed little or no distinction between themselves and the Natives they subdued. The only instance we meet with of partiality towards his countrymen is in William the Conqueror, who gave preference to them in every branch of his Civil and Military institutions, but this was of a short duration;—his successors became gradually reconciled to the Natives and were eventually amalgamated with them. However it cannot be denied that your present Indian policy has proceeded from the example thus set before you by this famous warrior, but undoubtedly your choice has been most unfortunate and quite unbecoming: you boast of integrity and enlightened views. I shall presently speak at some length on this head by reviewing your curious and novel mode of administration, and contrasting it with the simple and highly satisfactory one adopted by the Mahomedan and other foreign conquerors of Hindoostan.

Among the modern Asiatic Conquerors, the Tartars and Moguls make a conspicuous figure, and we hear with no little wonder of the successes of Zenghis Khan, Teymoor, and Nadir Shah, but as the policy of all the Mahomedans is invariably the same I shall confine my dissertation to India only. They never invented any new system of Government for their subjugated countries, but simply followed their own favorite maxim.—From this I would not be understood to mean that I entertain the most favorable opinion of the whole tenor of their management of the kingdoms they were providentially put in possession of, I am perfectly sensible that the extinction of their power is purely owing to their policy being quite imperfect and full of absurdities. Their system of conforming to their subordinate officers the possession of all the territory they could hold in subjection was alike destructive to their unanimity of feelings and zeal for the common good. Hence every successful leader wished to be free from the thralldom of his sovereign, and was ambitious to be called an independant ruler. Their imprudent love of freedom was the very cause of the destruction of their power; and latterly the British have done no other thing to destroy the formidable Marathia confederacy, but by turning their vain ambition to their own advantage, they secured their own supremacy and paramount authority. Suddia Holker, &c. were highly flattered by being declared independant Princes, and could not forbear exulting at the idea. Poor simpletons! they did not know that by calling themselves independant, they were losing their very freedom, and that independence and freedom do not exist in mere words. Thus disinited, the crafty English could easily defeat the helpless Peshwa and establish themselves in his stead.

But to revert to the points:—As regards the treatment of the Natives, by their Mahomedan Kings, I cannot help admiring them for their entertaining not the least prejudice against conferring on their Native subjects the most important and respectable situations civil as well as military. They despised the Hindoos only on account of their religion, which if any of them once relinquished and embraced their own, he was not denied even to being made a king. Was not the founder of the Nizam Shabee King of Ahmednuggur a Brahmin? I could fill up a catalogue of the converted Hindoos being raised to the dignity of Kings; many of the Kings of Bengal were Hindoos. The simplicity of the Mahomedans cannot be too highly extolled, it enhances them the more in my estimation as it has cost them nothing, oh! what a mighty contrast there is between these Barbarians and the refined Europeans, to the great advantage of the latter. Can you point out a single instance of a Native who has embraced Christianity is nominated to a high civil appointment and is treated on equal terms with his white skinned Brethren? How could the poor Native propitiate your good graces? They have evinced their loyalty to you in the highest degree, to this can be added their great meekness of character and extreme patience, all these qualities would have ensured to them a much better treatment from any other people but you. What heart could not have moved with pity for their fate but yours? India had been in the possession of the Portuguese but it had never been so degraded, nor so impoverished. But the greatest of all the evils that you have heaped on India is your anxiety to preserve your name in all the good graces that man can aspire to among the succeeding generation. Historians and authors of every description lavish on you all the praises that could be bestowed on a just and wise King. They say that the security of property is the greatest blessing they have bestowed upon us, and that they have made us a free nation; they enumerate a thousand other petty things: such as the construction of roads throughout India and the suppression of the Pindharees, nor forgetting at the same time to swell up their nomenclature by bringing into account the Molesworth's Dictionary. You plunder us on all sides and pompously say that you have secured us from the depredations of Phindharees, Ramooses, &c. What a duplicity is this? How could deceit and sincerity go hand in hand? But no, you would have us believe that they do and that you, as if their directors, have made them reconcile with each other to answer your purposes,—certainly such deep designs cannot be penetrated but by those who are well acquainted with your double dealings.

