



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 15.

### CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.

3 do. do. for a second do.

2 do. do. for a third do.

the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

### 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.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 17th, 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 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.  
To Subscribers in England..... 12 1/2 in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2  
Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 3  
Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 1 1/2  
Printing..... Ditto..... Ditto..... " 1 1/2

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

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

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same of the Editor by letter post paid.

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of 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. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. L..... R. 1

..... R. 1

### TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

### BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

### FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each .....	R. 1
Ship's Articles .....	" 1
Policies of Insurance .....	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	" 8
Bills of Lading, each.....	" 8
Powers of Attorney.....	" 8

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

### THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of Supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

### 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.

Bombay, July 12th 1841.

### SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the Premises, on Saturday the 24th Instant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling House or Bungalow thereon erected, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade on the Sea side, near a place called Soonaxpors, containing in breadth by admeasurement, including the foot path belonging to the said premises, seventy two feet or thereabouts, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number 4710, and bound on the East by the Partition wall of the Garden or Oart called or known by the names of GARKAN, and belonging to HORMUSJEE DADYSEET, on the South by a piece of building ground, part of which is already built upon belonging to Soonaxpore, and on the North by the House or Bungalow belonging to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE WALINTON. Together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Mr. JOHN TREACHER, CHEMIST, subject to the equity of redemption of CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE, late of the firm of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND COMPANY therein, and to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July 1841.

મી શી અરશ. આ લેન. તથા. કમપની.  
ફ. થા વર. મીલકત. નહર. લીલાં  
ઉ. કરી ને. વેચશે\*

ગીરો. રાખનારનાં. ફોલમથી \*  
ચાલતા. મંડીનાંની. તારીખ. ૨૪  
મીને. શંખવારને. ૬ને. શ્રી. મુમલઈ. મધે  
બાહરકોટ. શમુદરની. બાબુ. મેદાનનાં  
જીનારામાગલ. શ્રુનાંપેરની. પડોશમાં  
ની. ખો. અથવા. જમીનનો. કટકો. તે  
પરની. ફિમારત. રેફવાબું. ઘર. અથવા.  
બંગલો. શ્રુધાં. કે. તે. જગો. જરતમાં. પેા  
ફોલાઈમાં. તેફને. લગતા. રશતા. શ્રુધાં.  
આશરે. ૭૨ ફુટ. અને. લંમબાઈમાં. આ  
શરે. ૧૨૦) ફુટ. અથવા. ફકરતાં. કાં  
ઈફ. વધારે. અથવા. ખોઈ. ફે. તે. કે  
પર. આશાશમેનટનાં. કાલેકટરનો. નં  
મુબર. ૪૭૧૦ મોઈ. અને. તેફની. જગ  
મંણની. ફે. જપર. પારશી. ફોરમજી  
દાદીશેઠનો. ઘરકો. ફે. વે. નાંમની. વાડી  
અથવા. જમીનની. દેવાલજી. અને. તેફની  
દખાં. દશાઈ. ફિમારત. બાંધવાના. પા  
રશં. શ્રુનાબાઈની. જગો. અને. તેફ  
નાં. ફ. નાગ. જપર. થોડીફ. ઈમાર  
ત. બાંધેલીજી. અને. તેફની. ખોતર. દશા  
ફિ. નવરોજી. જમશેજી. વાલીટન  
બું. ઘર. અથવા. બંગલો. અને. તેફની  
શાથે. શઘલી. લગતી. જગો. તથા. તેફનાં  
શખવા. ફે. શ્રુધાં. તે. જગો. ફિ. નહર.  
લીલાં. કરી ને. વેચશે\* મીલકત. ફા  
લમાં. મીશતર. જાં. તરીચર. કેમીશટ  
નાં. અખતેઆરમાંજી. અને. તે. પારશી. ખ  
રશેજી. ફોરમજી. ખીખાજી. કે. જ.  
આગલ. મીશીઅરશ. બલાકલેલ. તથા.  
કમપનીનો. ખાજી. ફો. તેખાં. ગીર  
વી. આપી. હતા. તે. ગીરો. છોડવા.  
શારૂં. વેચેજી. વેચાંણની. બાલો. નહર.  
લીલાં. કરતી. વેલાઈ. નહર. કરેઆમાં  
આવશે\*

મી શી અરશ. આ લેન. તથા. કમપની  
લીલાં. કરનારાં. ખો. ફ. બાલેની. વ  
ધારે. ખબર. પુછેઆથી. માલુમ. પડશે\*  
તારીખ. ૧૫ મી. જુલાઈ ૧૮૪૧

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 3.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Hotspur, Wilson, from Liverpool 12th Jan. and Cape of Good Hope 12th May.

It will be seen by an advertisement above that the H. C. Steam Vessel Gauges will leave Calcutta to-morrow for Moulmein.

We have seen a letter from a Planter on the Baughruttee, which states that manufacturing is going on in all the factories on that river: the October crop is very good, but does not yield so much produce as other years, and finishes by surmising that if produce gets up and the river keeps down, if the weather keeps fine, and no accident happens, the Baughruttee will do well this year.

#### HURKARU, JULY 3.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings, Can, from Sydney 14th April.

Late yesterday evening we received a file of Cape papers to the 8th of May, but they do not contain any news of importance. We shall give an extract or two on Monday

—to-day we can only find time to extract the following list of ships that have reached the Cape either from, or bound to, Calcutta:—

April 28—Scotia, J. Campbell, to London; 20. A. ex. Robinson, R. Brown, to London; 30. John Line, J. Brodia, to London and Paragon, J. Cummings, to Madras and Calcutta.

May 1.—Packet, D. Shirling, to London; Columbus, H. Ager, to Madras and Calcutta, and Atlas, J. Sexton, to London.

**LOSS OF BANK-NOTES.**—A Mr. William Rogers has just lost two Bank notes to the value of a hundred rupees each. He suspects them to have been stolen by a native that belonged to the house. Information of the circumstance has been given to the Police as well as the Bank.

A military gentleman has also lost two notes, one of fifty rupees and another of fifteen. He suspects the servants of the house.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Messrs Billing and Co., builders, have brought to the notice of the Police the fact of two of their sircars having absconded without any apparent reason for them to do so, and without having rendered an account of the monies and bills in their charge. Besides the general suspicion of their having made away with money, there appears one specific case of embezzlement. They have a cheque on Messrs. Willis and Earl, in favor of their employers, for fifty rupees. It appears they drew this amount before running away from service.

**A HARD CASE.**—Two Khotah merchants applied to the Chief Magistrate yesterday, for certain gold and silver articles, to be restored to them, which they had given to be made up to the late Malabar Goldsmith, who was, about a week ago, found dead in his house under suspicious circumstances. It appears that these valuables, together with articles belonging to others of the deceased's customers, have been taken possession of by his landlord, on account of an alleged claim of arrears of rent of seven years. The Police authorities have, of course, properly refused interference in the matter, and the Petty Court will not entertain such a suit, it being an action in trover. The only alternative, therefore, left to the applicants, is the expensive one of having recourse to the Supreme Court.

