



BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 40

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

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

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August, 1:41.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*, included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy.
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Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to the *Gazette* are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

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MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO., will this day, Friday the 13th August, continue the Sale of the private property of the Officers of H. M. 6th Regiment in the Mess Room of the Town Barracks at the hour of 11 A. M.

Bombay, 13th August 1841.

TO PRINTER COMPOSITORS.

WANTED for the *Gazette* Press, a Second Printer—he will be liberally paid.—Apply at this office.

Bombay, August 13th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

(Before C. Tucher, Esquire.)

THUGGEE.

On the 15th June last, the Court took up a case of Thuggee, investigated by the Session Judge of Chupra. There were three prisoners, all hadros, and men about the middle age, and the court, on which they were put on their trial were these—first, for having murdered, by thuggee, two men traveling on the road near Nuddeah; and also two other men, under similar circumstances, near Rajshah, about eleven years ago.—secondly with having in and receiving the property belonging to these men—And thirdly, for belonging to a gang of thugs.

An approver, who was one of two eye-witnesses to the crimes said to be committed by the prisoners, stated, that about ten or eleven years ago, a gang of nine thugs including deponent and prisoners, assembled in a certain place in Pabna. After arranging matters among themselves, they embarked in a boat, and proceeded to Nuddeah. On arrival, one of the prisoners was put on shore, to look out for travellers. Shortly after he fell in with two travellers, journeying from Moorshabad. After a great deal of artifice and persuasion, they were inveigled into the boat. They were then carried to a convenient spot and strangled in the usual manner. The value of the booty got from these unfortunate men was 20 rupees. Two days after this the party of thugs fell in with two Mahomedan travellers, also journeying from Moorshabad, and these, likewise, were destroyed, at a place named Budderpore. The booty, on this occasion, was of about the same value. Besides these charges, one of the prisoners was accused by a witness, to have belonged to several thuggee gangs, and another prisoner was suspected to have been accessory to another murder in a boat. The entire transaction, however, being a matter of above ten years, there was some degree of prevarication among the witnesses, and the fact of the murder could not satisfactorily be brought home to the prisoners. But it was clearly proved that they did belong to a thuggee gang. The judge of the station sentenced them to imprisonment for life in the Alipore Jail, which was confirmed by the Court.

ANOTHER CASE.

The case of one Okoor Dume was also considered as submitted by the station Judge. The prisoner was charged with the murder by thuggee, of four men, at Chimpattolie, two men at Calgaon, two men at Doorgunge Bhagulpore, four men at Mynajeece, four men at Behaocce Chikwee, and four men at Peepkriah, Moughyr. The prisoner had been admitted an approver in Novr. 1838, but he had since changed his honest intention, and contradicted all the information he had furnished. In consequence a sentence that had on a former occasion been passed on him on the above charge, and from the execution of which he had been saved by being admitted an approver, was ordered to be carried into effect against him. He was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life beyond seas.—*Calcutta Courier July 31st.*

HURKARU, JULY 31.

We learn from the *Calcutta Star*, that the Court of Directors have settled a pension of £130 per annum "on the widow of Dr. Lord. We put the question diffidently, when we ask if it is not the mother of Dr. Lord, who has received this pension. We have never seen, nor heard any allusions to Dr. Lord's widow, and have always hitherto thought that the deceased was a bachelor at the time of his death. It is certain that, in his will, written at Bamecah, the whole of his property was bequeathed to his mother, of whom mention has been made in the different obituary notices; and it is more probable that the Court should have pensioned the mother, than the widow, as the latter would have been entitled to a Fund pension in right of her husband. We may be mistaken, but from these circumstances we are led to surmise that the Mrs. Lord, who has received the pension from the court, is the mother of Dr. Lord. The grant, whether to the widow or the mother, is, in a high degree, creditable to the Company, and we have great pleasure in noticing it.