I admit that you do not exercise open tyranny such as the Mahomedan and other Barbarians did; but why should you do so, when all kinds of aggressions could be committed under the garb of law and justice—whenever you have to establish a new act of oppression your first precaution is to insert it in your Indian code of laws and give it the color of justice and equity. If construction of roads, &c. are blessings on India, which if properly viewed are nothing but mere conveniences you have made for you own sake, I could with equal justice say that should all the Natives conspire against you and unceremoniously drive you from India, they will pour down a shower of obligations upon your head and you should be grateful to them for such mighty acts of kindness. Among all the celebrated writers on India I do not find a

single worthy who as an impartial and faithful narrator of facts has laid down the true state of things and enumerated both the advantages and disadvantages with equal truth and precision. No, they will convey a very trifling act of kindness on your part with all the pomposity of words combined with the greatest show of erudition, but they will turn a blind eye towards the misery of the myriads of their Indian fellow creatures, and the greatest calamity of being rendered every day poorer and poorer. To say that a country taken possession of by a horde of foreign usurpers whose sole aim is to enrich themselves at the expense of its real masters, is prospering under them, is as absurd as to conclude that a town left at the tender mercies of a gang of robbers is enjoying all the advantages of peace and security in spite of their depredations and oppressions. But all these your antilogical conclusions I dare say will have no weight with posterity, they will naturally anticipate that a faithful and unassuming representation of facts from a Native is entitled to belief in a far higher degree than all the preposterous descriptions you will give them of your memorable reign, however conveyed in a bombastic or more suitable language. I shall now close this letter with every good wish for your long life and prosperity, remaining as ever,

Your faithful servant,
A HINDOO.

Bombay, 5th August 1841.

We have read the locutions of a Hindoo with pleasure and delight, and are happy to find that he possesses such clear notions of the real, undisguised policy which perpetuates the tyrannical sway of Great Britain. We wish we had many more enlightened Hindoos who would take up their pens in defence of their rights. We hope a HINDOO will continue his remarks.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.

Assistant Surgeon E. G. Balfour, 21st M. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.

Ensign W. Pelly, 24th Regt N. I. to Poonah.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

At Kavel, on Friday the 6th Instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, relict of the late Mr. Conductor Chambers, of the Ordnance Department, aged 43 years, leaving five Children to lament her irreparable loss.

To Correspondents.

A SUFFERER must grant a little indulgence. His communication will appear in a few days. Several other favors must stand over.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Tuesday, August 10, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 26th ult., Madras to the 31st ult. and Ceylon to the 22nd ultimo.

Since writing the above we have received Calcutta papers of the 27th and 28th ultimo.

We are indebted to a kind Correspondent at Sukkur for the following:—

"Camp Sukkur, 22nd July 1841.

"Private instructions have been received here to have the seige Train ready for movement at a moment's warning—all eyes are now turned to Herat.

It is currently reported that Nusseer Khan has at last come in—this is too good a joke to place implicit confidence in; were it the fact, the crest fallen Mr. Bell would glory in the achievement, and this one act would throw half a machintosh over his hitherto crooked policy.

Our troops (Bengal) had a slight skirmish lately with the Dooranees who are reported to have acted with such daring bravery, that they impetuously rushed to the muzzle of the gun, and handed the Artillery rather roughly—they were completely routed. Affghanistan will never be quelled as long as Shah Soojah reigns—the partizans of Dost Mahomed are too devoted to think of humbling them to a — (as he is termed against them.)

Kotra is still very unhealthy, and the troops and followers are dropping very fast. Quetta is also unhealthy. At present—Supplies are becoming very scarce owing to certain qert Mull monopolizing the whole harvest, to accomplish a contract he has entered into with the Commissariat—this is too bad—such a thing should not be allowed—if they impoverish the country, how are the followers and others (who do not draw rations from the Commissariat) to subsist, let them gather from different parts of the country, and not impoverish one small district, and in which such a large force is concentrated. The General Commanding and the Political Agent should look to this.

The heat here is day by day getting very intense. —those who are accustomed to strong drink are not affected by—it is disgusting to see some how they do forget themselves, and fly to this deserted source for relief—and the afflictive consequences that result from it."

By some unaccountable circumstance, if not the scandalous neglect of the Post Office myrmidons,

we did not receive our Egyptian correspondence until Sunday, although the mail arrived here on Thursday, and the letter was endorsed "immediate."

We learn from a quarter that is a good guarantee for its correctness, that Sr. Lopes de Lima, the present pro. tem. Governor of Goa, has been recalled. The Governorship had been offered to Sr. J. F. Pestana, but he declined, preferring to take a part in the Lisbon Cabinet.