**SIMLA.**—The ball to be given, on the 25th, by the Military men at Simla, is expected to be very well attended. Scores of new though temporary arrivals from Kurrul, Meerut, Ludhiana and Ferozepoor, have been attracted thither by the rumour of an expected series of gaieties; and by the certainty that they would be welcome as rain in spring—or as the said rain would be at any station in the provinces about the present moment. There is a task of a Benedict's ball to be given by Civilians, Military, Commercial and the Lord knows what—in blissful concert joined;—besides a succession of musical soirees. No less than five weddings are about to be. —what is the word?—consummated; torrents of rain on the night of Saturday the 19th.

**ANOTHER ROW.**—Messrs. J. B. Gomes, Peter De Cruz, John Manuel, Edwin Rebello and another, the grand mother of the last gentleman, appeared to answer a charge preferred against them by Mr. John Willoughby De Cruze, for the said defendants jointly and severally hurling a cane at his shoulder, battering his gate with the stray leg of an old table, and putting him in intense bodily fear, by threatening to abridge the term of his natural existence by violent means.

Bating a great deal of bad English and libellous embellishment indulged in by the complainant, it appeared, the defendants were in the house of a female friend in Zig-zag lane on the evening in question; that complainant being a sick man, his eyes and ears were nightly tantalised and offended by seeing the defendants, who were young men, walking neck and neck with young women, and singing and playing in the most cheerful manner till late hours. That they not unfrequently got on complainant's terrace; and were about to do so on the night in question, when complainant's servant interfered, and the row arose. That the defendants then went to complainant's gate, and besides the battering and hurling above mentioned, commenced a volley of abusive epithets and promises of violence. One threatened to break his bones, another his head, and in fact, in the most remorseless manner, they all volunteered to kill him, not caring as he stated, a fig for the consequent loss.

Mr. DeCruze, in his excitement, having lost sight of truth, and failing to prove the case, though he insisted to the last on being in intense bodily fear, the Magistrate ordered the defendants to find sureties of the peace.

## MADRAS.

### SPECTATOR, JULY 7.

The Ship Roberts, Captain ELDER from Portsmouth 14th March, and Madeira 12th April, came into the roads on Monday morning; at the commencement of her voyage she was a good deal delayed by contrary winds and bad weather, since which her passage has been very favourable. The following is a list of passengers by this vessel.

Messdames Symonds, Fox and Sutcliffe, Misses Carver and Saunders, Revd Messrs. A. Symonds, H. Fox and W. Noble; Doctors Sutcliffe and McLurd. Messrs. Wood, Waddle, McKenzie and McMaster. For Calcutta—Messdames Price and Bright, Misses Lamb, M. Lamb and Reynolds, Rev. E. Prince Captain Lamb, Dr. Goodine, Messrs. Waddy, Edgell, Metcalf, Voyle, Fraser, Blagman, Hookin, Price, Christie, Money, Nott, Wiggins, Nation and Saunders;—stewards, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Bailey, Messrs. Hall and Forbes.

Sir ROBERT ARBUTHNOT embarked on board the Adams on Sunday morning with the usual salute: the gallant General proceeds to Bengal to take command of the Mercut Division of the Army.

### MADRAS HERALD, July 7.

We have had no less than four arrivals from the Mauritius within the last few days, namely, the Stork, the Canopus, the Elizabeth Ainslie, and the Graham. We believe this is unprecedented in the annals of Madras shipping.

### ATHENÆUM, JULY 6.

BANGALORE, July 2.—Some two or three years ago, the writer of a very sceptical pamphlet, finding it not likely to come into any great circulation or notice, be thought himself of selecting the most offensive passages

from it, getting them inserted in some of the leading London journals, and then calling upon the clergy to censure, and the Magistrates to suppress so pernicious a publication. This had the desired effect, in less than six months it had attained to a fourth edition of one thousand copies each. Now, although the contributors to the Athenæum cannot exactly adopt this measure, yet they may now and then render their communication somewhat more interesting than a mere Hue and Cry of arrivals and departures, weather prognoses, and obituaries. Let us have from them a little of the gossip of the day tea table-talk, or extraordinary from the preceding evening's band walk, acts or facts as they may be. The arrivals of spinners, and if seemingly marketable, the state of the matrimonial barometer in their respective quarters, with notice of any appearances of a tendency to the commission of matrimony, but no scandal or tale-telling. Such intelligence as enumerated will always prove acceptable to the generality of readers, particularly to the fair sex, for whose gratification we should all labour, considering the vast pleasure they add to all our other enjoyments.

There is but little however stirring here since the melancholy execution at the beginning of the week, of which I sent you a hurriedly written account. A native man is in confinement for the murder of a child; which it is said he effected, in order to offer up sacrifice of part of its entrails, to appease some deity, or to invoke some blessing; but so many reports are generally in circulation on such subjects, that it is hardly possible to come at the truth.

Brigadier Lovell returned from Cloppert, where he had been reviewing and inspecting the Mysore Zillahdar Horse, on Saturday morning. The Military Assistant to the Commissioner accompanied him.

Col. Gibson and family arrived here from Madras on the night of the 20th ultimo. And Brigadier Lovell &c. having left the Cantonment on the following morning for Seringapatam and Mosore, Col. Gibson, as the senior Officer present, assumed the Command of the troops and station. He stands appointed to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry or W. L. I. now stationed here.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

**Ahmedabad.**—There was abundant rain throughout this Collectorate, during the last week of last Month; and a favorable season was anticipated by the Ryots.

**Kaira.**—Several good falls were experienced in this Zilla from the 25th to the 28th Ultimo, which gave new life to the young Crops, and enable the Cultivators to proceed with Agricultural operations: the Pluviometer showed that 7 inches and 27 cents fell throughout the Collectorate during last month; and the cultivation reports exhibited a total of upwards of 80,000 beegas under cultivation.

**Surat.**—The weather was favorable in every part of the Principal division of this Zilla, during the week ending the 30th of last Month, and the sowing of Bajree Jooree, Cotton, &c. was progressing: rice also was being planted in most parts except the Dolpar Pargunnah where much moisture was required for that description of cultivation, and a heavy fall of rain was anxiously looked for.

**Broach.**—Rain also fell abundantly for two days during the same week in the Broach subdivision, and the sowing of the common grains and Cotton had become general.

**Poonah.**—The weather was favorable in most parts of this Zilla from the 20th to the 26th of last Month, but since that date, and up to the 3rd Instant, there was little or no rain, in consequence of which sowing was delayed in some places: on the whole, however, the young Crops continued healthy; and the accounts of the Bageet cultivation was satisfactory: it was added that locusts had made their appearance in the Sandus Tureef of the Bheemthuree Pargunnah, where they had done some injury to the young Crops.