LETTER FROM THE PASSENGERS OF THE "E-NARE" TO HER CAPTAIN.

On board Benares, off Point Palmyras
July 27th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Having nearly completed our passage, we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the manner in

which you have succeeded in rendering it as agreeable as any expedition of the kind could have been made, at this boisterous season, under the circumstances.

In addition to a most liberal tale, we have had the satisfaction of feeling throughout that not an opportunity has been lost.—not a moment wasted, which professional skill and energy could avoid in expediting our arrival here, and but for the delay occasioned by having touched at Ceylon, we have no doubt our trip would have been one of the shortest on record by a merchant vessel, between Bombay and Calcutta; while as it is, we believe it will be unprecedented in one respect, since it will enable some of our party, who left England so recently as the 2d of June, to reach Calcutta in the space of 56 days.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance with you, whenever you return to these regions, and wishing you every possible success in the prosecution of your voyage.

We remain, your's very sincerely;

(Signed) ADAM FRANK SMITH,
J. H. MACKAY,
JOHN MACKAY,
EDWIN S. DENISS.

JOHN LLEWELYN,
J. F. WEDGER,
FRAS. EDE, JUNR.,
G. ASHBURNER,
JAMES MACKAY.

To Capt. H. B. CONNEU,
of the Benares.

We have learnt with unfeigned pleasure, that the Court of Directors have, with a liberality which we cannot too highly applaud, bestowed a pension of £130 per annum on the widow of Dr. Lord. This is as it should be, and we congratulate the Medical branch of the Service on this handsome tribute to the memory of so zealous and talented a member of their profession, and the Army in general, on the consideration so properly shewn in this instance to Mrs. Lord.

Among a long list of outlawries, proclaimed by the London Sheriff, we were somewhat startled at first to see the name of Lady Charlotte Bury. The surprise ceased, however, upon perceiving that it has arisen out of the very unromantic and unheroic subject of pounds, shillings and pence, her Ladyship seemingly being one of those Sheridan spirits, who if a friend paid one of her debts, would observe—"Well that's a liberty I never took in my life."—*Calcutta Courier June 31.*

The General Meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund was attended to by 9 or 10 Subscribers.

The business of the day consisted in auditing of the Annual Accounts, which showed an excess of receipts over and above charges of the year 1840-41 of Rs. 51,705-2-9. Two admissions to the benefits of the Fund of the families of deceased Subscribers also took place.

Calcutta Courier, July 31

MADRAS.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS.—In our last we mentioned that orders had been received from the Government of India for the abolition of the situations held by Ramiah, Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, and Mr. Platel, Assistant Collector of Malabar. We have since learned that this has been done merely with a view to close the door of advancement to still higher grades in the service against those individuals, who are it seems to retain their present situations on the existing allowances, but under a different designation. They thus lose the rank of Assistant Collectors and are to be in future styled, "Out Thasildars," superior grade of that class.

From Kurnool we learn that considerable alterations have been just made for the regulation of Revenue affairs in that district, which have hitherto continued pretty much on the same system that obtained during the Nawab's rule. The district is now divided into 8 instead of 13 Talooks, the former number, but the pay of the Thasildars is increased, each of them now receiving one hundred Rupees per mensem, which is rather more than the former rate. The Boozoor, Ghybut, and Thalook Servants are also now appointed the same as in the other districts of the Company's Country.

We have letters from Salem mentioning that some light showers had fallen there last month, in consequence of which the cultivators had commenced putting down their Rages Crops, but the Tyl and Jowaree cannot be sown until they get a more plentiful supply of rain. In Madura too sufficient rain has fallen to enable the Ryots to set their ploughs to work and the seed will be sown with the first heavy showers.—*U. S. Gazette August 3.*

ATHENEUM, AUGUST 3.

