

BOMBAY

FRIDAY, SEPT 17, 1841

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 70

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed. Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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 Precise 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, 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £1 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3 Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 11 Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement.....Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....Rs. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to do-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.



By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

ON Sale term cash at the undersigned Paris white wax excellent Candles by case of 12 boxes, 25 bundles each of 4, 5, and 6 at very moderate price. WILLAUME & CO. Apollo Street, No. 9.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835 2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

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Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London.

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1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 220l. to 5,000l.

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5. No additional expense but the stamp.

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7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale of premiums.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on tober days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

Published Monthly. THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor, and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland.

Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Cumming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests 5 per cent annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure for his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 184l. 1s. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield in comfortable provision for his family.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lees, Esq., 4, St. Saviour's yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. P. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London office, 38, Old Broad Street.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at

Sydney. Bathurst. Hobart Town. Lunceston, and Melbourne, Port Phillip.

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days' sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfoe and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE.

To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin

England and Alexandria. £ 45 .. — £ 30 ..

England and Malta .. .. 33 .. — 22 10 ..

England and Gibraltar .. .. 20 .. — 14 ..

Alexandria and Malta .. .. 12 .. — 8 ..

Malta and Gibraltar .. .. 13 .. — 8 10 ..

Malta and Co. fa. .. .. 7 .. — 4 10 ..

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A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND MARINER'S CHRONICLE, To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thralldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Singapore.

DEATH OF MOHAMMED SHAH SULTAN OF LINGIN.

Within the past week intelligence has been brought to the place of the death of Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Lingin, and from the conspicuous rank and position he occupied among Malayan princes, this event has been the theme of extensive gossip at the courts of Kampong Glam and Teluk Blangan, and among the higher circles of Malayan life in Singapore. With him, according to the ideas of the Malays, notwithstanding that he leaves a son to succeed him, the glory is departed from the house of Johore, and its fame among the nations is no more! The subjects of that ancient empire, who saw in his reign some vestiges of the "pomp and circumstance, with which they are taught to believe their Rajahs were anciently surrounded, but who now behold the power of their princes dwindling away to insignificance, regard his successor as a mere phantom of royalty, destined to flicker over the scene for a time, but speedily to be absorbed in the overshadowing influence of European supremacy, which the late Rajah had obtained the credit of in some measure resisting. He was the grandest, as well as name-sake of the last Sultan that could be said to hold sway over the old empire of Johore, who died in 1810-11; and his father, Sultan Abdulrahman, is universally believed by the Malays to have been as well the oldest as the only legitimate son of that prince; although that honour was assigned by our government perhaps from motives of convenience, to another son, Tuanku Long afterwards known as Sultan Hossain, with whom we negotiated for the transfer of Singapore to British rule; while it was in virtue of an alleged grant from the other brother Abdulrahman that the Dutch laid claim to the possession of Singapore, only withdrawing their objection to our occupation by the Treaty of 1824. The attainment of the deceased Prince were also respectable, as he could not only read and write with perfect facility, which very few Malay Rajahs can do at all, but he was conversant with all that the Malay language has to boast of in the shape of literature, and was otherwise intelligent and of an enquiring mind. During his life-time he laboured under the imputation of patronising those predatory pursuits to which his countrymen are so much addicted; but this was a charge which, whether well or ill-founded, few or none of the Malay Rajahs at the time escaped—and it has often been asserted, perhaps on as good grounds, that he endeavoured to suppress instead of encouraging piracy. Altogether it may be said that he formed a better specimen of the Malay Rajah than in all probability he leaves behind him.

Another circumstance that has contributed to ruffle the usually waveless calm of Malayan politics, is the arrival in this place of the Dath Baudhara of Pahang; whose visit is understood to be connected with the installation of a new Rajah of Johore, that dignity having been left vacant by the death of the Sultan Hossain above alluded to at Malacca in 1835, to which place he had shortly before removed from Singapore. Three candidates present themselves for this empty honor, namely, the present Tummonjong of Singapore; Abdul Jalil, a natural son, and Tuanku Ali, the only legitimate son of the late Sultan. The claims of the latter are undoubted—but such is the scandal occasioned by the low amours of his mother, the Sultana, and such the disgust with which the family is regarded among the Malays, by her having in marriage a daughter of the Sultan to a low adventurer, who was also her own Paramour, that the voice of the Malayan magnates is far from being loud in the favour of the Tuanku Ali—and it is said that according to the old Malay regime, not of course to be acted on under British rule; that the lady would long ago have been sacrificed, and the family of the Sultan had by her stigmatised as unfit for the succession; which under such circumstances would naturally have fallen upon Abdul Jalil. As to the pretensions of the Tummonjong, we are not exactly aware upon what ground he seeks to establish a claim to the sceptre of Johore—but Malay allegiance is apparently easy of transfer; and as by the abject imbecility of the late Sultan, the Tummonjong was enabled to attain a degree of consideration and importance among the Salat Malays that did not appertain to his mere rank, there is perhaps little doubt that if the contests were to be decided by force of arms, he would be the successful competitor in the end. From what we hear of the spirit in which the dispute is conducted, it would no doubt come to that alternative at last, but for the existing relations of all parties with the British government. Meantime the Tummonjong is said to be despatching expresses to the neighbouring chiefs almost every hour; although it is thought the Datu Band'hara is likely enough to return to Pahang without investing any of the candidates with the purple on this occasion—that being an office which especially belongs to the Datu Band'hara or Lord Treasurer of all Malay states *Free Press, August 5.*

\* The district of Kampong Glam was the usual residence of our late Sultan, while the Tummonjong holds his Court at Telukblangah or New Harbour.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

10th—Ship Margaret, S. Rlyth, master, to London.  
12th Do—Ship Hindostan, G. Lamb, Master, to Liverpool.  
Passengers—Mrs. 2 Misses, and master, Hayman, and servant.  
13th Do—Barque Adale, J. G. Norman, master, to Mauritius.  
Passengers—Mrs. Motiun—Mr. T. Nort—Mr. B. Remonds—on female servants—and Eight natives.]

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.  
Ensign W. Lodwick—12th Regt. N. I.—from Bhoj.  
Captain George Anderson H. M. 6th Regt.—from Poonah.  
DEPARTURES.  
Lieutenant W. Hodgson—Artillery—to Nuzgur.  
Captain Robert Beeler—H. M. 40th Regt.—to Cannanore.

HIGH WATER

Table with columns for date, time, and tide height. Includes dates from Wednesday to Tuesday.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table showing days of the month, moon phases, and astronomical data.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates and locations of news items, such as Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, etc.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, September 17, 1841.

We learn from an authentic source that the Rajah of A—ordered the inhabitants of the town of A—to pay him Rupees 25,000 which he had spent in traveling from that town to Dwarka and vice versa. On account of the exorbitant demand many of the inhabitants quickly left the place and went to other towns. The Rajah however succeeded in inducing them to return and then exacted the money. We hope this slight notice of the injustice of the exaction will induce His Highness to restore to the inhabitants the sums taken from them.