**Nuggur.**—The fall of rain was rather scanty last Month in the Nassick subdivision of this Zillah, excepting in the Daug Villages where a sufficient quantity fell, and where the rice and Naglee crops were thriving: there was also a deficiency in the Southern Talooks of the Collectorate during the same period, owing to which the Toosur cultivation had made very little progress: in the rest of the Zillah however, the weather was generally favorable up to the 30th of last Month, and the Ryots were busily employed in preparing the ground and sowing the early seed.

**Candesh.**—There was a plentiful fall throughout this Collectorate on the 25th and 26th of last Month; and sowing operations had become general; but in a somewhat less degree in the two Talooks bordering on the Ghauts, Baglan and Pimpulneir, than elsewhere.

**Rutnagherie.**—In this Collectorate, the fall was abundant and seasonable in the Malvan, Viziadroog and Rutnagherie Talooks; but excessive and attended with some damage in the Ungrinwell and Sevendroog districts: the transplantations of the rice had been commenced every where and the young plants wore a promising appearance pretty generally: the Mauritias and Country Sugar Canes were also in a flourishing state.

**Sholapoor.**—The report from this quarter embraces the week between the 24th and 30th of last Month during which time it mentions there was moderate rain in many Villages of the different Talooks, and some in which there was none at all; and that sowing had made considerable progress in all the Talooks, tho' in three of them a further fall of rain was much required.

### CAPTAIN M'PHUN.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE U. S. GAZETTE.

SIR.—The abhorrence with which your contemporary the Gazette has viewed the conduct of the unfortunate Captain McPhun, with regard to his treatment of the late Antony Cary, has, I fear, caused his resentment to predominate over his better feelings. It is much to be lamented that a man in the respectable station of life in which McPhun was then placed should ever have been guilty of the repeated acts of barbarity which he evidently committed without the slightest remorse or compunction; and more especially against a poor inoffensive man who never gave the slightest provocation to his tormentors. Had he been found unfit for the duty which he agreed to perform, the Captain might have struck him off my and sent him between decks for the remainder of the voyage. I do not attempt to extenuate McPhun's brutal conduct,

but I do affirm that the reasons for his not having been capitally convicted are not fairly stated by the Gazette. Had McPhun been tried for aiding and abetting in the murder of Antony Cary, a verdict of guilty must necessarily have been given; but the Gazette seems to overlook the fact that McPhun, and he alone, was indicted as the murderer, and now endeavours to arraign the medical gentlemen who attended the trial, at the bar of public opinion, because they did not swear that Cary died of the evil treatment which he received from the Captain. I would beg to call to his recollection that there was not a witness examined on that trial but swore that he himself or some other of the Ship's Company had "represented; kicked, struck, shoved or otherwise ill treated the deceased." For having permitted, in addition to this own capital diversions those acts of cruelty. McPhun was highly culpable, but altho' it was fully proved that every man and boy on board had ill used the deceased, yet it was not at all shown that a single individual (the African cook excepted) had even exercised towards him those feelings of humanity which are so characteristic of the British Sailor? Instead of commiserating they assisted in tormenting the hapless victim, and therefore it could not be shown that McPhun's evil treatment was the sole cause of his death.

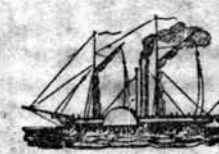
Again your contemporary seems to attach much more importance to the opinion of the two medical gentlemen than it really deserves. I say opinion, as I cannot agree with his Lordship, that what they could say on the subject could be taken as evidence. Had they attended on the man during his illness, or examined the body after his death, they could have given evidence; they merely attended at the trial and heard the evidence of those who witnessed the facts they could therefore only give an opinion. This I look upon as a very important point, as his Lordship in his charge to the Jury dwelt very particularly upon it, and told them that they must give a verdict according to the doctor's evidence! This is an abuse point Mr. Editor—do you think Blackstone would have taken the opinion alluded to as evidence? When you have satisfied yourself on that head we shall proceed.—Dr Graham was asked whether the treatment which the deceased received from the prisoner was sufficient of itself to cause death? The Doctor very judiciously and properly declined answering that question; perhaps he considered that an answer in the affirmative might be confirmed by the other medical Gentleman who was very improperly allowed to remain in Court during his examination. The Doctor's answer, however, appears to me to have escaped the notice not only of your Contemporary, but of the Court also. Of course the real cause of the worthy doctor withholding his opinion I know not—it is my decided opinion that if Dr. Graham had disposed of the question in any other way he would have acted exceedingly wrong, and that for reasons which require no explanation here.

Your Contemporary seems to be of opinion that the Medical Gentlemen should have said that deceased died of mortification. Had he been well acquainted with the nature of wounds and sores in this country he might have known that in some of our best regulated hospitals, maggots are frequently found to exist in wounds. How then could a medical man who had much experience in such cases, and who had not seen the wound in question, swear that Cary died of mortification?

Dr. Merrit coincided in Dr. Graham's opinion, and in reply to a question put by a Jurymen said that it was quite possible that the frequent immersions and towings in the sea which deceased underwent for Captain McPhun's pastime might have caused a pain in the chest. Thus both condemned the prisoner unless in the point—was he the murderer? Had he been tried for aiding and abetting, the question would have been a simple one; but as the indictment stood the jury very properly found him guilty of the whole of the assaults and acts of violence with which he stood charged, and no doubt looked upon the opinions of the medical Gentlemen as given with much caution and

### PRECISION.

15th July, 1841.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.  
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,  
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

### To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.  
OLD STICK IN THE MUD in our next.  
FAIRHEART'S request shall be complied with.

### To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days' issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 17, 1841.

We have received Madras Papers up to the 8th July.

A writer under the signature of "Precision" has addressed the United Service Gazette on the subject of the remarks we found it our duty to make on the case of Robert McPhun. "Precision" is quite in error when he attributes feelings of "resentment" to us. We are actuated by no such motive, and our remarks upon this revolting case have been dictated solely by a strong sense of our duty towards the Public. The fact of Carey's having been ill-used by nearly the whole of the ships company is not, in

our opinion, for a moment to be received as vindictory of the Captain's cruelty. He was the responsible person, the Magistrate in fact, on board the Argyll, and how he exercised his authority will be best seen in the report we have published of the trial.—If the ill-treatment of the deceased on part of the crew, assisted in causing death, the Captain is equally responsible to God if not man, for they could not have thought that their conduct would be otherwise than pleasing to a Captain who so vigorously set them the example.

As to our having attached more importance to the evidence of the Medical men that it really deserved as "Precision" would have it, we have only to observe that as this said evidence prevented a capital conviction we cannot agree with "Precision."—Dr. Graham's answer to the effect that he declined giving an opinion as to whether the treatment the deceased received from the captain was sufficient of itself to cause death *did not* escape either us, or one Gentleman on the Jury; it was distinctly given and is in our notes, but it was subsequently qualified after a tedious examination by the learned Judge and we did not therefore think it worth while to insert it in the Report.

After a careful re-perusal of the whole case we cannot find any reason to alter our opinions or remarks.