Our readers are no doubt acquainted with the anecdote of two strolling players, one of whom accused the other of having stolen his thunder. Precisely in the same position are two of our Bombay contemporaries now placed with regard to the report of the Clibborne commission. The *Times* takes credit to itself for having been the first Journal to expose that document, while the *United Service Gazette* states that his contemporary had merely re-echoed the sentiments which he had expressed. Though we have some indistinct recollection of the latter having noticed the subject, we are not prepared to say that the *Times* stole his thunder, and are rather of opinion that "cool self-congratulation" is a characteristic that in this case belongs to both parties. Be this however as it may, it is desirable that the matter should be thoroughly sifted in order that no room may be left for doubt as to whom the thunder really belongs, as it would be a great hardship for the original inventor to be deprived of the merit to which he is justly entitled.—*Athenaeum August 3.*

capt. T. E. A. Napleton, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Isabella Margaret, daughter of R. Davidson, esq. Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, at the catholic cathedral, Mr. Thomas, Wakereil to miss Janna Panthorne.

At Kurnaul, on the 16th July, by the reverend. H. P. Brooke, B. W. Lieutenant John Haslock, 39th regiment native infantry to Lethia, eldest daughter of Brevet, major W. H. Eade, of the same corps.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of Friday the 23d July, the wife of Samuel Smith, esq., of a daughter.

At Landour, on the morning of the 7th July, the lady of captain Gerrard, of His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk's service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta on the evening of Wednesday the 21st July, the lady of Catchick G. Seth, esq. of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, the lady of H. L. Christiana esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta on the 25th July, Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a son in Chowin-ghee, on Saturday morning the 24th July, the lady of Francisco Pereira, esq. of a son.

At Banleah, on the 4th July, the lady of Welby Jackson, esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Agra, in Botlean Gunge, on Monday evening the 15th July the wife of Mr. James Purkis, apothecary, pension establishment, of a daughter.

At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, on the 17th July, the lady of E. A. Samuella, esq., civil, service, of a son. At Saugor Central India, on the 21st June, the lady of captain H. Jervis White, 50th regiment B. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Meerut on Saturday morning the 13th July, Mr. John Voyle merchant, son of the late lieutenant-colonel Elliott Voyle, bengal service, deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and all who knew him.

At Meerut, on the 1st July, Isabella Eliza, daughter of Mrs. Scott, and the late Mr. William Scott, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Delhi, on Sunday the 11th July, Arthur Athelston, the infant son of lieutenant Cornish 10th regiment native infantry.

At Kurnaul, on the 8th July, Mary Ann Stuart, daughter of lieutenant H. Lindsay, 3d light cavalry, aged 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Ellen Kathleen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Poole, aged 8 months and 11 days.

At Dum-Dum, on the 23d July, Staff Sergeant William Gordon, aged 42 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th July, Mrs. Ellen Hayes, wife of Mr. Charles E. Hayes, apothecary, 4th battalion artillery.

At Penang, captain George Rawson, of the royal navy, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 21st July, by the Rev. George Trevor, by special license, Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Fifehire, Scotland, to Miss Virgin Bird, first daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bird.

On Monday the 26th July, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Domingo J. Pereira, Mr. Felix Martins, to Miss Ann Maria Rodrigues.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 21st July, the lady of Dr. Cumming, Madras Army, of a son.

On Monday the 26th July, the wife of Lieutenant Worster, of a son.

At St. Thome, on the 23d July, the lady of the Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, of a son.

At Madras, Black Town, on Monday the 26th July, the wife of Mr. Charles Peter Doneaud, of a daughter.

At New Town, on the morning of the 21st July, the wife of store serjeant James Rogers, of a daughter.

At Wallair, on Saturday the 17th July, the wife of Mr. J. Hughes, of a son.

To Correspondents

We regret that we cannot interfere in the matter referred to us by 'A WELL WISHER' it is wholly of a private nature and we advise him to write to the Secretary.

OUR humorous correspondent 'A. Z.' in to-morrow's issue.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, August 13, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 31st ultimo.