A Bullock race took place at Hursole on the 6th instant. The day was a Derby one and the animals were ridden by four gallant Officers of a Native Regiment. Captain J—won the stakes.

At the time of the departure of General Mahrino by the last Steamer to Suez, we omitted to mention that the reason of his recall when Governor of Mozambique reflects greatly to his renown and but little to the credit of the authorities at Lisbon. General Mahrino received written instructions from the Portuguese Government, signed even by Her Majesty Donna Maria, to suppress SLAVERY wherever and whenever carried on in the Colony under his governance. As an enemy of Slavery, the late Governor of Mozambique exerted himself for its extinction, and for carrying out the express orders of his government he was recalled! The connection and connivance of Portugal and the Slave Trade is, and seems as though it would continue to be a subject of regret. However, we are happy to know that General Mahrino has prepared a full statement of the extent to which the Slave Trade is still patronised in the Portuguese Colonies, and we look forward with great anxiety for its publication.

From the Communications of our Egyptian correspondent it would appear that the affairs of Egypt, Syria, and the Sublime Porte are far from settled. The Porte in her

turn turns round upon the Allied powers, particularly Great Britain, and expresses her great dissatisfaction at the course pursued in regard to Syria; and the union and dignity of the Ottoman Empire, which were considered by the Four Great Powers necessary for maintaining the peace of Europe, may yet be the cause of some great disturbances in the councils of Europe! The Sultan declares that Great Britain has not used her influence impartially, but has had some sinister end in view; and that Lord Palmerston still persists in pursuing a course unsanctioned by the Porte and unapproved by the other Powers. It is to be hoped that the Sultan will not listen to the insinuations of Russia, or incline to the views of Austria, but pursue that straightforward and manly policy which distinguished the ushering in of his reign. England can and will be the Sultan's friend so long as the Sublime Porte Cabinet is disposed to support that, which in fact is its only security, namely, the integrity of the Empire, but if the overtures of Russia be hearkened to, the Ottoman Empire will be divided amongst the Rivals of Europe and fall a sacrifice to its own imprudence and folly. From the present conduct of Mehemet Ali the Porte may a second time have occasion to call in the aid of the Great Powers of Europe, who may take advantage of the Sultan's imbecility and render the tenure of his reign less auspicious.

The King of Hanover has published a Royal decree prescribing the mode in which the blind prince of Hanover (Prince George of Cumberland) shall sign and make valid documents after his accession, without the interposition of a Regency. The royal signature is directed to be affixed to all documents in the presence of one of the ministers of State, and of two persons taken from among twelve chosen for the express purpose of witnessing such signatures: the two are to sign a special act, declaring that all had passed in their presence to be deposited in the archives. The Royal signature, it is directed, is not to be made until the said documents have been read in a loud and distinct voice by one of the witnesses. This decree is signed by King Ernest, and by his minister Von Scheele; and appended to it is a declaration signed by the Crown Prince and countersigned by all the ministers.

This arrangement appears to have given general satisfaction to the King of Hanover's subjects.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 9th September 1841.
Captain A. N. Maclean of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Post Office at "Kurrachee" from Lieutenant Crissall on the 22d ultimo.
Bombay Castle, 15th September 1841.
The Reverend E. Mainwaring, is allowed to visit the Presidency with leave of absence from the 20th instant, and to resign the Honourable Company's Service on the 1st proximo.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 13th September 1841.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. J. L. Johnson, in the office of Clerk to the Court of Requests.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 15th September 1841.
Mr. T. C. Loughman to be acting first assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.
Mr. J. W. Huxley to be acting second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.
Mr. W. Hart to be acting second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rotnagere.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, D. BLANE, Acting Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th September 1841.
No. 511 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following General Order, No. 180 by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.
No. 180 of 1841.
Fort William, 21st July 1841.
The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the unmentioned Act, No. XI of 1841, for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, passed in the Legislative Department on the 5th July 1841, be published in General Orders.
Act No. XI of 1841.
An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company.
1. It is hereby enacted, that all Regulations and parts of Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests are repealed, provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction of a single officer duly authorized and appointed under the Rules in Force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, for the Trial of small

Suits in Military Bazaars at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively, or the Trial by Pundhary of the Suits against Military Persons according to the Rules in force under the Madras Presidency.

11. And it is hereby enacted, subject to the aforesaid proviso, that within the territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions against Native Officers, Soldiers and other persons amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Forces in the Military Service of the East India Company, or residing within any Station or Cantonment and carrying on any trade or business in a Military Bazaar, shall be cognizable before a Military Court, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed 200 Rupees, and the defendant was at the time of the description abovementioned, when the cause of action arose, before any Military Court under this Act, to determine any dispute of Caste, or concerning any right to real property.

12. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commanding Officer of any Station or Cantonment, or Officer Commanding any portion of Troops in the Field, is authorized to convene such Military Courts, and such Courts shall be composed according to the orders of the Commander in Chief for the time being, or in the absence of such orders, according to the discretion of the commanding Officer, or in the absence of such orders, according to the orders of the commanding Officer of not less than three European Commissioned Officers, or of not less than three Native Commissioned Officers, and in the latter case with an European Officer of not less than five years' standing, to superintend and direct the proceedings, provided that there be not a sufficient number of Officers to constitute a Court at the Station or Cantonment, where any cause of action may arise, or where the defendant may be residing, the Suit shall be determined at the nearest Station or Cantonment where a Military Court can be duly constituted as aforesaid.

13. And it is hereby enacted, that such Military Courts shall be convened monthly, and shall be held on some convenient day before the issue of the pay for each month.

14. And it is hereby enacted, that the forms of proceeding in every such Court shall be conformable to the usages observed on trials before Courts Martial held for the Native Troops in the service of the East India Company, as far as the same are applicable, and any such Court shall have the like power of summoning witnesses as is possessed by Courts Martial, provided always, that every such Court shall have the power of examining the parties in any suit, and of requiring or dispensing with their attendance at its discretion, and such Court shall have the like power of taking the examinations of absent parties and witnesses as is possessed by the Civil Courts of the East India Company under Act No. VII of 1841, provided that the depositions taken under this act, pursuant to the provisions of No. VII of 1841, shall be receivable in evidence before any such Court subsequently held, provided also that Commissions may be issued by Military Courts of Requests under this act, pursuant to the provisions of No. VII of 1841, and that the Courts to which the Commissions may be directed are not to situate beyond the jurisdiction of such Military Courts.

15. And it is hereby enacted, that witnesses omitting to attend, refusing to give evidence, or committing perjury, and any other substantial witnesses to commit perjury, shall be tried and punished if amenable to Articles of War, by a Court Martial, subject to all the Rules contained in such Articles of War for the punishment of such Officers in regard to trials for Military offences, and if not amenable to Articles of War, they may be tried and punished in the nearest of the Courts of the East India Company, for the administration of Criminal Justice (whether such Courts have ordinary jurisdiction over such persons in Criminal matters or not) in like manner as if such offences had been committed in regard to any trial before such nearest Court.