It was formerly and is now to a certain extent a well grounded complaint that our countrymen at home knew little and cared less about India and its affairs; and we cannot but say that the Parliamentary Debates on all subjects connected with this country give even in the present day sufficient ground for the assertion. If this be a reproach we cannot but acknowledge that the internal government at home receives but little attention from the Indian Public, and we can attribute this apathy to nothing but the want of sufficient attention on the part of the Indian Press. Surely it cannot be that exiled as we are, we have no feeling left for the prosperity of those we have left behind us; and it is in the hope of attracting the attention of our readers towards the state of political affairs at home, that we apply ourselves to the subject. The most important part of the English news is that of Sir Robert Peel's vote of want of confidence in the present Ministry having been carried by a majority of one in the House of Commons. It may be said that the majority is insignificant, and not sufficient to indicate the state of public opinion.—We must take leave to differ on this point. It will not be denied that to carry on the business of the country satisfactorily a ministry ought to have the perfect confidence of the representatives of the people; and in proof of this, we need only remember that there was a time when a majority against Ministers was considered as their death warrant. And not only this but a majority of 40 or 50 in their favour was thought no great ministerial triumph in a full house. Under these circumstances and granting the correctness of what we have above said how can Lord John Russell contemplate the possibility of carrying any great measure through the House of Commons which is grounded on the principles and opinions of his party? Again, how can Sir Robert Peel, should he come into office and not insist upon a dissolution, expect to follow up his views with a majority of but one in his favor.—Our readers must not suppose however that this vote against Ministers has been obtained upon one single question.—It involves a general and unmitigated condemnation of ministers on all points of policy.—At home, and abroad their measures are by this vote condemned; they are either weak or unjust, it matters not which, they are condemned; and after a struggle of years, and in the very face of Court influence, the opposition have "beaten the ministry." On the other hand again it does not follow that because the present ministry has lost the confidence of the House of Commons that one under Sir Robert Peel could gain it; what then is to be done? dissolve Parliament? the present ministry dare not, and unless in office the Tories would not propose it. It need hardly be said that whichever party be in office at the time of an election has a tremendous advantage over the one not in power; the present ministry notwithstanding this, dare not dissolve Parliament, because almost every election has for the last 2 years been unfavorable to them. And we say that the Tories would not recommend a dissolution of Parliament, unless in office, because they have not forgotten the effects of Court Influence when Sir Robert

Peel attempted to stem it by insisting on the summary discharge of two pairs of petticoats from the Queen's bedchamber not long ago as the *sine qua non* of his holding office. Still after all we have heard of defection in the Tory Camp it must be remembered that three or four years ago the ministry could command a Majority of 20 or 30 and as regards the opinions of the house of commons at present on the general policy of the two parties we may say there are 6 on one side and half a dozen on the other. In the house of Lords a Tory ministry will always hold a majority, which is no small advantage, not only to their party, but the country, for great inconvenience has frequently been incurred either by the total rejection of bills which the House of Commons has sent up or from their being so amended (?) as to cause their subsequent rejection in the lower house. The present ministry are not likely to receive a dispatch *A la Ghuzni*, from China for some time to come and our affairs in all parts of the world are not such as will render the task of their successors an easy one. Under these circumstances we see no other way of solving the difficulty than the interposition of the Queen herself. Let her Majesty (and she does not appear to be wanting in the characteristic determination of her family) dissolve Parliament. Let her appeal to her faithful and attached people in her present difficulties, and let the people decide the fate of the Ministry. The struggle will be a severe one, more so perhaps than any which has taken place for years, but we are convinced it will be most clearly and impartially demonstrative of the real opinions of the people.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNOR GAWLER, THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, AND THE REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN, MARCH 2.

The Milnebroora tribe's "impunity in murder" controversy, as also that of "the immutable government printing press," are still fresh in the memory of our readers. No one can have forgotten the very discreditable shifts and evasions into which the Register was then driven, in attempting to maintain the affirmative of propositions which were insults alike to common sense, to ordinary prudence, and to every principle of humanity and justice. Since the close of these discussions the Register has been left very much "alone in his glory," such as it is. It is useless to follow an eel in his windings, whether that "glory" be his "shame," and the discredit and misfortune of the colony, our subsequent remarks may help to determine.

The attack upon the Government, and upon the colony, contained in the leading article of last Saturday's Register, however, is too rich in honest and patriotic principle to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Finding the colonists here impassive under his pathetic appeals, direct and indirect—worthless fellows, in fact, who may be duped into an address by any one but himself, as events in the Milnebroora controversy sufficiently testified—the Register turns, with an amusing self devotedness, to "our bigger brothers" in the neighbouring provinces,—offering his important aid in furtherance of their "laudable purpose" of "cudgelling the bubble colony."

Now, it so happens, that we have some information to communicate upon the subject of which the Register treats, and which taking the order of his "hints," shall be appended in the form of comment.

Any child in the Australian Provinces, who was able to read and who had fallen in with the Commissioners printed reports, might have made the first marvellous discovery and disclosure of the Register—namely, that "Governor Gawler" possessed authority to draw upon the Commissioners to the amount of £10,000 or £12,000 per annum. Every tolerably well-informed adult in the colony, or at all interested in its affairs, has, however, made a discovery beyond this—he has found out by the statements and conduct of the Commissioners themselves, in addition to their instructions, that, besides this specific authority, Governor Gawler came to the Colony, provided with most express and ample powers to depart from the instructions of the commissioners, and to act upon his own judgment in all cases of emergency. No man of long public experience would have taken upon himself the responsibility of the welfare of tens of thousands of persons, with a vast amount of real and personal property, under a novel experimental system, with the breadth of the earth between himself and his only point of reference, without such a provision. We have reason to believe that Governor Gawler accepted the straitened rules which have appeared in the Annual Reports only under consideration of the appended provision.

Upon the dishonesty of the Register in omitting, in such an article as that now referred to, all notice of the published emergency powers of the Resident Commissioner, we need not here comment—it will be more palpable in another place.

The Register's second disclosure, that "the Governor possessed the power to draw to the extent of £4,000 only on any unforeseen occasion, or in an extreme emergency"—in its mischievous application, as affecting the powers of the Resident Commissioner, is a very dishonest or a very stupid misrepresentation.

The Resident Commissioner received upon his own application, as a precautionary and certain resource against peculiar cases of danger, scarcity of supplies, pestilential disorders &c., an extraordinary Bank credit for £5,000. This was a particular provision, and had nothing to do with his general powers for cases of emergency.

The third disclosure which relates to the revenue of the Colony, it did not require a genius to discover, excepting indeed as far as regards the "nine hundred pounds sterling," for which one in the honorable office of a spy would be sufficient.

The fourth disclosure, which is that "these very large sums of money have been expended at the sole pleasure of Governor Gawler" is a very impudent fabrication, the proof of which will be found under the sixth head.