THE great consternation and anxiety lately excited in England and other places, for the safety of the "President" Steamer, has begun to subside in the despair of all, of ever seeing or hearing any thing further about her. General conviction is, that she must have been lost, by foundering, in the storm which is known to have overtaken her on the 12th of March ultimo, and to have lasted for several days after. Had her Boilers exploded, or she wrecked, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some small portions of her timber &c would have been found ere this to prove the catastrophe. Her original cost was 85,000£; she was insured for 60,000£.

AN ingenious instrument has been invented by one Major Moore—a member of the Dublin association for preventing "cruelty to animals,"—to "facilitate" the destruction of Black Cattle &c. for purposes of food. The instrument consists of an elastic curved band of steel, constructed to fit on the heads of either the larger, or smaller, species of cattle. To this band, a square sheath is firmly attached containing a polished blade four inches long, which plays in a groove, and is capable of being kept at the upper end of the sheath until the band is properly arranged.—When arranged, the handle of the blade is struck, and being also propelled by a strong spring, it is driven forcibly into the skull, and instantaneous death ensues. It is acknowledged to be an excellent contrivance, and will prevent those painful sights being exhibited of cattle writhing in torture and agony under several ineffectual

blows from an Axe or other slaughter implement.

THE Subscribers to the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund." again met, evening before last, in Loge "Perseverance"; and opened their proceedings a little after 7 o'clock. We were much pleased, and no doubt others were equally so, to find them being got through with much less interruption and disturbance than what characterized the last meeting, when the patience of all were exhausted, and the transaction of business retarded. We counted about sixty individuals in the room; and although many of those who "graced" the Table at the last Meeting were absent, their chairs were filled, without the least concern on that account, by several promising Bachelors: We say promising with not so great a reference to their "speechifying powers," as to their countenances indicating at the time their anxiety and wish to take early measures for the provision of their "to-bes," and all their little "to-bes." As however we were not favored with any harangues, we reconciled ourselves to the disappointment by stretching our legs under the table, and scrutinizing the multitudinous distortions of countenance around us, and that were occasioned now and then by a few unexpected propositions &c.—After a prayer the Reverend Dr. Stevenson, as chairman, addressed the assembly upon the exclusive object of the present meeting, viz: the election of the Directors; and concluded by suggesting the propriety of all discussions on minor points connected with the institution being laid over for the consideration of those directors. It was then proposed, that a slip of paper be handed to each of the subscribers for the purpose of his nominating, in writing, any thirteen persons for the directions. Here followed a scene not often to be seen;—the experience, the intelligence, the steadiness, the sense, and the general eligibility of the agitated subscribers were being estimated and determined upon. One flung a significant glance along the table to a few opposite cronies, some of whom found it most convenient not to understand such a description of hieroglyphics; a second assumed the gravity of a socrates, imagining thereby to evince the soundness of their intellectual faculties, and to strike conviction into the minds of those around him of his peculiar fitness to become a director; a third, with a few terrible tugs at his unfortunate moustachoes, ruminated as to whether any advantage would accrue to him from his nominating the Head Clerk of his Department to a Directorship; a fourth, with an indescribable air of self satisfaction at electing himself as a Director, seemed to ponder the consequences of its being discovered; and so on, a la Lavalier, in such an infinite variety, that we felt any thing but sorrow for attending the meeting. In the interim, a question was started as to whether a son would be allowed to subscribe for a widowed Mother, or a Brother for a widowed sister; when it was remarked that the Fund should be open to persons wishing so to subscribe, but that it ought not to be expected the Fund would extend provision to other children than those actually subscribed for, and registered by the Society. The gentleman who, at the last Meeting, was opposed to allowing the Secretary any Pay, rose and wished to remove all apprehension on that point, by assuring the Subscribers that all the widows who may be thus subscribed for, would not be Mothers; "in fact" in continued "it often happens that they cannot be mothers!"—The subject, however, was deferred for future consideration. After the votes had been calculated, and the names of the elected