16. And it is hereby enacted, that any person, Civil or Military European or Native, using menacing words, signs or gestures, or otherwise interrupting (whether being present or absent) the proceedings of any Military Court of Requests, shall be punishable, if Articles of War, by a Court Martial, or if not amenable to Articles of War, in the nearest of the Courts of the East India Company for the administration of Criminal Justice, (whether such Courts have ordinary jurisdiction over such person in Criminal matters or not) in like manner as if the offence had been committed in regard to any proceeding of the Court to which it is so referred.

17. And it is hereby enacted, that a record shall be kept of proceedings in every case tried before any Military Court of Requests, and such record shall contain the substance of the evidence given and the nature of such evidence as may have been rejected, on the ground of its not being legally admissible, or on other grounds, and the same shall be signed by the members of the said Court, and such record or a copy thereof shall, with as little delay as is practicable after the conclusion of the proceedings, be transmitted by the President or Superintending Officer of every such Court, to the Officer Commanding the Station or Cantonment.

18. And it is hereby enacted, that where a demand shall exceed the amount of 200 Rupees, or where several separate demands shall amount to such amount, no more shall be recoverable from any one defendant by the same Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, than the sum of 200 Rupees only, and the judgment in respect of any demand in a Court of Requests shall be a bar to the recovery of the same demand, or of any demand or further demand for the same cause of action in any other Court, whatever, provided that the liability accrued before time of instituting the suit in the Military Court, and it shall be competent for every such Military Court to investigate any counter claim alleged by any defendant, and it shall be competent for every such Military Court to allow the interest for money agreed on between the parties, provided the same does not exceed the usage of the country in ordinary money transactions, and every Contract made after the passing of this act, upon which a demand for debt exceeding 10 Rupees is found, not being money due for goods bought and delivered, shall be in writing of the defendant and signed by him, or on his behalf by some other person than the Plaintiff, provided that it shall be competent for every such Military Court to allow any suit for a debt which has accrued upwards of six years, unless a discharge or promise to pay made within six years of the commencement of the suit be proved.

19. And it is hereby enacted, that on failure of either of a suit, to attend either personally or by representative, or to produce his witnesses according as he shall be required by any Military Court of Requests, such Court on being satisfied that the party has been duly apprized of what is required of him, may proceed to the termination of the suit in his absence, and if the decree in any such case shall be against the Plaintiff, it shall not be competent for him to commence a new suit for the same cause of action.

20. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commanding Officer to whom the proceedings have been transmitted as aforesaid, to return the same for review, either by the same or another Military Court of Requests, and in every such case the second decree shall be final, unless for error in points of law, when the same shall be transmitted to the Commander in Chief, who shall have power to annul the proceeding without prejudice to any future suit, provided always, that in the case of any new trial the Court may receive evidence which was not adduced at the first trial.

21. And it is hereby enacted, that every Plaintiff shall prefer his claim in writing and shall deliver the same to the Station Staff Officer. The Claims shall be entered in a schedule by the Station Staff Officer, which Schedule is to be sent to Adjutants of Corps or Heads of Departments, two days at least, before the assembly of the Court, and the Adjutants or Heads of Departments shall be responsible that the defendants belonging to their respective Corps or Establishments have been duly summoned.

22. And it is hereby enacted, that every decree of any Military Court of Requests shall be published in the Station Orders before the same is executed.

23. And it is hereby enacted, that the execution of decrees for Military Courts of Requests may be either general or special, according to the sentence of the Court; provided always, that the Commanding Officer may, notwithstanding the direction of the Court, order that the execution shall be general or special at his discretion.

24. And it is hereby enacted, that in cases in which the execution is to be general, the debt, if not paid forthwith shall under the authority of the Commanding Officer in writing, to be signed by him, be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the debtors goods, within the limits of the Station or Cantonment as may be found, within the limits of the Station or Cantonment or elsewhere, and if sufficient goods are not to be found, with the debtor, if not a Soldier, shall be arrested and imprisoned in and his goods, if near to the Station or Cantonment (for which purpose the provisions of Act No. 2 of 1841, shall be applicable) or in any other convenient place of confinement situated within the limits of the Station or Cantonment, for the space of two months, unless the debt be sooner paid, and his goods, if found within the limits of the Station or Cantonment or elsewhere at any subsequent time, shall be liable to be seized and sold in satisfaction of the debt. And if the debtor be a Soldier, and the debt be not liquidated by sale of his effects, accessories and necessaries excepted, an order may be issued for payment of the residue, by monthly deduction from the pay issued to the debtor, under the rules which follow.

25. And it is hereby enacted, that where the execution is to be special, the debt shall be satisfied out of the pay and allowances of the debtor, and not otherwise, and a certificate of the debt, and direction or order thereon, certified under the hand of the commanding Officer and signed by him, shall be a sufficient authority for making such stoppage provided always, that no more than one half of the pay and allowances of any Commissioned Officer, or then one-fourth of pay and allowances of any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be stopped in any one month.

26. And it is hereby enacted, that in places beyond the Frontier of the Territories of the East India Company, actions of debt and other personal actions may be brought before such Military Courts as aforesaid against persons so amenable as aforesaid, for any amount of demand; provided that such Military Courts beyond the Frontier shall be composed of European Officers, and provided, that if the amount of claim shall exceed 200 Rupees, an appeal shall lie to the Court of Sessions at the nearest Presidency, according to the rules in force with regard to appeals from subordinate Civil Courts.

27. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall not affect the proceedings upon any suit heretofore commenced, or which shall be commenced before the tenth day of August next.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India. (Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

European Intelligence.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

(Continued from our last.)

John Shepherd, Esq., likewise a Member of this Court delivered in a Dissent from the despatch to India in the Political department, regarding the Sattara case. The case was read, viz:—

DISSENT. I concur, generally, in the view taken of this important subject by my honourable colleague, Mr. Tucker, which he has so ably expounded in his Dissent. The offer of an amnesty to the Raja of Sattara having been finally decided upon, it was injudicious to clog it with stipulations calculated to defeat its object!

The preamble of the conditions, which his Highness was called upon to sign, entangled him in an admission of guilt. It also involved the Government in the glaring inconsistency of propounding a principle, which required the strongest proof of the Raja's unworthiness to reign, as a necessary condition on which he was to be continued on the gadi.

Who will deny that his rejection of the proposal furnishes presumptive evidence of his innocence, and raises him more in the estimation of the world, than if he had egotistically complied, for the sake of retaining his sovereignty?

The setting up of Appa Shib, who had manifested hostile and most unnatural feelings towards his brother—who had been long an anxious aspirant to the throne and who was himself strongly suspected of being concerned in the Sattara intrigues—is, in opinion, neither justified upon any view of policy or justice.

The policy of demonstrating the disinterestedness of the Government, of shewing that they are actuated by no feelings of self-aggrandizement, would have been sufficiently exhibited, by undertaking the management of the principality on the part of the Raja; and the baneful example of disloyalty and intrigue being rewarded with a throne would have been avoided.