The fifth disclosure, which is, that the drafts on the Commissioners were "unauthorized,"—if the full sense of this term be intended,—is a very stupid or an impudent misrepresentation. Governor Gawler's drafts were not only authorized by his powers in cases of emergency, but almost every extra-

ordinary exercise of those powers has in principle been directly and publicly confirmed by the Colonization Commissioners. Let the editor of the Register clear his recollection by a perusal of the remarks of the Commissioners—printed in his own columns—upon Governor Gawler's conduct in reference to the Survey Department,—of the long triumphant list published by them in their last report of the progress and improvement that had been effected in the colony; and let him also weigh in his very candid consideration the inference that may be drawn from the fact, that up to the period of the temporary failure of the funds at the Commissioners' disposal, every bill drawn by Governor Gawler was accepted,—although the drafts had exceeded out of all comparison the original £10,000 or £12,000 per annum.

The sixth assertion,—that "over Col. Gawler's expenditure the Council has exercised no control," is a most daring or very ignorant fabrication. In the Council, almost every great subject of expenditure is submitted to the consideration of Committees, of which the Governor of course is never a member; and in almost every case the recommendations of these committees are adopted.

The seventh complaint, which is, "that the colonists possess no control over Governor Gawler's expenditure," to whatever extent it may be applicable, does not at all affect the Governor. Although his Excellency is not required by law or regulation to give such control, he has nevertheless always been most anxious that it should be exercised, and has sought the advice of leading colonists in regard to almost every great object of expenditure, sometimes even to the extent of causing official letters to be written to request opinions. In lesser branches of expenditure, wherever it has been practicable, as in the cases of the Botanic Gardens and the Infirmary, private colonists have a large share in the control and direction. Public opinion has either preceded or openly accompanied every great act of Governor Gawler's expenditure. In the cases of the increase of the Survey and Police departments, in the New Goal, and in the construction of the Wharfs at the New Port, it was very loudly and formally expressed, before these arrangements and undertakings commenced, in the last mentioned particularly by a long letter to the Commissioners from the South Australian Company, forwarded afterwards to the Resident Commissioner. In regards to the erection of the Government House and public offices, private colonists were much consulted, and there was not to be heard in the colony one dissentient voice;—no not even from those who were then opposed in politics to the Governor. At that time even they published their opinion "that the Governor ought to be lodged like a gentleman." Can the Editor of the Register, after his sneer at the size of the Government House, show that there has been sanctioned in its construction one extravagant or unnecessary arrangement? We defy him to attempt it.

The next charge, "that his Excellency has not deemed it advisable to publish any accounts of the disbursements of the enormous sums which he has received,"—if it applies to accounts complete in detail, it is ridiculous, or if to abstracts of accounts, it is another lamentable daring untruth. Public accounts, in complete detail, are never, we believe, published in Great Britain, or in the colonies; and abstracts of accounts of the colony, in ordinary detail, have been published up to the latest period required by any existing order or regulation, that is—to the close of the year 1839. Those for the year 1840 will probably soon appear—it is still early enough for them. The Governor was indeed in the habit of furnishing quarterly abstracts of the accounts, but those have observed the ravings of the Register for those abstracts, since the period that he compelled the Governor to take from his firm, the public printing, may have divined, that, being under no imperative obligation to publish them, his Excellency thought it as well to withhold them to the close of the year, in order perhaps to afford sensible evidence, far and near, that the colonists at large had no sympathy in such indecent exhibitions of hostility, and were, as a body, as united in every good feeling with the Government, as the Government was devoted to their interests.

We have delayed our final notice of the dishonesty of withholding the emergency clauses, while quoting the authorities possessed by the Resident Commissioner, in order at the same time to shew that the Governor has been dealt with in the same number of the same journal on the same honest principles. The following is a full quotation from what the Register is pleased to call the New Colonial Regulations,—which were, however, published four years ago:—

"Governors are not authorized, unless on very pressing emergency, to incur, without the sanction of her Majesty's Government, any expenditure which may exceed £200 sterling, for any one service."

The Register's "precis," as he calls it, of this regulation, which only he considers it necessary to publish, stands thus:—

"No Governor to incur more than £200 expence for any one service, without leave of the Secretary of State."

It is sickening to contemplate such a flood of moral depravity as that which has lately been poured forth from the columns of that journal, and of which the above is but a portion of one day's effusion—much more disgusting to every right-minded man, than the "beastly corroborations" of the "filthy natives." Coarse, rancorous, calumnious opposition of this kind, is as discreditable and injurious to a community, as the free, honest, and patriotic expression of political opinion, is honourable and advantageous.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE, MAY 17.

The receipt of the Madrid papers enables us to complete our account of the Regent's election on the 8th inst, and to notice the subsequent proceedings on the 10th, as follows.

The question, that the votes on the number of Regents and the person, or persons, to be elected, should be given publicly was carried by 234 to 36;—that there should be but One Regent and not many, by 133 to 138;—and that General Espartero should be the Regent, by 179, and consequently by more than the half of the total number of Senators and Deputies in the hall—290.

On the 10th the two Chambers again met together, and the Regent bound himself by a solemn oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of 1837 and the laws of the kingdom; to exclusively aim at promoting the welfare of the Nation; in whatever he should do; and to be faithful to Queen Isabella;—to which he added, that, if he should violate his oath he ought not to be obeyed, as what he might do in such a case, would be null and void.

He afterwards addressed the Assembly in the following terms: "Senators and Deputies,

"The life of every citizen belongs to this country. The Spanish Nation requires, that I should continue to consecrate mine to her.... I submit to her, will,—in giving me this signal proof of her confidence she lays upon me the obligation of maintaining the laws, the constitution of the State, and the throne of an orphan Queen—of the second Isabella. With the confidence and will of the people, with the exertions of the collegiative bodies, with those of a responsible ministry worthy of the nation, and with those of all the authorities united to mine; the national liberty, independence and prosperity shall not, any more than public order, be the sport of fortune or liable to the uncertainty of futurity. The Spaniards shall be as happy as they deserve to be; and myself, then satisfied will see my last hour arrive without being uneasy about the opinion of posterity (Applause)

"In the field, I have always been found, as the first soldier of the army, ready to lay down my life for my country. Now as the first magistrate, I shall not forget, that contempt of the laws, and attacks upon social order are always the results of the weakness and uncertainty of Government. Senators and Deputies, depend at all times upon me for backing all the acts inherent to the Representative Government. For my part, I trust, that the

representatives of the nation will ever be the advisers of the Constitutional throne on which rest the glory and prosperity of the country." (Great applause)

The president said:—"The Cortes have heard what the Regent of the kingdom has stated and submitted to their high consideration, and are pleased with the sentiments of fidelity, love and respect for H. M. Queen Isabella II., with which he is animated. They likewise rely upon his firm resolution to defend the throne and the national liberties, which he has so conspicuously evinced by the eminent services rendered to the country; and that he will faithfully observe, and cause to be obeyed by all, the Constitution of the monarchy, in conformity with the solemn oath he has just taken in the presence of this august assembly; by which means he will crown his glory, and answer the public expectations."

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER, MAY 31.

"Princess de Talleyrand," the Prussian State Gazette observes, "who is now resident at Berlin, is received with much distinction at Court, and has been several times invited to dinner by their Majesties."