Directors read out, it was proposed that the gentleman in "bottle-green" should be installed as Chairman of the Society; but this was overruled by a general wish that the Directors elect their own Chairman,—probably, much to the discomfiture and chagrin of the "the man of figures". A few minutes more elapsed, and "the late import from Madras" after taking up a suitable position close to us, rose, adjusted his broad-side.—Ugh! such a broad-side!—upon us with as much agitation as a bathing duck in a running stream. "Mr. Chairman, and,—Gentlemen. To say too much, would be to say too little; and to say too little, would be to say nothing at all:—I would therefore beg to say a few words. There is a certain person here present, who, in remarking in a Public Paper upon our last Meeting, has given vent to rather unbecoming expressions bearing a reference to me. He styles me a late 'import from Madras'!—I am possessed of feelings, and I am an 'Import from Madras'; but I speak as I feel (hissing) and—and—but (continued hissing)—Gentlemen! (much irritated) if a man has a tongue, he could speak Gentlemen!—I have nothing further to say to these expressions, and therefore consequently trust that we shall not hear nothing more of any similar and such-like animadversions!" Here the speaker sat down, amidst peals of laughter, fully satisfied with his efforts to relieve his mind of the uneasiness our jocular observations in last Monday's issue had occasioned.—We congratulate him upon his tranquility; and the Bombay community upon the establishment of a 'Widows' and Orphans' Fund."

OUR Calcutta contemporaries are deeply engaged in a controversy with Dr. Duff on account of the latter's remarks upon Lord Auckland's minute on Education. The Doctor in amount maintains, with more zeal for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity among the natives of India than prudence for the cause of National Education; that, unless the natives are nominally and victually instructed on christian principles it would be better to withhold Education from them. As however this is a question which affects the religious faith of Hindoos and Musselmen no plan at present which unscrupulously disregards the religious bias of the natives of India can be expected to succeed. Some minds it is true are prepared for the reception of knowledge through the instrumentality of missionaries but on account of the prejudice to the religious profession of the teacher the number is so comparatively small, that by hypothesis we may say the native population are not only opposed to, but would altogether reject a British Government system of Education that professes proselytism as its chief aim. Dr. Duff as a firm and faithful minister of the Cross, and we believe him to be such, must be fully conscious of the folly and awful responsibility of any man's quitting the faith he really believes and taking up one whose claims to credence he has not had the means of examining. If taking up merely for present convenience, it will whenever inconveniences present themselves, be laid aside as a robe which has answered for a time the purpose designed by the wearer. Dr. Duff we are sure would deprecate such conversions from Hindooism and despise the means which regarded this as the primary end.

If Dr. Duff confines his remarks to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay he may expect some trifling success because the natives from their frequent association with Europeans have their prejudices greatly weakened. But within twenty miles of either of the above-mentioned cities how vastly different are the views of natives respecting the faith of Europeans, and how scrupulously suspicious they are of any act of kindness or proffer of advice, lest the motive should be to inveigle them into the profession of the christian faith, should a native, even from ignorance, approach the person or dwelling of a christian padre, the whole village are ready for disturbance, we speak of the interior where seldom a European, except a christian minister

ever visit. Were the Government of India professedly to recommend the system of Dr. Duff, admirable in itself and suitable to the object, what disturbances would arise throughout the country! The discontent, riot and perhaps bloodshed which would ensue would endanger the continuance of our Government, and altogether frustrate the laudable endeavours of the Doctors. No; India is not yet prepared for a sweeping measure.

The partial abolition of Suttee and child murder—we say partial because both are practised to a great extent may in some measure have weakened the prejudices of the Hindoos; still they do not forget that this was done without their consent and against their express wishes. Rancour reigns in their breasts for what they conceive to be (by the great) unjust and an unnecessary interference and abolition of the rites of their religion. It would therefore not only be a breach of faith, and the commission of perjury towards the natives of this country, to openly sanction and patronage an exclusively christian system of Education, but would in our humble opinion altogether frustrate the desired object.