These are briefly my impressions on the two important points; viz., the deposition of the Raja, and the installation of his brother as his successor: they are the result of a laborious and impartial investigation of the voluminous documents laid before the Court.

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD. East India House, 4th April, 1840.

In drawing the notice of our readers to the "Dissent of Mr. Forbes," we think it proper to say that the whole of what we have inserted is so important, that we have found it quite impossible to select any portion of it for particular emphasis or prominence. The paper occupies about fourteen pages of the volume before us.

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 8th April, 1840.

John Forbes, Esq., a member of this Court, delivered in a dissent from the despatch to India, in the political department, respecting the deposition of the Raja of Sattara, which was approved on the 1st instant. The same was read, viz.:

DISSENT.

The stability of British rule in India is so blended with its good name, that whatever involves the one, must inevitably, affect the other. To what extent our empire of opinion in that quarter may have been shaken, how far the attachments of the natives to their ancient princes may have been wounded, and in what degree the confidence of the native princes themselves in the justice of the British Government may have been shaken by the proceedings against the Raja of Sattara, are questions too important to British interests, and above all to the interests of public justice, to allow any one, however humble, to have it inferred against him that he had approved of those proceedings because he had taken no course to signify his dissent. A brief and meagre document, comprising a few ill-written paragraphs, and called a despatch, has just passed the Court of Directors, conveying a complete approval of the measures of the Indian Government on the Sattara question. Had it taken a view, however short and summary, of the facts of the case, and stated reasons for concurring in the measures of the Government abroad, some title to be considered "a state paper" might have been accorded to it: but, wanting as it is in these requisites, it is still further deficient in the essential characteristics of accuracy and consistency in the former, for affirming that, previously to the arrival of Sir James Carnac, "the case against the Raja had, in the progress of the inquiry, assumed a much more serious character than it presented when first brought to our notice;" and in the latter, for deviating from the wise and just disinclination heretofore expressed, "to attach serious importance to the allegations against the Raja." In the interval of Sir James Carnac's departure from the country and his arrival at Bombay, no evidence that could fairly be called trustworthy had been obtained. Exposed, as the Raja was, to the schemes of persons at once vindictive, interested, and ambitious—deprived of the support and assistance of his own servants, but more particularly the favour of the Government, having been withdrawn from him, it was no marvel that stories were coined as rapidly as they could be put into circulation. This, indeed, is the quality of all the evidence, from first to last, against the Raja; and, unhappily, the Government of India, and the authorities at home, have been the dupes, whilst the Raja has been the victim of such testimony.

No fiction was to gross to obtain the implicit belief, and enjoy the elaborate vindication of the Indian Government, whilst the most unwearied ingenuity was a web of intrigue, which caught in its capacious folds, and converted into accomplices, the great states of Europe, the Pasha of Egypt, the venerable but insidious relic of Portuguese greatness at Goa, the deposed and dependent princes of India, the tribes of Arbusthan, the Raja of Nepal, forsooth, and lastly, the maritime power of the Hubshes! It is to results obtained by evidence on which no grand jury in England would have sent a case to trial, that the home government have attached their sanction and approval. "Their warm commendation of the conduct of Sir James Carnac, and their deep lamentation that the Raja was so infatuated as to reject the liberal terms offered to him," induce some remark on the proceedings of that functionary, before consideration be had for that monstrous violation and defiance of the forms and principle of British justice, exhibited by all the authorities, in absolutely punishing a supposed delinquent without trial.

Of Sir James Carnac, Mr. Forbes speaks in the following terms:—

Sir James Carnac, a member of the Court of Directors, moreover chairman of that court, and in right of that office a member of the Secret Committee, consequently in full possession of the facts relating to Sattara, left England to assume the Government of Bombay towards the beginning of 1839. He took out with him no instructions to depose the Raja. On the contrary, the universal impression at the India House, confirmed by his own known opinions on the subject, was, that the new Governor was empowered not only to suppress all further inquiry, but to consign the entire question to complete oblivion. One vote, at least, in the Court of Directors, was cordially given to the candidate for the vacant Government, one voice was raised in congratulation, that among many grounds of qualification, Sir James Carnac felt for the wrongs of the Raja, and was resolved to stay his protracted persecution. But, what was the result? The new Governor, on his landing, fell under evil influence: poison was poured into his ear by some insidious adviser; the idea of conditional pardon took the place of perfect oblivion; and the Raja, under circumstances in which his personal dignity appears to have been little consulted, was required to return to the confidence of the British Government, on terms which the sequel will show to have been equally harsh, uncalculated for, and unwise.

The conditions were embodied in a Mahratta memorandum, prefaced by reflections so gratuitously offensive, that if the Governor had desired the rejection of his terms, he could not have adopted means more certain to attain his object.

His Highness was told that information, impeaching his good faith towards the power that had placed him on the throne, had induced the British Government to make inquiries; that those inquiries had satisfied them of his guilt; that he had therefore forfeited their good opinion, and deserved to lose all the advantages which he had heretofore enjoyed under their favour; and lastly, that if he hoped for pardon, he must sign a confession of guilt! No impartial man will deny, that the signing of these terms was a complete implication of such confession. Was this the oblivion untrammelled by terms? Was this amnesty, which common sense would define

to be a total erasure from the memory? On the contrary, the royal victim of this oblivion was required to record a permanent, ever-present, self-attested proof of his own treachery and ingratitude; and the bitterness of such treatment was aggravated by the stern denial of all opportunity of explanation or defence.

So far from leniency and moderation, the terms submitted to the Raja were most harsh and oppressive. They could have been accepted only by conscious guilt or a debased spirit; but to a man who felt aggrieved, first by wrongs of which he had complained for years without redress, then by unjust charges; and lastly, by the refusal of a fair trial, or any trial at all, it was a gross aggravation of the injuries inflicted upon him, to assume that he was guilty of ingratitude and treachery. The Raja's prompt and steady rejection of all terms, unless full opportunity had been given for the vindication of his character, even though that rejection involved the forfeiture of his throne, is the strongest moral proof of the Raja's innocence, worthy of his high and ancient lineage, and of universal respect and admiration.

When the estimate of the Raja's character, entertained no long while since by the British Government, is called to mind, it is difficult to believe, either that he could have descended so rapidly from his acknowledged virtue, or been treated as he has been. In 1829 the Court are "impressed with a highly favourable opinion of the Raja of Sattara. He appears to be remarkable among the princes of India for his mildness, frugality, and attention to business; to be sensible of what he owes to the British Government, and of the necessity of maintaining a good understanding with it; nor does he, in his intercourse with your officers, furnish any grounds of complaint, except an occasional manifestation of that jealousy of our controlling power, which it can hardly be expected that any native prince, however well disposed to us, should entirely suppress.

Again, "The information which your records supply, as to the proceedings of the Raja of Sattara, continues to confirm the highly favourable opinion we had formed of his disposition, and of his capacity for Government.