The King of Bavaria left his capital on the 23rd inst. for Innsbruck, on his way to Italy.

The Swabian Mercury mentions the departure from Berlin for Cassel, of M. Kleist, a confidential envoy of the King of Prussia, entrusted with a mission to the Prince co-regent of Hesse, who is anxious to secure the succession of the Duchy to his eldest son by hismorganatic marriage with the Countess von Schaumberg. It is supposed that the Germanic Powers will not agree to such an arrangement.

"A traveller recently arrived from Poland," says the Swabian Mercury, "informs us that public feeling has been singularly modified in that country within the last year in favour of the Emperor Nicholas. The Polish nobility no longer manifests so violent an hatred as it did towards the Russian authorities, and the distinguished good qualities of the Emperor begin to be recognized. There is now more than every reason to hope that a fusion between the two countries will be effected."

SENTENCE ON DARNES, DUCLOS, AND CONSIDERE.—The Court of Peers at half past six on Saturday, when the public were admitted after the secret sitting, was terminated, delivered its judgment to the following effect:—

"Seeing that Darnes is found guilty of an attempt against the person and life of the King, condemns him to death, with the usual formalities attached to the crime of parricide.—Seeing that there does not appear sufficient evidence to convict Duclos, either as author or accomplice in the said offence, acquits him of the charge, but orders him to be placed at the disposal of the Procureur General to answer for other charges which may be brought against him. Seeing that there is not sufficient evidence to convict Considere of being the author of an accomplice in the said crime, acquits him accordingly, and orders him to be discharged forthwith, unless there be any other charges against him."

M. CAUCHY, Chief Registrar of the Court, proceeded to the prison to read the decree to the prisoners. Darnes did not evince the slightest emotion at hearing his sentence. Considere was immediately liberated, and left the prison in a coach which his friends had in attendance. Duclos is to be tried by the Court of Assizes for illicit detention of arms, &c. He was delighted at having escaped sentence of death. The Presse says that Darnes, notwithstanding the advice and entreaty of his counsel has refused to apply for the Royal clemency.

SOMETHING.—The only passage in Lord Morpeth's speech last night that possessed any novelty for his hearers, was the announcement, that if ministers found themselves in a minority in the new Parliament they would certainly resign.—(Standard.)

Lord Mark Keppel has gone to Jamaica as aide-de-camp to Sir William Gombel, the Commander in Chief of the troops in that colony.—(Standard.)

Mademoiselle Rachel was on Thursday much indisposed and it was doubted whether she could appear at Lady Cadogan's party that evening, where she was invited. But she attended the Countess's assembly and earned a more than ordinary measure of applause, and of thanks, on distant des vers with that grace, feeling, and deep pathos which has distinguished her as being the first as well as the youngest of the tragedians of our age. During the night, however, she was seized with a violent nervousness and yesterday a medical certificate was forwarded to M. Laporte, announcing the intelligence that the public would be deprived in the evening of the pleasure of beholding her admirable impersonation of Cornelia's heroine. The disappointment of the public can scarcely be described.—(Post.)

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—Last night a jury was empanelled before Mr. Payne, at St. Margaret's-hill, on view of the body of a young woman unknown, drowned through the negligence of the Captain of the Daylight steamer, which takes passengers between the bridges. A solicitor was sent on the part of the company to which the boat belonged. Mr. Steel, lighterman, said that he was passenger on board the boat in question, and which was going towards London-bridge from Waterloo-bridge. It was going with the tide, which was near the turn. It reached the pier at Blackfriars-bridge, and went alongside close to it, to put some passengers from the boat to the pier. The deceased then attempted to leave the boat, but it had started. She had passed one foot from the boat when a man laid hold of her gown, the effect of which was, that as the boat was moving, she fell between the pier and the boat. The motion of the paddles forced the deceased against the barge on which the pier was placed. She, however, still floated on the water. Witness called out to the Captain so loud that he might have heard him. He could have been heard half a mile away. Several gentlemen also called out. The Captain was at the time on the paddle-box nearest the pier, and looking towards witness, who exclaimed, "Stop the boat immediately, so as to render assistance, as I can save the woman." The boat was not stopped, but went forward. The female then went under the water, and the captain observed that it was of no use to stop, as she was under the barge. Witness told him that his conduct was most base. The next witness was Mr. Davidson, corn-dealer. He noticed the deceased, as she was last going ashore; just as she placed her foot on the pier, the vessel pushed on, when she staggered and fell into the water. She went down in the course of one or two seconds, and never rose again. Several of the passengers who were on board called out "Captain, here is a lady overboard,—stop her." The Captain, however, went on, and had receded from the pier 150 or 200 yards before he stopped. Witness thinks the vessel was put back a little, but there was no attempt made by the Captain to save the deceased.—Solicitor: Do you consider that the Captain saw her fall?—Witness:

Certainly.—Solicitor: Did the vessel move by the action of the tide or the paddle-wheels?—Witness: It was from the paddle-wheels.—Jacobs and Miller, fruiterers, were then examined on the part of the Company, whose evidence went to show that the deceased attempted to reach the shore after the vessel had started.—They considered that the death of the deceased was occasioned by her own fault. The Captain and mate gave similar testimony. A great diversity of opinion existed amongst the Jury, who at length returned the following verdict:—"That the accident is attributed partly to incaution on the part of the female herself, but chiefly to bad arrangement and carelessness on the part of the Captain and crew of the steambot.—(Herald.)

WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.—Extract of a letter from Birmingham, dated Tuesday night:—

"The greatest excitement has prevailed in the town throughout the day on the subject of Sir Robert Peel's motion of "want of confidence in Ministers." Large placards, announcing petitions in its favour were pasted at an early hour; and so great was the anxiety of the populace on the subject, that many persons were compelled from shortness of time to relinquish the privilege of signing it; but in the incredibly short space of 11 hours upwards of 3,000 signatures have been affixed to it. It should be observed, also that the petition originated exclusively with the Conservative party, and is latterly unconnected with the defeat of the ministerial agitation at the town's meeting on Monday last.—(Post.)

The Cornwallis, 72, Captain P. Richards, is nearly manned at Plymouth to proceed to the East Indies as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, who will proceed to Egypt in the Great Liverpool steamer, and thence overland to Bombay. There appears no doubt that Vice Admiral Sir C. Adam will succeed to the command in the Mediterranean, and that the Queen, 110, will be forthwith prepared to convey him thither as his flag-ship.—(Portsmouth Journal.)

A court-martial assembled on Monday at Portsmouth on board the Queen, flag-ship, to try Mr. Joseph Hobbs, assistant surgeon of her Majesty's ship Ludus, for disobedience of orders and drunkenness; the charges having been proved, he was sentenced to be dismissed her Majesty's naval service. Rear-Admiral Bonyerle, president.—(Standard.)

The King of Prussia has conferred on Admiral Sir R. Stopford the decoration of the Red Eagle, first class.