But without dealing in acrimonious and harsh expressions, which we regret are too prominent in the remarks of our Calcutta contemporaries, let us deliberately examine how far the prejudices of Hindooism have been overcome in those who have abjured it, adopted the Christian Religion, and been for some time under christian instruction.—Our remarks apply to districts in the interior; in large cities where there are many Europeans we cannot so well judge of the native character under a new set of circumstances, that is his circumstances as he receives christian instruction. Generally speaking, even with those natives who have long professed a belief in christianity, (we might say for years) rarely rid themselves of all the trammels of Hindooism. We have known some, of whom there has been every reason to hope of a good work going on within, who could not be persuaded to discontinue performing the ceremony of Poojha for their deceased relatives, or to disbelieve the influence of charms, or upon close examination to doubt the reality of some of the grossest absurdities of Brahminism! We write what we ourselves have seen and heard from their own lips. If we are incorrect in our general statement let Dr. Duff or any other Rev. Doctor correct us if he can. Of the full belief of these people in the truths or, in the great truth of christianity, is not the province of man to judge, by their own master they stand or fall.

The languages of India do not enable the Missionary either to express in sufficiently intelligible language the reasonableness or explain the difficulties which christianity on the first investigation presents; while the vague notions of the ignorant natives regarding the superior intelligence of Europeans inclines them too readily to believe doctrines they know little of, and consent to mysteries of which they understand less. On the other hand at the Presidencies, those who know English sufficiently to understand the terms employed by the padre to express his ideas, when expatiating upon christian doctrines, are always very captious and too frequently sceptical. Besides among the Hindoos there is as great a variety of intellects as amongst Europeans; consequently one exclusive system of education would not answer the intentions of the designer. These are not supposed but real difficulties Dr. Duff would have to overturn with and overcome in carrying out his system, unless the natives were previously prepared by a system of education not inimical to or exclusively based upon christian principles.

To carry out any system of instruction with success we must regard the peculiar state and operation of the human mind, and the motives by which it acts. We must also regard previous associations of thought in order to impress the mind with new ideas. The previous associations in the minds of the natives of this country are not such as to encourage the hope that christianity will be seized at with avidity; on the contrary, daily experience shows that the mind is opposed to it: it therefore follows that to endeavour to impress upon the mind whatever it is opposed or different to, savours more of the folly of enthusiasm than of good sense.

Let Dr. Duff attentively study the native character

in connection with the phenomenon of mind and we entertain no doubt that he will retrace his steps, and commence his mode of instruction with other and clearer views of ultimate success than those he at present possesses. It is easy to appeal to pride—love of wealth or of applause, where these are dominant in the mind, and be successful too; but the mind's continuance in those views which it has taken up without reason is always doubtful, and will readily be laid aside whenever found burdensome or inconvenient.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 10th August 1841.
The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. G. Grant to the office of register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudjdarce adawlut, from the 1st of June last.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In consideration of the important and responsible nature of the duties devolving on the Head Assistant in the several Departments of the Secretariate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, as a special case, to confer upon them, the title of Uncovenanted Assistants, with the same rank and privileges, as the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Custom House, and other Departments under this Presidency.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following appointments of "Uncovenanted Assistants" in the several Departments of the Secretariate, are notified.

1. Revenue.—Vacant.
2. Political and Secret.—Mr. R. Hughes Thomas, appointed 1st October 1839.
3. Judicial.—Mr. T. Thornton, appointed 15th July 1836.
4. General.—Mr. F. Rouget, appointed 15th June 1839.
5. Military and Marine.—Mr. N. Spencer, appointed 6th November 1825.

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

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th AUGUST 1841.