We noticed a few days ago a shocking accident and the loss of 17 lives, from the upsetting of a boat in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. It is our painful duty not only to write in confirmation of the above, but also to record the loss of 14 more lives from a similar accident, near Coytree, a place about five miles from Belgaum. The only description of boat used in crossing these ferrys is a funnel shaped basket boat covered with leather—they are sometimes of a circular form and easily upset. It is the duty of Government to remedy the evil by having proper rafts constructed.

It must afford pleasure to the Bombay Community to find, by the overland intelligence, that Sir James Carnac, our late Governor, has continued improving in health since his arrival in England; and that strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery. The atmosphere of Leadenhall will no doubt greatly contribute to the happy result.

We are really sorry to observe in the London Papers, that the famous Astley's Amphitheatre was consumed on the 8th of June last, by fire, said to have taken rise in some Stable adjoining it. Mr. Ducrow's Housekeeper—in endeavouring to rescue some property—and a few Horses, perished in the flames. About thirty adjacent Houses also were destroyed, or more or less injured. Ducrow not having been insured, suffers a loss of 10,000£. The conflagration has since been attributed to burning Waddings, fired from guns during the performances, having ignited some rubbish that was lying on the Mazarin Stage. The loss of this splendid Theatre will doubtless be severely felt by the Theatrical world of London.

We are happy to learn that Government intends to award some portion of the prize property taken at Nepanee. At Belgaum Prize rolls have been sent in by the officer commanding H. M. 4th Regt.

Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Alexandria, July 17th 1841.

We begin now to imagine ourselves treading on new ground as Egypt is not only a Pashalick, but an hereditary Pashalick. This circumstance has given rise to various conjectures as to the policy which Mehemet Ali will pursue, whilst some conclude that in reality nothing has been done to change the face of things in this country, for what has been agreed to by the Viceroy is not in accordance with his wishes, and a compliance with the Hattai Sherif must be constantly attended with litigations, which will be the means of destroying all confidence: others think we shall have settled Commerce, and that the prospects of this Country will commence to brighten on every side; but past experience has taught us that as long as a Government is in the hands of one, whose arbitrary mandate must be obeyed, and whose insatiable ambition is too manifest, how can it be otherwise than subject to frequent changes, and must inevitably place all, directly or indirectly concerned with it, in a state of uncertainty and suspense. Since the proclamation of the Hattai Sherif which re-integrated Mehemet Ali hereditarily in the Government of Egypt, his Highness has been occupied in thinking on some of the conditions that are imposed upon him. It is true, that there are some which are contrary to his views, that he will seek to elude notwithstanding, he has been obliged to accept them in appearance, at the same time, we may expect he will act, in his accustomed mode of evasion to avoid another rupture with the conference of the four allied Powers in London. It seems that the said Conference are wide awake to the Viceroy's exact performance of the Treaty of the 15th July 1840; for on the 21st Instant, arrived here Col. Napier, the son of the Commodore, on board the Frigate Steamer "Media," it is said destined for Beyrout, to go and replace the post vacated by the death of the late Colonel Brigman, of which you have been informed; but previous to this the Colonel was charged with a Mission, by Lord Palmerston, to the Pasha of Egypt, to demand the immediate restitution of all the Syrian Soldiers, who remain here, it is said their number may be about four thousand. Several Conferences have taken place between the said Colonel and Mehemet Ali, but his request has not been granted. The Pasha raises some objections, and in his evasive mode of speaking, states that previous to complying with the said request he should think it proper to lay it before the Sublime Porte, and if the Sultan should require it, he is ready to obey. The Viceroy further added, that shortly Mubeh Effendi, the Portes Envoy will leave here for Constantinople, and that he should avail himself of that occasion for laying it before the divan. It appears to us that the Pasha will do his utmost to elude this request, for his best soldiers are Syrians; there are also some of them on board his fleet, who are Christians, and since the Colonel's arrival they have sent in petitions to him to be sent back to their own Country. The Regiments called "the Guard" are principally made up of Syrians, and these are the best Soldiers the Pasha has in his Service. We have been informed that Col. Napier has written to Lord Palmerston the result of his mission here, and has the intention of remaining in this city until he shall receive further instructions from London.

On the 26th June, left Constantinople, the Portes Envoy, Mubeh Effendi on the Egyptian Steamer "Nile," by which Mehemet Ali made a remittance of £200,000 on account of the Tributes, that had been submitted to him by the Porte, and that its amount should be fixed on the arrival of the said Envoy at Constantinople: for the Pasha has not accepted the annual payment of £400,000 which the Sultan has imposed on him.