An affecting scene, says the Quotidienne, took place at Moscow in the debtors' prison of that place, on the occasion of the marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke. At noon the Civil Governor, accompanied by the clergy, entered the prison, and announced to the prisoners that they were all free, the Emperor having paid all their debts, amounting to 105,000 roubles. All the prisoners proceeded immediately to the chapel of the prison to offer up prayers for the welfare of the Imperial family, and then left the prison full of gratitude for their homes.—Amongst the persons honoured with decorations on occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duke, were Counts Benkendorf, Orloff, Tolstoy, and Kisseleff, and Prince Menzikoff. Count Czernicheff, the Minister of War, and Messrs. d'Oubaroff and Blandoff were raised to the rank of Prince, and Prince Alexander Galitzin was made a dignitary of the First Class.

A correspondent writes from Naples to the Augsburg Gazette:—"The government has not yet come to any resolution on the sulphur affair, on behalf of the commercial interests of France. It is certain, however, that a serious discussion has taken place in the council of Ministers on this subject. It is now said that the government proposes to contract a loan for the purpose of paying off its debt to the English government, and re-establishing an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure. According to the plan either new taxes would be imposed in Sicily, or the export duty upon oil would be increased."

Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., presided this week at Exeter-hall over the last meeting of the Children's Friend Society. The report stated that the society's appeals to the public had been vain: they could secure an industrial farm at the Cape, although 2,000l. would have purchased that of Belle Ombre. Lord J. Russell refused to interfere or aid them; consequently the society must be dissolved. The asylum at Chiswick was closed, and the children at Hackney Wick, except twelve, sent to their parents. The society had failed because its real object was misrepresented.—(Atlas.)

Two waggons of the Railway train from Dundee to Arbroath, loaded with flax, were set on fire last week by a vinder from the engine which lighted on the flax. The amount of damage is not stated.—(Scotsman.)

A public vehicle running between Saint Junien and Limoges, on the 28th ult., with 22 passengers, most of whom were summoned to appear as witnesses on a criminal case to be tried on the following day, was overturned with a tremendous shock. One passenger had his face so crushed that it is feared he will lose his nose. A young woman had both her legs broken, four other persons had limbs fractured, and all the rest, with the exception of two, received wounds or contusions of more or less severity.

The National contradicts the report of the suicide of Deutz, the man who betrayed the Duchess de Berri, and accounts for the error by stating that the body of another man, exposed at the Morgue, so much resembled Deutz, that some persons who were acquainted with him mistook it for his.

A severe conflict took place at St. Denis, two days ago, between some journey men blacksmiths belonging to the company, and other workmen of the same profession, who had not been received as companions. Serious wounds were received on both sides, and it was with difficulty that the gendarmes, assisted by some troops of the line, could separate the combatants. Three of the companions, who were journeymen, and who struck the first blows, were arrested, and sent off to Paris for imprisonment.

A "SLIDING" POLITICAL.

Sir Robert Peel never said a truer thing than when, in his late speech, he declared his preference for the "sliding scale" to the fixed duty. Nobody who knows anything of Sir Robert would for a moment fancy that he liked a "fixed" principle of any kind. The "sliding" and slippery have always had great charms for him—far greater in fact than for most other public men. His whole career has been a vivid exemplification of his decided preference for sliding to political fixity, as the recollections of most persons will readily testify.

It is not so very long ago that this most eminent son of a cotton spinner, from being a bitter opponent of Catholic Emancipation, "slided into one of its most conspicuous, if not most consistent advocates. That was perhaps the longest "slide" he ever made, and as it was perhaps his only slide in a right direction, it excited a proportionate quantity of Tory indignation.

Such, however, is the Tamworth baron's aptitude in the art of "sliding," that he has, ere now, been known to slide out of office with more ease than he got into it. In this case, he of course slid much farther than he intended, being unable, like many other sliders, to restrain his impetuosity when once set furiously in motion. Nevertheless this was an illustration of the "movement" quite unwittingly given by Sir Robert and by no means to be converted into a Tory precedent.

On several occasions when in danger of losing his footing the right honorable baronet has managed to slide on one leg with great dexterity, executing at the same time very clever manoeuvres to the infinite admiration of the beholders until some unlucky slip carried him completely off his legs."

The great Tory leader, no longer, is almost as good as back-sliding as in going in a straight forward direction. Indeed to speak the truth he is not clear in the latter respect at all. He can slide in every sort of movement, and in every direction, always excepting those which converge to one point, but what he chiefly excels in is circular movements, by which is to be understood sliding round a particular spot, without being a bit nearer attaining it than at first. Even his own followers complain of the eccentricity of his convolutions, and wonder sometimes where the devil he is sliding to, so far out of sight go his sliding propensities occasionally carry him. Doubtless, this is partly to be attributed to the slipperiness of the grounds on which he treads.

At the present time, Sir Robert is thought by his party to be sliding in the direction of Downing-street. Gradually he has been nearing this point and of late his speed has received a seeming acceleration. Nevertheless there are so many slips connected with his sliding—so many turnings and deviations from a direct course—so many eccentric notions intended as much for display as anything else and partly, no doubt, because they are essential in his judgment to the art of political "sliding,"—that even now nobody is able to tell where he may finally "slide" to at last. But wherever he may ultimately arrive at, no one can deny him the praise of being the most eminent "slider and backslider of the day."

There is a change in all things—the mutability of human affairs is most remarkable. The Derby day was a fine day, and the favourite won—incidents seldom coupled, and in the latter case, unknown to have occurred for a great many years.

We know nothing of what is called the sporting world, and shall never appreciate the wonders of the Turf till we are under it; but we perceive in all what are considered "authorities" in such matters, a host of hints and insinuations about honour and honesty, and business and spirit, and so on. If as plain, quiet, steady-going people we are told that the "favourite won," we should, with a simplicity equal to that of the Vicar of Wakefield or Mr. Moses, feel the highest degree of satisfaction knowing that the horse generally considered the best, did get the stakes, and so go to bed pleased with the race, human and equestrian; but no—that seems wrong, and something has occurred which gives the greatest umbrage to somebody, not one bit of which can we understand.

There seems to have been an unusually large concourse of Cockneys—a due sprinkling of the Aristocracy, as far as men go, but a very small show of ladies of the same class. The ordinary number of broken gigs upset, cruelty-vans, tipsy drivers, and dead horses made their appearance, literally "on the ground," and one gentleman, as the newspaper reports tell us, was "imponded," not "impounded," in the middle of Epsom street, under circumstances which seems to imply that he was in "liquor" before he was in "water."

Now the winning of the favourite and the fineness of the weather form the remarkable distinguishing features of the meeting—with the exception of these very striking varieties, things went much as usual.

Her MAJESTY was somehow expected, but without any good reason, to honour the course with her presence. Her MAJESTY went to Claremont on Saturday, when almost all the newspapers sent the Court to Windsor; but whether the QUEEN ever did intend going to Epsom or not, the result proved a failure, for Her Majesty returned to town on Tuesday, and, as the Court Circular will show, attended her illustrious Mother the Duchess of Kent to Woolwich, whence her Royal Highness embarked, under a general salute of the Artillery, for a tour on the Continent—the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT returning to town after her Royal Highness's embarkation. It is stated in the newspapers that her MAJESTY was very much affected at parting with her Royal parent. John Bull, May 29.