No. 474 of 1841.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to bear the word "Kelat" on their Appointments.

No. 475 of 1841.—The following Field Order by the Brigadier Commanding the Force in Scinde, dated 18th June last, is confirmed.

Captain Hart of the 2d or Grenadier Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Commissariat Agent at Kotro, from the date of Captain Rebenack's death.

Bombay Castle, 10th August.

No. 476 of 1841.—The following Field Order by the Brigadier Commanding in Scinde, dated Camp near Quetta, 21st June last, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Shaw, Sub Assistant Commissary General, having been reported sick on his arrival in Camp yesterday, Captain Prior will continue in the performance of the duties of the Superintendent of Bazaars and Police, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1841

No. 477 of 1841.—The following Field Order by the Brigadier Commanding in Scinde, dated 2d ultimo, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Morrison, 2d Grenadier Regiment, is appointed Commissariat Agent at Baugh, pending the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and of Government.

No. 478 of 1841.—The following appointments are confirmed.—

An Order by Major H. Hancock, dated Bombay, the 13th July 1841, appointing Lieutenant Barrow, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Renny, on detached duty, and Ensign Feulwick, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment at Tannah, during the period Lieutenant Barrow may hold the former appointment, or until further orders.

No. 779 of 1841.—The following Notification is published for information.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Gabb of the 52nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to take Charge of the Public Works at Sholapur.

Lieutenant Siddons of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry to act for Lieutenant Gabb on his responsibility.

By Order &c.

(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1841.

ERRATA.

In Government General Order No. (288) of the 30th April 1841, promoting Color Havildar Byjee Rames of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to Jemadar, for "date of Rank, 1st April 1841" read "1st January 1841."

In Government General Order (No. 388) dated the 22d June 1841, assigning Army Rank to Ensign W. H. R. Green, for "24 February 1841," read "2d January 1841."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1841.

No. 101 of 1841.—Jehangeer Nowrojee and Heerjeebhoj Merwanjee, Assistant Builders, having returned from Europe, are permitted to resume the situations in the Dock Yard, which they held, prior to their departure from India, and the Honorable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in annexing for general information the following extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 39, dated 21st April last.

Extract, para. 2nd.—In the Packet we transmit for your information copies "of the certificates and testimonials which have been produced to us respecting "the general conduct and professional acquirements of Jehangeer Nowrojee and Heerjeebhoj Merwanjee, during their residence in this Country, which are both satisfactory to us and creditable to them."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Quebec Mercury publishes a correspondence between Lord Sydenham and Governor Seward of New York on the subject of Mitchell, an American forger, who had fled into Canada, and whom Mr. Seward requested to be given up. Lord Sydenham says—

"The crime charged against Mitchell being an offence against those general laws which prevail in every civilized community, I can have no hesitation in delivering him over to be dealt with according to the laws of the country which he is said to have offended. To shelter on our own soil a man charged with an offence of this nature, after he had been demanded by the proper authorities, would be no less at variance with what I concur with your Excellency in thinking to be specially for the interest of two bordering countries, than to detain in custody an individual charged with an offence which has been publicly avowed and justified by his Government, and is in my opinion repugnant to those principles of justice which ought to regulate the conduct of all states. GOVERNOR Seward says in his reply—

"I regret to learn, from an allusion in your letter, that your Excellency labours under some misapprehension concerning the detention of a British subject in this State. Whatever may have been the character of the original transaction, in consequence of which that person was arrested, he had the misfortune, before any affirmation of that transaction by the British Government, to be indicted in one of our courts, and, as is said upon confessions of his own, for the crimes of murder and arson, committed in this State. His detention is solely to answer that indictment; and your Excellency may be assured, not only that he will have a fair and impartial trial, but also that if the assumption of the responsibility of his offence by his Government ought according to the common law, or laws of nations, to relieve him from personal responsibility, he will be acquitted for that cause alone, even if under other circumstances he could be convicted of the heinous offences laid to his charge by the Grand Jury.