A few days ago left Hagl Ali Pasha for his destination at Medina as Governor, before his departure he made the Viceroy a present of 7 beautiful Horozes of £30,000 on account of the Tributes, who was sent some time ago by the S. Porte to accompany the Holy Carpet which is sent annually to the Holy Places.

To-day, the 26th, arrived here, the French Corvette "Cornalina" which had a few days ago left Candia and Sirra. We have news down to the 18th from Candia, stating that various boats of war had taken place between the Turks and the Greeks, but without result, though the latter had sustained some loss in the said encounter.

M. Gallici, "Colonel de Genie," who has been some time in the service of Mehemet Ali, has received orders from the French Government to remain in the said service, and to wear the decoration of Bey which the Viceroy had conferred upon him. The Porte sent here, a short time ago about 1000 men who had been taken prisoners in the late Syrian War. They are now at Sirra. The Pasha has just now appointed an old French Merchant here to be a permanent Commissioner of the Quarantine with some special attributions in this administration.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the 25th, arrived here from Cairo, Ibrahim Pasha, there are different rumours afloat concerning his visiting our city, the general opinion is, he has come for the purpose of bathing in the Sea; perhaps a few days will tell the other part of the story.

SYRIA, July 1st. The English Packet which makes a trip to Syria every month, is just arrived from Beyrout, and the news which our correspondent has given us, does not offer any thing of great interest. He writes us that the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon are continually in effervescence, this is occasioned on the one hand, by their considering the claims of the Porte unjust, and on the other, they find there is indisposition on the part of the Sultan to make any concessions, therefore nothing can be expected but a resolute determination to oppose every thing like that which the Porte is imposing by way of additional Taxation. We learn also that the Turkish administration in Syria is based on the principle of injustice, for the Porte is not content with introducing a new Tariff of duties, but to this, is enforced the old duties which were enacted by Ibrahim Pasha, and that had been abolished previous to his evacuating that Province; if one was to try to justify the Porte in levying such imposts on the people it could only be done by stating that the finances are in such a state as to call for it; however, this does not appear to us conclusive: for we find not only the mountaineers discontent, but the whole province as speaking against the Porte. Commerce is at a stand, little or nothing can be done, and before long there must be a great change in that Country. There remains still in Beyrout 5 of H. B. M.'s Armaments of War; a vessel, corvette brig and two steamers. They are repairing at present the Fortifications of Jean d'Acre. July 1st. To-day left for Constantinople, by the Egyptian Steamer "Rachit" one of the Pasha's sons, Said Bey, Captain of a Vessel, and destined to the grade of Admiral, accompanied by Samy Bey, first private Secretary to his Highness, and a suite of 12 Marine Officers. The apparent object of this voyage by Said Bey, is that of going to thank the Sultan for having granted to his Father the hereditary Government of Egypt, and to offer to him several presents, such as Jewels, Horses and a Rhinoceros. But the true object of this Mission is to solicit the tie of Pasha for his son Said Bey, and to offer his co-operation to the Porte in order to bring into subjection the insurgents of the Ottoman Empire, and by this, the ambitious Viceroy has the idea of obtaining by way of reward the Government of Syria. It seems to us that these intentions have been guessed at by England, for she continues to maintain a maritime force in that province, as is evident from the English Armament in Beyrout.

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The "cheap bread" manoeuvre proves a failure for its employers. The English town elections are over; and thus far the progress of the election has verified the anticipation that there will be a good lumping majority for the Opposition. The campaign began badly with Lord John Russell's damaging victory in the City, heralded on many a hustings as a defeat—"a little glooming light, much like a shade." All was risked on that first cast; to have been defeated would have been destruction: defeat was just avoided. The break-down of a hackney-coach, a quarrel, or a hundred other petty chances, might have converted the Government leader's "working majority" at the poll into a minority. And at what cost is the success gained? If Lord John's presence at the most important and one of the earliest nominations was expected to give a fillip to the Liberal cause, dying of inanition—if the sanction of the first city of the empire was regarded as a prize worth a struggle—was it never considered that the same impulse which Lord John's presence gave to his friends might be imparted to foes? that the standard which was set up for supporters to rally around would be the very signal for concentrated attack? Of course the Tories profited by the excitement which he helped to give to the election: Lord John Russell was worth beating the "Conservative Democrat" who possessed a vote was exalted into an antagonist of the Minister, with the eyes of the world upon him. Hence a press of combatants who almost succeeded in cutting off Lord John himself, and quite succeeded in cutting off half the band that took Lord John for leader. Such is the cost of Lord John's bravado: he has given London a titled and titular representative, and has deprived it of all real representation in the Legislature, by neutralizing its votes. So fearful, however, was the risk which he ran, so fatal the hazard, that when the danger was over—when he found himself safe—reckless of the two who had fallen in the conflict, he appeared on the hustings, all smiling exultation, and boasted of his "triumph!"