"His administration of a certain Jagheer is described as having been distinguished for good sense and disinterestedness. His conduct to the dependent Jagheers was just and conciliatory; and in his general government, while he appears to have seldom stood in need of your advice, he seems to have been fully sensible of its value, on the few occasions when it was offered.

With respect to your suggestion, that we should confer upon His Highness some testimonial of our sense of the public spirit and liberality by which he is distinguished among the native princes of India, it is for you to inform us what it should be."

On the 23rd December, 1835, the following letter was addressed to the Raja:

"Your Highness—We have been highly gratified by the information from time to time transmitted to us by our Government, on the subject of your Highness's exemplary fulfilment of the duties of that elevated situation in which it has pleased Providence to place you.

A course of conduct so suitable to your Highness's exalted station, and so calculated to promote the prosperity of our dominions and the happiness of your people, as that which you have wisely and uniformly pursued, while it reflects the highest honour on your character, has imparted to our minds the feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure. The liberality, also, which you have displayed, in executing, at your own cost, various public works of great utility, and which has so justly raised your reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India, gives you an additional claim to our approbation, respect, and applause.

"Impressed with those sentiments, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have unanimously resolved to transmit to you a sword, which will be presented to you through the Government of Bombay, and which, we trust, you will receive with satisfaction, as a token of their high esteem and regard.

"With sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves, in the name of the Court,

"Your Highness's most faithful friends,  
(Signed) "W. S. CLARKE, Chairman."

Mr. Forbes sums up this extraordinary case of cruel injustice and political profligacy in the following words:—

A mass of fiction, as I verily believe, consisting of letters not proved to be authentic, of seals and ciphers forged of oral evidence obtained under every suspicious of undue influence, of partnerships contracted with bankers and false entries made in their books—every artifice, in short, that the great cunning, great ability, deep personal interest, and inveterate hatred of Ballajee Pant Natoon, and his ignoble instrument, Appa Sahib, could employ, has been directed against the deposed prince; and these, on the other hand, have been assisted in their fatal effects by the weak credulity of every member of the two Governments abroad.

India House, (Signed) JOHN FORBES. 8th April, 1840.

In spite of all this, the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Law Lushington, recommended to the Court of Proprietors on the 23d ult. to pass, over again, the following resolution; viz.—"That it would be highly inexpedient to interfere with the executive in the affairs of the Raja of Sattara. Sir James is right. On the 14th, the Proprietors will again be called upon to decide whether expediency shall de throne or justice shall restore the Raja of Sattara.

THE NEW TORY COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.

Being anxious to lay before our readers, as early as possible, as complete and correct an account of the forthcoming dramatic corps, about to be formed into a working company, under the auspices of Toryism, and the personal superintendence of that crafty and experienced acting manager, the notorious Bob Peel, the subtle and slippery politician of "the sliding scale," we have exercised more than our usual diligence and industry, and by dint of great influence and perseverance, we are enabled to furnish a list of the principal newly-engaged actors who are to "lead the business," together with the part each performer is to appear in, when the grand national theatre at St. Stephen's re-opens in August, and commences a fresh season.

Bob Peel, like every other acting manager, has cast himself the best part, and, of course, plays Premier, for which his exhaustless effrontery and jesuitical sophistry pre-eminently qualify him; his gross assurance enabling him to assert what he don't know, and his flippant and smooth-tongued hypocrisy giving him the advantage of sneaking out quietly, and even gracefully, from any awkward and dirty dilemma in which he may be placed, when exposed by his Whig adversaries.

We have ascertained that Bob Peel has bargained to be supplied with an indefinite number of automata or moving puppets, who are, as much as possible, to resemble the idols of old in the hands of crafty priests. They are to have eyes, but to see not; and ears, but to hear not; speak they may, but like obedient tools, not a word more than is set down for them. They are also to be proof against nose-wringing, ear-pulling, kicks, cuffs, cudgellings, and the usual indignities to which the low performers of this despicable class have been immemorially subjected.

Bob Peel's Company of Puppets, for which large sums, and most extravagant promises have been paid, have been manufactured expressly for his use in every part of the country. These automata are to support the Tory Prime Minister on all occasions most unblushingly, and have been made admirably for that purpose, with a perfectly insensible to shame, and equally unconscious of their inferiority, degradation, and disgrace. Hisces,

groans, and cries of "Oh, oh!" with the usual annoying accompaniments, are to be of no avail. They are to keep together, and sing in chorus "Hear, hear" to drown the loud notes of disapprobation.

Regarding the leading actor in the new Company, Bob Peel, it may be observed, he is a very old and experienced stage, and possesses that self-confidence which practice gives, together with the art of making a little falsetto go a great way. Peel has latterly been spouting a vast deal of trumpery at Tamworth, where he is a great favourite. In all parts commingling craft and cant he is admirable; but as a thorough-going Jesuitical impostor, Bob Peel is unrivalled.

To perform the part of Lord Chancellor, several distinguished performers have volunteered their services, the salary being very large, and the Chancellor taking many benefits in the course of the season. It was generally supposed that an old Yankee actor, one Mr. Lyndhurst, would have the appointment; but although qualified in many respects, he is so unqualified on the score of moral character, that it has been removed, as Mr. Peel is very particular in this respect, that it is the intention of the manager to send him to Paris, to play the part of English ambassador there, morality being at a heavy discount in that metropolis, on which account it was rationally anticipated that Mr. Lyndhurst could not fail to acquire a well merited popularity.

Mr. Follett has been spoken of as likely to sustain the part of Chancellor, for which he has two requisites—a low voice and a tall figure. Mr. Sagden also put in his claims, but as it was evident his insignificant stature would prevent his being seen, without he was mounted on the Woosack, it was hinted to him that probably he would be sent to Ireland "to grow."

For the part of Foreign Secretary there are two highly gifted candidates, who undoubtedly possess the (h) ornaments of acquired knowledge; these enviable gentlemen are Messrs. Ellenborough and Londonderry, whose wives have kindly instructed them, in the most agreeable manner possible, in the real value and importance of Foreign Affairs.

It has been suggested that the duties of Foreign Secretary should be divided between them; Ellenborough being thoroughly acquainted with what appertains to Germany, and Londonderry having been recently initiated into the forbidden mysteries of the Turkish Seraglio.

To play the part of Home Secretary, a young man of the name of St. ALBAN'S fancies himself well qualified, from the circumstance of his having been kept at home all his life; first by his first wife, and now by his second, who very rarely allows him to stir out of the nursery, and from whom he brought a certificate stating the satisfactory manner in which he performed the duties of the Home Department.

A Mr. James WEIR HOOG, belonging to the Beverley company of Mountebanks, having formerly had a great deal to do with slave-driving, has been selected to perform the part of Colonial Secretary, which it was supposed he would do to perfection, his naturally overbearing and tyrannous disposition and insolent demeanour eminently qualifying him for spouting in favour of "Cruelty to Negroes," and other revolting subjects which Hogg advocates in all assemblies, till turned out with disgust.