Intelligence from Bermuda to the 1st of June mentions the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Commander in Chief on the North American and West Indian stations; who expired at Bermuda on the 28th

The results of the elections already known, and the probable issue of those yet pending, continue to absorb public attention. Every other consideration dwindles into insignificance when compared with this great national contest and intelligence which, on ordinary occasions, would be regarded with interest, is now passed over with indifference, or condemned as obtrusive. So far as the returns have been received, we are entitled to say, that in the great towns, notwithstanding the partial success of Tory influences in the City and Westminster, the Ministerial candidates receive their need of public approbation by their station on the poll. In the smaller agricultural boroughs, where ignorance, servility, and venality are notoriously prevalent, the electors fall an easy prey to the influences on which Tory agents depend for effecting the return of the parties who commit themselves, their money, and their cause to such management, and sufficiently explain their success. Those triumphs give them a gross majority not equal to the number of seats which will be secured to the Liberals by the results of this day's elections in the metropolitan borough.—(GLOBE.)

Now is the time for electors to act, and for candidates to speak for themselves. If we have in any measure prepared both for this all-important duty, we have done our part. The speech of Sir Robert Peel at the Tamworth nomination has been nobly answered by those to whom immediately it was addressed, and a great majority of the constituencies of England are joining in the same answer. Our adversaries now concede that ministers have lost two seats in the city of London; a few days since they would not admit the possibility that they could lose one. Their other losses have been severe—16 losses on the day. To balance these admitted losses the ministerial journals claim one gained at Andover, one at Cricklade, two at Bath, one at Nottingham, and two at Sudbury—a difference of nine in favour of Conservatives in one day of city and borough elections. The ministerialists, it is true, console themselves by saying that these have been elections for "small agricultural boroughs." Is the city of London a small agricultural borough? Are the cities of Winchester, Lincoln, and Rochester, small agricultural boroughs? Are Reading, Newark, Windsor, and Bedford, small agricultural boroughs? A balance of nine in the first day's report of the city and borough elections is decisive of such a triumph as we did not dare to anticipate. When the time for the country returns shall come, the rate of increase will be multiplied tenfold; but surely we have every reason to be contented with what has already occurred and we doubt not but that before the day shall pass we will have additional grounds for exultation. Since we commenced writing, we find that we have to add Shrewsbury and Pontefract, one each, and Knaresborough two, to the Conservative gains—raising the number to twenty. "The work goes bravely on." If the counties, hitherto treated as the only stronghold of the Conservatives, should not change a single representative, the Conservative party would have a sufficient majority in the new House of Commons. But the counties are still before us, and they will not act the less zealously because of the glorious example that so many cities and boroughs are now setting them. We must close here for the present, in attendance upon the intelligence that every hour brings in.—(STANDARD.)

It is said that the cause of the failure of the banking-house of Whitmore was in consequence of their accepting bills for a house at Macclesfield to the amount of £200,000, and great fear is entertained that the above house must also stop.—(Sun.)

By these official returns, the exports of the precious metals to foreign and colonial parts, for the week ending Thursday last, were—silver coin to Hamburgh, 16,000 ounces; silver bars to Rotterdam, 120,000; silver coin to the Mauritius, 1,100.—(Times.)

During the last fortnight there has been nearly six hundred thousand ounces of silver entered for shipment from the port of Dover, for Calais.—(Globe.)

Jamaica papers to May 11 have been received. The current belief was that there would be war between England and the United States. The inhabitants (says a New York paper), without distinction of colour, disapproved of the subject, and planned the sending of negro troops against us.—(Globe.)

Lood Headly was married on Tuesday to Miss Maria D'Arley, eldest daughter of Major D'Arley. A rumoured approaching marriage of his Lordship with Miss Johnson was without foundation.—(Post.)