Close upon the heels of this triumph followed the similar victory in the sister city of Westminster; where a Tory sailor, unknown to fame political, though his committee assure the world that he is famous among his craft, has thrown out the illustrious Spanish General, of bold words and easy votes; and Westminster, like London, will see the votes of its Liberal Member neutralized; though, to judge from the new Member's specimens, Mr. Leader's speeches stand a fair chance of suffering no very formidable counteraction.

In the mean time, came a flood of news about adverse elections in the country. Whig faces began to look long; Whig papers began to seek consolation in the idea that these were "only the agricultural boroughs," which would of course go against Ministers: wait, said they, for the large towns. The large towns have come into the field. To begin with the largest, Liverpool: there a second Minister sought to win for the Government policy the support of the second city in the kingdom, by offering to the suffrages of the electors no less a personage than the great—perhaps not arbiter, but at least meddler in the affairs of the whole globe, "from China to Peru" the citizens had the opportunity of gracing their representation by placing it in the hands of him who represents the nation to the world—a tempting bait! Lord Palmerston, however, was not quite so bold as Lord John; for he first got himself snugly secured at Tiverton; and, instead of facing the fortune of war at Liverpool, he had all that uncomfortable work performed him by a Mr. Brocklebank. The absent Alderman Pirie was lowest on the London poll, and perhaps Lord Palmerston's non-appearance helped at Liverpool to augment the majority against him to more than eleven hundred. Coming forward on hypothetical grounds, preparing for defeat, is not the best way to command success: daring generals have used to burn their ships when determined to conquer an invaded country.

Defeated at Liverpool, what consolation do Ministers find in other large towns?—in Hull, for example, where Mr. Hutt, safe himself elsewhere, makes room for Sir John Hanmer? or in Leeds, whence Sir William Molesworth forbearingly retired, "not to let in a Tory," and whither Joseph Humé went to "keep out the Tories"—and failed. If not so tractable

ble as Mr. Hume's, Sir William Molesworth's would have been a more convenient vote for the Whigs, especially in opposition, than Mr. Beckett's; while Ultra-Whiggish young Mr. Aldam will hardly cut such an imposing figure in the "heavy business" of genteel comedy in the House as Edward Baines.

No—their consolation must be sought in Bath, and in the return of Mr. Roebuck, upon whose stern politics they were wont to look askance; in Stockport, and the return of Mr. Corden, the representative and prime mover of the policy to the skirts of which they have clung for safety; in Bolton, and the return of the Freertrader Dr. Bowring. The glory of even these returns, however, will be tarnished by the exclusion of Colonel Thompson from their Anti-Corn-law Parliament that was-to-have-been; the exclusion of the popular teacher and most ingenious illustrator of Anti-Corn law doctrines—the man who with the breath of his body has kept life in the coals which they are now blowing for their own comfort.

It does not need the neglect of such a hint to disabuse the people of the delusion which has been attempted upon them. Through all the bustle of a general election a certain flatness and languor evince the diminished interest which is taken in the event. Election agents whip up to the poll, and write to the papers; and brutish vagabonds get drunk and breed riots here and there, pour encourager les autres, and to give the true election air to the season; but the hustings business goes off tamely. As Mr. Leader said emphatically at Westminster, when a Tory—and that not even a Burdett, but a Rous—was put by his side, the Whigs have so disappointed the expectations of the people, that when at last they were about to propose measures for their advantage, the people distrust them.

Thus the Morning Chronicle, which exhorts all who want accurate information on election matters to consult its columns, adopts the new nomenclature which classes Ministerialists and Oppositionists as "Monopolists" and "Anti-Monopolists,"—as if any readers of decent understanding would not see at a glance the folly of a pretence which lumps the Worsley Whigs, who will vote against Lord John's Corn proposition, with the economists, whom the Chronicle delights to call "Anti-Monopolists."