Three elderly professionals, who have for many years afflicted the public, in more ways than one, named Wellesley, Huntley, and Teynham, kindly volunteered to play the part of Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Master of the Mint, but the manager being well aware that all three had been too careless with their own money to be entrusted with any character wherein there was cash handed about that belonged to other people, laughed at the impudence of their pretensions, and ordered them to be turned out by Horace Twiss, the stage door-keeper and errand boy.

A performer particularly distinguished for his modesty, and possessing a strong sense of propriety, and proverbial for his correct taste and exemplary behaviour has been allotted the part of Commander-in-Chief. This acquisition to Bob Peel's company of performers is named Cardigan. He has been long very favourably known to the public, by whom his various performances have been universally and deservedly appreciated.

His requisites for the Commander-in-Chief are numerous; he is averse to every species of severity connected with military discipline, and sets his face against tyranny and oppression of every description, as unjust and unnecessary; in fact, he gives it as his decided opinion that no soldier in the British army ought to undergo a flogging without his own consent in writing being previously procured from him; which proceeding, if adopted, Mr. Cardigan is firmly convinced would greatly tend to lessen the number of corporal punishments, which are to him unceasing objects of horror and disgust.

A very acute young Scotch actor of the name of Roxburgh, who has just joined Peels Company, has, from his recent practice in that particular "line of business," been selected to fill a principal part in the Board of Trade. Roxburgh's father-in-law is a cunning old soldier, of the name of Dalbia, who employs his leisure hours in rat catching, and having lately got up an entertainment, in which Roxburgh played the Rat, it was so unpopular in Scotland, that Roxburgh was actually burnt in effigy at Kello, amidst the execrations of an enraged multitude.

To play the part of Lord Chamberlain, a lively young gentleman of the name of Beaufort has been chosen. This is admitted by all parties to be a most sagacious appointment, as although he has not yet acted any part in any of the companies performing at the St. Stephen's Theatre, Mr. Beaufort has been permitted the run behind the scenes of so many play-houses, both reputable and disreputable, in all of which the different managers have kindly allowed him to purchase a certain quantity of experience at a very high price, from which fortuitous circumstance Mr. Beaufort is remarkably well qualified to perform the Lord Chamberlain.

The Master of the Horse has been applied for by two performers, both of whom are accustomed "to ride the high horse," on all occasions. These candidates are Mr. Bloomfield, of London, and Mr. Philpotts, of Exeter. Both have been in the habit of personating hard riding bishops in canonicals, and uncharitable and infuriated zealots of "the Church militant." They are both very vulgar, and outrageous, and coarse actors, who think nothing good enough for them, and when contradicted are foul-mouthed in the extreme.

An undersized, bilious-looking individual of the name of Stanley, is to play a coachman's part when required; he having been accustomed to drive "the Derby Dilly, and understanding how to hold the reins and manage the leaders.

A young Israelite, known upon town as Ben D'Israeli, will personate the Groom of the Stole, and is expected to play it to the life, as he possesses from nature the most perfect perty larceny appearance imaginable, and looks exactly as if he had been reared and educated in the palaces of Petticoat-lane and Saffron-hill.

The parts of Attorney and Solicitor General are certain to be well served for by every one of Bob Peel's Company, who have been looked upon as the exact representatives of hungry and rapacious lawyers, of which there are an abundance always hanging about the St. Stephen's Theatre, ripe and ready to take any thing that the manager may offer them, provided that the work is easy, and the pay worth having.

Each of these accommodating gentlemen from morn till night sing that same song, which runs as follows:—

ATB—Come send round the wine.  
Come hand round the pay, and leave points of belief  
To young and raw patriots green from the schools,  
Only forward the cash when you give me a brief.  
And you'll find me the smoothest and supplest of souls.  
Though you may be Tory, and I may be Whig,  
Yet while both can feed from the Treasury bowl,  
The foe who would save about conscience a fig,  
Deserves not to sit with us in the "Club" by the fire.

While my pay I can touch, shall care if the side  
I now take with my former professions agree?  
As well might I eat CURRI because he has tied  
His cravat in a gentleman slip-knot than me.  
Ask me not of the Treasury door to fight shy;  
Once there, not a quarter-day e'er will I miss;  
If crown lawyers you want, all the crew you can buy  
If a rat-trap you bait with temptation like this.

A FAILURE.

The failure of the banking-house of Beloni, of Vienna, for 3,000,000 florins (300,000 British), caused a considerable depression in the funds.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Wednesday was the day fixed for the final examination of Wakefield and Wakefield, the bankrupts, who had for many years carried on the business of brokers and bankers, in Broad street, and whose stoppage of payment, and supposed flight to the continent, caused so extraordinary a sensation a few months since. The elder Mr Wakefield was examined as to his transactions with a lady of the name of Potter, and which commenced in 1833. It appeared that she had then deposited with him 2,500*l.* in Consols, which he sold out by her directions, and invested the amount in Dutch funds to the amount of 58,000 gilders. He sold it without her knowledge, but continued to pay her the regular interest upon her stock until January, 1841. In March Mrs Potter directed that the stock should be re-invested in the English funds. This not being done as speedily as it should have been, the bankrupt was pressed, and Mrs Potter told him, if it were not done forthwith, she would at once apply to her friend Mr Chambers; and the bankrupt sent her two policies for 500*l.* each, which he valued at 1,600*l.*, but subsequently reduced it to 1,200*l.* A transfer of accounts had taken place in his books between Mrs Potter and her son-in-law, Mr William Wakefield, and the bankrupt sent her 400*l.* in bank notes. In order to raise that sum he had made a sale of thirty Alliance Insurance shares; but the transfer could not take place, and he consequently drew a check on his bankers.

In answer to further questions, the bankrupt stated that he was not aware of the probability of his becoming a bankrupt when he made these payments, although he did think that eventually it might end in bankruptcy. He was still, however, in hopes of being able to retrieve himself by his success in business, and he was not aware of being so involved by 20,000*l.* The learned commissioner remarked that, with his liabilities amounting to upwards of 90,000*l.* and his assets not quite 5,000*l.* to meet them, he might as well think of paying off the national debt. The bankrupt was next examined respecting Dutch bonds which were deposited with him for sale upon the 6th of April, to the amount of 120,000 gilders, and in the evening of that day he and his partner had made up their minds to stop payment on the next day. The solicitor for the assignees, stated that they would require further time to pursue this inquiry. The learned commissioner said that he most readily acceded to the application, for this case was deeply interesting to the public.—At a subsequent examination the following took place: It appears by your balance sheet that you sold stock belonging to other persons, and without their knowledge or concurrence, to the amount of 45,000*l.*; is that so?—It is. And thus for years you went on robbing Peter to pay Paul?—It was necessary for us to meet the demands as they came in.—Necessary, indeed! What! are you to strip and plunder one family in order to pay another? You had every means of knowing the real state of your affairs, and yet you recklessly went on inflicting the most grievous injuries upon families who entrusted you with their property.—I am extremely sorry that my want of rectitude has led to the injury of so many persons, as up to the 6th of April my credit was as good as ever, and I had hopes of being able to retrieve myself. The learned Commissioner addressed the bankrupts at considerable length. "Your conduct," he said, "has shaken the confidence of the public in your important class of dealers. These are things which should sink deeply into your feelings, for great as is your deficit of 90,000*l.*, it is nothing to the injury which your conduct has inflicted upon the interests of the trade and commerce of the metropolis. I cannot say that your case has been the result of any series of misfortunes; no, it has been one continued system of deliberate spoliation, and that, too, carried on for a period of nearly twenty years." The bankrupts having been sworn to the truth of their balance-sheet, delivered up their watches and the few shillings they had in their pockets, the trade assignees observing that their conduct was more worthy of transportation for fourteen years than of the sympathy of any human being. In this case the instructions were written.—Sir C. F. Williams: Then all I shall say is, that Mr Wakefield is in a most perilous situation. The bankrupts were then declared to have passed their final examination.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Thomas Myatt, aged 10, was indicted for stealing a penny cake.—Mr Payne remarked that in many cases, as far as the county was concerned, these penny cakes became pound cakes. (Laughter.) It appeared that the boy's father had died three years ago. The mother was in St Martin's work-house, and the lad, after being there for some time, had been sent to the school at Norwood, from which he had absconded, alleging starvation and ill-usage as the cause. He came to his aunt's in Charles street, Drury lane, who said he was a very idle boy, and would not work.—The prisoner said she turned him out of doors, and being hungry he took the cake.—The bench, after consulting together, said that as the aunt had promised to take him back, the prisoner should be sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, and to be well whipped.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your Representatives in the Commons House of Parliament.

In the early part of last year, when a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Government was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing additional taxes, to meet the increased expenditure of the country.

But, upon a careful view of our commercial prospects, we came to the conclusion, that by removing prohibitions, and lessening restrictions, it was possible to replenish the Treasury, and at the same time to secure to the working classes a greater command of the necessities of life at steady and moderate prices.

As soon as the next Parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clean and decided judgement upon the policy we have proposed. The result of such an appeal may now be easily foreseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour; in the Scotch cities and boroughs, a very decisive majority in the same way.

But when the great principles of religious, civil and commercial liberty come into question, those principles must be firmly and fearlessly supported. Whatever party may be in power, they are inseparably connected with the progress of society.

Out of power, we obliged our opponents to abolish those taxes by which political office was made exclusive and a religious sacrament profaned. Out of power, we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholic from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the Constitution and the safety of the Church.

In power, we obliged those who had refused to allow representatives of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to sit in the House of Commons, to submit to a much larger and more sweeping measure of reform. In power, we obtained the sanction of Parliament to the abolition of slavery in our colonies.

None of these measures received the hearty assent of the main body of our opponents; to several they opposed a violent and persevering resistance. But truth triumphed over them, and will again. Returned to office, they may adopt our ensurances, and submit to the influence of reason; or, if they refuse to do so, they will be obliged to relinquish power and the monopoly of trade will share the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusion.

As we do not distrust the justice of the measures we have proposed, let not temporary failure stop our perseverance. I am well aware, indeed, that in the City of London, and in some other places, great exertions have been made, and large sacrifices incurred, in behalf of this cause. Nor can I conclude, without again expressing my grateful sense of the support I have received in the late unexpected, and, in many respects, unexpected defeat. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient and faithful servant, J. RUSSELL.

THE RUSH FROM EUROPE.

"The outpouring from Europe," says a New York paper, "is enormous; 4,889 emigrants arrived at New York last week, and nearly 9,000 since June 1. The ship Londonderry is at this port crowded, but with sickness and death on board; and another crowded ship is at Baltimore, half the passengers sick of the ship fever, and deaths numerous. The New York magistrates sent 306 persons to prison last month under the Vagrant Act."—(Examiner.)

THE "NO GO" PROJECTILES.

The following account is given in the morning papers of the finale of the amusing experiments at Woolwich, which took place, as already stated, on Friday.

Shortly before three o'clock, Saturday, the Duke of Normandy, accompanied by several foreigners, arrived at the marshes, but the idea of an explosion taking place at the time stated was not for one moment entertained by any of the officers, and consequently none were present, with the exception of Major Belson, in plain clothes, evidently from courtesy to the party interested.

But even with all the advantages of Mr. Wilson's recitation and illustrative notes, it will not supersede the necessity of a new history, written with a preliminary knowledge of the peculiar demands of the subject, with a proper view of the causes of former failure, and a well-disciplined judgment elevated above current partialities and unworthy prejudices. It is not very easy to find a satisfactory example in a short space of the manner in which an historian executes his task. Indeed it would be impossible to furnish any evidence of those higher qualities of patient industry and solid integrity which constitute the finest elements of history, unless we extended our notice far beyond the limits to which we are necessarily confined.

A Rogue of a Barber.

Saturday, W. Nicholson, a barber, in Globe-lane, Mile-end, was charged, at the Exchequer Court, with selling gin and beer without a licence. Mr. Bolton, the officer, stated that on Sunday, during the hours of divine service, he was passing defendant's shop by mere chance, when he entered to get shaved, and to his astonishment he found it crammed with coal-burners, du-tien, and others, all of whom were drinking and smoking. The defendant was seated on a table reading aloud from a newspaper, but upon catching a glimpse of witness, he stopped, and addressing him said, "Welcome, brother politician, what is your business?"

Defendant: How can you say that? I only charged you for shaving.—Witness: You first brought me a pint of beer and a pipe of tobacco, and took a 3d, saying, "Mind, this money has nothing to do with the cloud and the heavy—I give you those; and when you brought me a glass of gin and received of me 2d., you said, "Why, I am like a father to you. This tape (gin) I give you, and your shaving now amounts to 5d." (Roars of laughter.)

Defendant: Then all I can say is, that there is neither law nor justice here.—The defendant's landlord here stepped forward, and having satisfied the bench that the defendant was not able to pay so heavy a sum, the Court adjudged him to pay £30.—(Globe.)

The History of the British Empire in India. By Edward Thornton, Esq., Author of "India, its State and Prospects, &c. Part I. Vol. I. W. H. Allen and Co. London, 1841. We have a distinct recollection of Mr. Thornton's former work on India, although several years have elapsed since its publication. From the fullness of the information it contained, the breadth and power of the style, and the general acquaintance it exhibited with the state and interests of the Indian empire, we drew the most favourable auguries of any future work Mr. Thornton might be induced to undertake in the same field of investigation.