Such are the ways in which the Whig Ministers work at their "triumphs"; and the county elections are coming next week, to give more scope to their ingenuity.—Spectator, July 3.

Africa.—We have again to record new devastations committed by the French in Africa, although Marshal Sult himself in the Chamber denied that species of warfare. A letter from Mostaganem of the 17th ult., published in the Nacional, states, that General Bugeaud had effected several razzias in the neighbour-

hood of Mascara, and chastised a number of tribes, settled in the plain of Greris, who had been constantly hostile to the French. Down to the 16th no serious engagement had taken place, the army of Abd-el-Kader always retiring on the approach of the French column. The emir was encamped between Mascara and Tlemecen, and his five battalions of regular infantry were stationed near the Oued Sina. It was thought that Abd-el-Kader would not defend Tlemecen, which General Bugeaud intended to destroy before his return to Mostaganem. The Moniteur Parisien announces that he had obtained an important advantage over the emir's troops at Saida.

Turkish Frontier, June 17.—We learn from Nissa that the commissioner appointed by the Port to enquire into the late events in Bulgaria was daily expected there. The result of the inquiry may be foreseen when we consider how decidedly the Turks and Christians were opposed to each other in the late trouble, and how the Mussulmans always hang together in such conflicts. The proposal made to the Port to appoint a mixed commission of Rayas and Mussulmans could not possibly be acceded to at Constantinople. It is certain, however, that if Redschid Pasha were still Minister, the Pasha of Widdin and the Pasha of Nissa would be obliged to retire from their posts.—Allgemeine Zeitung.

The powers of Toryism are too strong; every post has been found occupied, the Reformers have received a check and monopoly, surrounded by his intimidations and corruptors, breathes again.

If the honesty of the people of his country had been equal to their shrewdness, this would not have been. They wish for liberal measures, and loudly enough they call for them; but when they are offered their choice between public reform and a personal bribe, they appear pretty generally to clutch the gold. "My single vote cannot be of much consequence," is the excuse by which each degraded conscience seller attempts to palliate his crime to his own breast. The votes of twelve such men as these were sufficient to give the Tories two seats at Weymouth and one at Rochester, which would otherwise have been gained to reform—making a difference of six upon a division. Twelve other such men in smaller and still closer contested boroughs have decided six seats—and ten more long shore men would have ejected Lord JOHN RUSSELL from London, and laid the cause of freedom and justice in the dust. And yet greedy hungerers after bribes continue to sell their country for gold, and are ever ready to reiterate the common excuse of their tribe. "My single vote cannot turn the election."

We have not gained the victory we hoped for. We have now no chance of sending such a majority to the next Parliament as should force the Lords to take the Custom House padlocks off the granaries by the side of our river, and allow the bread to be eaten by the people. We shall not be able to do this, for the Tories have poured a precious oil over the agitation which prevailed, and the waves have been hushed for a moment under its soft influence.

But believe not that we are defeated because we have not achieved the great success we hoped for. If London and Westminster have shrunk from their duty, and if their disgraceful desertion has in some respect thrown a chill over the enthusiasm of better constituencies, that desponding fit has lasted but a moment—the next news from the country reviveth the spirits of all reformers; we found that the metropolis had ceased to index the mind of the country; that although a coalition of Tory lawyers, corrupt livermen, and injured gin palace keepers debarred by the cruel provisions of the police act from venting their alcohol at unseasonable hours might prevail for a moment, yet that the triumph would be destitute of all moral effect, that the example would find no imitators, and that these constituencies had effected more than to expose themselves most conspicuously to the scorn of smaller but more sound-hearted towns.

Tuesday was a disastrous day for the Liberal cause. By the unprincipled trick of the Tory committee in putting out false returns, and claiming three Tory members at the close, the citizens were, for twenty-four hours, left in uncertainty whether Lord JOHN RUSSELL had not been rejected, and whether the monopolies in corn, timber, and sugar had not been affirmed by the metropolis. The return of members elected up to Tuesday night was forty-five Reformers to fifty-eight Tories, and this was among the boroughs—the counties are still to come.