There is ample room for a new history of India. Those that already exist are chargeable with many faults, of omission and commission; some of which, were doubtless, unavoidable; while others were attributable to circumstantial causes, or to the influence of predominant prejudices. "It would neither be wise nor honest," observes Mr. Thornton, "to endeavour to recommend a new

history of India by disparaging the merits of preceding works of a similar character. It is cheerfully admitted that some of those works manifest extraordinary industry and research, and that others are excellently adapted to meet the wants of those who seek only a summary view of the great transactions which, within a space of less than a century, have given to England a dependent empire, not greatly inferior to Europe in extent; but it is not consistent either with this admission, or with fact, to affirm that our literature does not possess a history of British India, which is at once popular in its style, comprehensive in its details, and just in its estimate of events, of those concerned in them. Each of these qualities may be found apart from the rest, but there is no record they are combined.

Even the great work of Mr. MILL does not form an exception. Mr. MILL was an able historian, and brought extraordinary perseverance and talents of a high order to his task; but his labours, under several disadvantages, which all the industry he possessed could not overcome, in the first place he never was in India, and was, consequently, ignorant of the people and their institutions;—in the second place, he was unacquainted with the languages and literatures of the East, a very essential groundwork for his labours;—and in the third place, he wrote before those treasures of information were unlocked which, since his time, have thrown so valuable a light upon men and events then inside stood or were scarcely mentioned. It was not surprising, therefore, that he should fall into occasional errors, and that he should have frequently resorted to conjecture and assumption, in the want of that documentary evidence, to masters of fact and principles of policy which has been subsequently accumulated. Yet, manifest as the deficiencies of that voluminous work are, it is a monument of industry, and of the uncommon faculty of rendering an historical subject as interesting as a romance. The edition now in progress under the superintendance of Mr. WILSON promises to give the requisite completeness to the whole, and to render it all that Mr. WILSON could have desired had he lived to profit by later observation.

We believe Mr. THORNTON'S publication will realise all that can be expected within the compass of a popular history. We form this opinion partly from the specimen before us, and partly from our confidence in the character and ability of the writer. The first part contains little more than the first chapter, which presents a rapid review of the early history, and conducts us to the threshold of the British dominion in the East. We have no means of judging to what extent the work is intended to run, as the author only enters on his subject towards the close of these introductory pages. But there is quite enough of energy in the opening, sustained by a vigilant spirit of inquiry, to justify our favorable anticipations.

The earliest notices which have descended to us lead to the conclusion that, long before the commencement of the Christian era, India exhibited the appearance of a country whose manners and institutions had become fixed by time; where not only all the useful arts, and many of those conducive to luxury and refinement, had been long known and successfully practised, but where man, resting at length from physical labour, and escaping from sensual enjoyment, found both leisure and inclination to engage in intellectual exercises. Ere yet the Pyramids looked down upon the valley of the Nile—when Greece and Italy, those cradles of European civilization, nursed only the tenants of the wilderness—India was the seat of wealth and grandeur. A busy population had covered the land with the marks of its industry; rich crops of the most coveted productions of nature annually rewarded the toil of the husbandman; skillful artisans converted the rude produce of the soil into fabrics of unvalued delicacy and beauty; and architects and sculptors joined in constructing works, the solidity of which has not, in some instances, been overcome by the revolution of thousands of years. The princes and nobles of India, unlike the wandering chiefs of the neighbouring countries, already dwelt in splendid palaces, and clothed in the gorgeous products of its looms, and glittering with gold and gems, indulged a corresponding luxury in every act and habit of their lives. Poets were not wanting to celebrate the exploits of their ancestors, nor philosophers to thread the mazes of metaphysical inquiry, and weave the web of ingenious speculation with as much subtlety, and perhaps with not less success than has attended the researches of subsequent inquirers. These conclusions are not based upon conjecture, but rest upon documents still existing, though grievously mutilated for the history of antiquity, like the comparative anatomist who examines the animal relics of the antediluvian world, must find his conclusions upon fragments—which, in this instance, however, are sufficient to prove that the ancient India must have been one of extraordinary magnificence.

The passage is short, but graphic and eloquent, and has a lusty health in its sentences, that promises well for the fulfilment of the responsible labour upon which Mr. THORNTON has entered.—Atlas.

THE VICTIMS OF 1830.

Yesterday, the funeral ceremonies in the churches of Paris, in honour of the victims of 1830, were celebrated with due solemnity. The authorities of the several districts, and detachments of the National Guards attended. At the church of St. Paul and St. Louis, in the Rue St. Antoine, where as we announced would be the case, a special service was performed, the building was hung in black within, and also on its western front, and the attendance of National Guards, the friends, and relatives of the victims, and of spectators, was very large. The Prefect of the Seine was present.

WEATHER STATISTICS.

A Cologne letter remarks that, up to the 23d inst. there had been, without reckoning the falls of snow, 99 days of rain out of 20, the number of days since the 1st January. It appears that this was also the case in 1766, but that in August and the following months there was such a drought throughout Germany, that the rivers were lower than they had been for 150 years, and, in some places, a pail of water or horses of the road was charged two dollars.

BRUTALITY AND BIGAMY.

J. Corney was brought before Mr. Cottingham, at Union Hall on Friday, charged with threatening to murder his wife. The complainant stated that she had only been married to the defendant a week when he began to tyrannise over her, after he had got possession of a snug house, well furnished, which belonged to another husband, whom she had still living. On the previous day the defendant came to the house, threatening to murder her before the next morning.—Mr. Cottingham: You then must have known that you had another husband in existence at the time you

married the defendant; is that so?—Complainant: Yes, your worship.—Mr. Cottingham: Then you have been guilty of felony. Where is your first husband?—Complainant: He is in Boullam, and is of no use. (Laughter.) When I go to see my poor husband at Boullam he does not know me from the greatest stranger, and I thought, as that was the case, that I might take unto myself another husband, to be a kind of protection to me and my children, but a pretty protector he has turned out.—Mr. Cottingham: You knew that you were not his wife by law?—Complainant: Oh, yes I knew, that was what made me close the door of my house against him when I found that he was such a good for nothing fellow.—Mr. Cottingham said, that although the complainant had acted with great impropriety in marrying the defendant while her lawful husband was alive, yet that he (the defendant) had no right whatever to intrude into her house and not only take her property, but also threaten her life. The marriage ceremony was perfectly null and void, and he had no more claim upon her than she had upon him, her lawful husband being still alive.

The defendant said that it was entirely through the complainant's persuasions that she consented to marry her, and that a great rixen man tyrannised over her.—The magistrate added, that the conduct of the defendant in ill-using and threatening the woman could not be tolerated, and he must, therefore, find bail.—Observer.

List of Unclaimed Packages in the Custom House.

Table with columns: Number of Packages, To whom addressed, By what Ship imported. Lists various unclaimed packages and their details.

Bombay, 15th September 1841. J. SPENS, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lt. Col. Secy. to Gov. Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected vessels and their details.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists shipping in the harbour and their details.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. G. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Steamers Arctine, Mercedes, Hoch Lindsey, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Bernice; Brig Taptee, Tigris and Palmira; Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jana, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Palombar Savoy, Fanny, Lodease, Hamarush, Dudley, Faze cardoe, Dowlat Pursaud, Futool Currim, Bramar, Paul Dayman. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

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