Gloomy, indeed, was this prospect, and well it showed the promptitude and energy of the Tory party. They had taken care to make their tricks early. On Wednesday, however, the Reform cause revived. By Wednesday night we knew that Lambeth was right, that Manchester was safe, that Oxford remained as it had been, that Preston, Walsall, Leves, Sudbury, and greatest of all, Greenwich, had been won from the enemy. We had heard, also, of ROEBUCK'S egregious triumph at Bath; and although Reformers spoke with indignation of the conduct of Westminster in seating a Tory for that Radical borough, yet this was rather looked upon as a blunder than as a deliberate act. Here, again, the Tories were indebted for their success to their industry, their perseverance, their dexterity, and their unscrupulous use of promises and threats. The day had been won before the Reformers knew that there was any real enemy in the field. On Wednesday night the gross return were ninety-two Reformers to one hundred and four Tories—a majority of one upon the day's return.

On Thursday the battle continued as equal as before, but the returns from Birmingham and Sheffield showed that the large towns had not been much affected by the metropolitan defections. Leeds, indeed, was found to have rejected HUME, but that event had been long before talked of as certain.

We have ourselves had frequent occasion to remark upon the speeches of Mr. HUME, and we can very well understand how very staunch Liberals might refuse to vote for a man who makes the anti-English speeches which Mr. HUME is in the habit of delivering upon colonial and foreign affairs. The season of the gentleman's utility appears to be passed, and we think a few years of retirement into private life would do both him and the public some good.

The rejection of Mr. Hume does not prove that Leeds loves dear bread better than cheap bread, but only that the constituency does not sympathise with Mr. Hume's diatribes against England. This reverse, if reverse it was, was abundantly retrieved by the decisive triumph in Marylebone. In this metropolitan borough, which was before represented by a Tory, Hall and Napier were returned by a majority of upwards of one thousand three hundred votes. The Tower Hamlets constituency on the same day did its duty well, but Marylebone, stimulated to wipe off a former disgrace, is decidedly the example and the leader of the anti-monopoly cause in the metropolis.

On Thursday night, at twelve o'clock, the return stood— Reformers..... 141 Tories..... 125 But upon a comparison of losses and gains, the Tories then had a balance of seven in their favour, giving them fourteen additional votes upon a division.

On Friday the contests began to slacken in numbers, but if we may judge from the close and varying struggle at Marlow, they had lost nothing of their interest and intensity—for at that place the position of Clayton and Hampden varied several times during the day, and at the close of the poll the Whig was returned by a majority of one. At the time we write, the returns from the mere distant boroughs have not reached town. It is impossible to make any accurate calculation of the results of this day; but we believe it will be found that, upon the whole balance of Friday's polling, the Whigs will have sustained no new loss.

The English boroughs are now very nearly exhausted, but Scotland, Ireland, and English counties are yet to come. Thus has the battle been fought throughout the week. The event is now not doubtful. Sir Robert Peel will have a majority upon the corn law question in the next Parliament, but that majority will not be sufficient to enable him to carry on the government for a single session. He will make another short essay at holding Downing street; he will distribute among his hungry followers this little heap of patronage which he has so factiously, so impudently, and so avowedly kept locked up for this purpose; he will put a few Tory lawyers upon the bench; he will exhibit himself for a few months as the most powerless and impotent minister that ever pretended to assume the reins of government, and then when he has done his little dirty job, concluded his small raid, and divided the spoil among his followers, he will quietly go back again to the opposition benches and watch for another opportunity for another foraging expedition.

The Whigs can govern the country well with a majority of twenty or thirty because they enjoy the confidence of their Sovereign, and because they are backed by the opinion of the nation. The Tories cannot hold the government with a majority of less than three times that number, because they are hated by the people of this country and disliked by the Sovereign. Vulgar tyrants are equally obnoxious to true nobility and to honest industry.—Atlas, July 3.

DUFFL PREVENTED.—It is known to many of our readers that the Whig Radical faction in Shrewsbury, spairing (as the event has proved) of winning the election by fair and honest means, have resorted to the infamous trick of publishing anonymous slanders against Mr. Disraeli, one of the Tory candidates. He rebutted the slanders so promptly and effectively, that at last the opposite party resolved to try the desperate expedient of publishing them with a name attached, as a sort of guarantee. Accordingly, a letter, repeating these slanders, "with additions," appeared in the Shrewsbury Chronicle on Friday, signed by a barrister who had been employed by the Radical candidates to manage their part of the contest. Mr. Disraeli, without any loss of time, issued a hand-bill commenting on conduct which appears to us at once ungentlemanly and unprofessional, and plainly designated the barrister's statements as "utterly false." This handbill appeared early in the forenoon of Friday, and at an advanced hour in the afternoon a gentleman waited upon Mr. Disraeli with a hostile message from his calumniator. He found Mr. Disraeli in company with his lady, and communicated that he had business of importance to settle with him. A challenge from the barrister was then handed to Mr. Disraeli. About an hour afterwards, Mr. Joseph Sheppard having learned that such a transaction had taken place—and it is certain that the information had not come from the challenged party—waited upon the Mayor, and upon his information our worthy chief magistrate called upon both parties to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. How far Mr. Disraeli would have been justified in meeting a person who had acted as the barrister had acted, is a question which need not be discussed here.—Salopian Journal.

DEATH OF MADAME CATALANI.—Letters received in town from Milan announce the death of this great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lake Como, on Sunday, the 20th of last month, in the 61st year of her age.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY AUGUST 7TH 1841.

IMPORT DUTIES.

- 1. Agricultural Implements; Carriages; Cotton Piece Goods; Cutlery; Earthen, Glass and Hardwares; Haberdashery; Jewellery and Watches; Machinery; Mathematical and Musical Instruments; Military Appointments; Millinery; Oilman's Stores; Paintings; Perfumery; Plate and Plated Ware; Saddlery and Harness; and Stationery the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession, or foreign Country, imported on British bottoms, pay 3 1/2 per Cent on Invoice Amount, with an advance of 10 per Cent., and all other Goods not alluded to below pay 3 1/2 per Cent ad valorem.
2. Books printed in Great Britain are free if imported on British Bottoms; Marine Stores, Metals (wrought or unwrought) pay 3 per Cent and Woolens 2 per Cent on Tariff valuation.
3. Marine Stores, Metals, (wrought or unwrought) except Tin, the duty on which is 10 per Cent, pay 6 per Cent if the Manufacture or Produce of any foreign Country, and imported on British Bottoms; Woolens 4 per Cent; Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and Cotton Yarn 7 per Cent, Tariff valuation. Printed Books pay 3 per Cent ad valorem.
4. If imported on British bottoms (whether from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, or elsewhere) Alum, Camphor, Cassia, Pepper, Tea, Vermilion, Wines and Liqueurs, pay 10 per Cent, and Coffee and Raisins 7 1/2 per Cent on Tariff valuation. Spirits 9 Annas per Gallon; Salt 1/4 a Rupee per Indian Maund; and Corn 10 per Cent ad valorem.
5. All articles imported on Foreign Bottoms pay double duties; except Spices, which are subject to a duty of one Rupee per Gallon, and Salt, which is admitted on the same terms as on British Bottoms.
6. Bullion and Coins; precious stones and pearls; Grain and pulse; Horses and other live animals; Bricks, Chalk, Coal, Coke, Ice and stones, are entirely free, whether imported on British or Foreign bottoms.

DRAWBACKS ON RE-EXPORT.

All articles other than Salt and Indian Produce (exclusive of Cotton, which on being re-exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British Possession, receives a drawback of the whole duty) are entitled to a return of Import duty to the extent of 7-8ths on being exported.

EXPORT DUTIES.

- 1. All Goods the Produce or Manufacture of India exported on British bottoms are subject to a duty of 3 per Cent ad valorem, or tariff valuation, except Cotton which is 9 Annas per Indian Maund.
2. The duties on Exports on Foreign Bottoms are double those on British; but Bullion and Coins, precious Stones and Pearls, Books Printed in India, Horses and other live Animals, and Opium purchased at the Government Sales in Calcutta, or under a Company's pass, are entirely free whether exported on British or Foreign Bottoms.

NEW INDIAN WEIGHTS.

- 1 Tola is equal to 180 Grains Troy.
80 Tolas, or Seer, equal to 14,400 Grains Troy.
40 Seers or 1 Indian Maund, equal to 5,76,000 Grains Troy or 100 lbs. Troy.

In all Custom House transactions, the "Indian Maund" is the measure of weight, and the "Imperial Gallon" the measure for Liquids. For all except the most minutely accurate calculations, 5 Imperial Gallons may be considered equal to 6 Gallons of Old Wine measure, as 100 Imperial Gallons are equal to 120,032 Decimal Gallons of former times.

PRICE OF BULLION AND STEEL.

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, and prices for various items like Spanish Dollars, Ditto, German Crowns, Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes, Sycee Silver, Do. small ingots, Bombay Bank Shares, and Asia Bank Shares.