We may soon expect that some of the French Loan, of about 17 or 18 millions sterling, will find its way into the British market. Our capitalists and moneyed interest will no doubt speculate in it, which will cause money to become scarce again.—(Sun.)

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—Coronation stands full 16 hands high. He has a strong head, rather small eyes, his ears he keeps perpendicular. He is very large in the cheeks, and tapers at the nose. His neck is, when in the stable, and not under the influence of the bridle, straight, but well set on, and clean about the throat. He rises high on the withers. His shoulders are powerful and oblique. He is deep in the brisket, and full-chested. His arms are round and muscular, his knees large, but his legs and pasterns are inclined, to be long. He has capital open feet. He is a round butretted horse, with arched loins, his quarters rather drooping, and the tail is low set on. His thighs and hocks are exceedingly large, and he is well furnished about his gaskins. In colour he is a good blood bay, and, take him altogether he is a remarkable fine animal. It is worthy of observation that in his walk he is as nimble as a pony.—(Chronicle.)

The Temperance Societies are, it is said, about to raise a temple wherein to celebrate their public meetings and festivals. It is to be called the Polly-put-the-kettle-on-iron.

# BOMBAY GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY : SATURDAY JULY 17, 1841.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th JULY 1841.

No. 426 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.  
A Regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel Croker, Commanding Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, dated the 26th of June 1841, appointing Lieutenant E. Croker, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Clarke.  
No. 427 of 1841.—The following orders by Lieute. Col. Davies, dated Camp at Karrack the 3d June 1841, appointing Brevet Captain Munro of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Staff Officer at that Station during the absence of Lieutenant Jopp on sick leave.  
Detachment order, dated Camp Karrack, the 6th June 1841, appointing Lieutenant Seton, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment of the 1st European Regiment at that Station, during the absence of Lieutenant Jackson on sick leave to the Presidency.  
No. 428 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Acting Sub-Conductor W. Purkinson, attached to the Gun Carriage Department, to be a Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department from the 15th February 1841, his name will be placed in the list of Sub-Conductor, below Sub-Conductor Coleman, and above Sub-Conductor Kirk:  
*Bombay Castle, 10th July 1841.*  
No. 429 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.  
No. 152 of 1841.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.  
*Fort William, 16th June 1841.*

The undermentioned Native Officers of the Bombay Establishment are admitted to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with the titles respectively of "Sirdar Bahadoor" and Bahadoor", to fill existing vacancies,  
*First Class.*

Subadar Major Secumdar Khan of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, from the 10th May 1839, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," vice Subadar Mahomed Khan of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry killed in action.  
*Second Class*

Subadar Major Bhola Sing of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 6th April 1840, with the title of "Bahadoor," vice Subadar Abdoola of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry excluded from the "Order of British India."

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieute. Col

*Secy. to the Govt. of India Military Department.*

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieute. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

No. 430 of 1841.—Captain Scott delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department at Shikarpoor on the 10th ultimo, in pursuance of the General Order of the 22d May last permitting him to rejoin his Regiment.

No. 431 of 1841.—Captain Cooke of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is nominated to Command the Detachment of that Regiment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah from the 10th May last.

No. 433 of 1841.—In pursuance of General Order No. 308, dated the 7th May last, Major General G. B. Brooks delivered over the Command of the Scinde Force to Brigadier England on the 3rd ultimo.  
*Bombay Castle, 12th July 1841.*

No. 433 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 10th instant Assistant Surgeon R. Woonnam, has been appointed to be Surgeon in attendance on His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. British Commissioner and Envoy to China.  
*Bombay Castle, 13th July 1841.*

No. 435 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. D. Peele, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy for duty in the Indian Naval branch of the service.

No. 436 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Smith is placed under orders of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in the Indian Naval branch of the Service, vice Collum.  
*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*  
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *to Secy. Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 9th July 1841.*

No. 87 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 81 dated 26th ultimo, Lieutenant Draper is allowed an extension of leave till the 31st instant.

No. 88 of 1841.—Mr. Purser Stockham is allowed to proceed to the Deccan on sick certificate, with leave of absence for one month.

No. 89 of 1841.—The following appointments are made.  
Mr. James Ward, Purser, from the Sesostria, to be Acting Clerk of the Cheoche, and Chief Clerk in the Naval Branch of the Superintendent's Office.

Mr. J. A. Keys, Capain's Clerk, from the Victoria, to be Acting Purser of the Sesostria.  
Mr. F. H. Hora Captain's Clerk, from the Superintendent's Office, to be Clerk in Charge of the Victoria.  
*Bombay Castle, 13th July 1841.*

No. 90 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. D. Peele is placed under the orders of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in the Indian Naval branch of the service.

No. 90 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Collum is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Smith is placed under the orders of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in the Indian Naval branch of the service, vice Collum.  
*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*  
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieute. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract from a Resolution passed on the 16th ultimo, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the subject of the Allowances of Officers appointed to new Situations, but who by the express order of Government may be prevented from entering immediately upon the duties thereof.

FORT WILLIAM.

*Financial Department, the 16th June 1841.*

#### RESOLUTION

The Governor General in Council remarks, that the Rule referred to No. XVI. of the Regulations of the 29th January 1840 requires, in case of a change of office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, that he shall not draw the higher Salary until he joins.

His Lordship in Council considers it expedient strictly to maintain this Rule as one of general practice, and that no exception ought to be allowed otherwise than under special circumstances and exigencies of the public service.

His Lordship in Council is further of opinion, that as a general rule, Officers ought not to be appointed to situations for the duties of which they are not immediately available.

When an Officer for the convenience of the public service has been detained by an order of the Government in a situation of inferior emolument after he has been promoted, in such case the practice under the Bengal Presidency is to pass to him the higher Salary of his new appointment, during the period of his being so detained. This exception to the Rule XVI corresponds with the exception provided for in Rule XX under the Chapter for Deputation Allowances, in which it is declared that no Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, but that prohibition does not apply to the case of an Officer who may be deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emoluments to his own.

In order to ensure uniformity of practice at all the Presidencies in the application of Rules XIV, XVI and XVII, it is hereby explained, that Rule XIV refers to the appointment of Civil Servants previously not holding any permanent situation, such as Servants for the first time appointed to a fixed situation after their return from furlough.

These Servants are entitled under Rule XIV to the allowances of their new office from the day of appointment, provided they do not come under forfeiture by exceeding the time prescribed for joining their station.

And Rules XVI and XVII are to be construed as applying to cases where there is a change of office, with increase of salary, a special course being prescribed with regard to Junior Civil Servants; they under Rule XVI are authorized to draw the salary of Assistant from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited through delay in joining the station to which they have been appointed.

*By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.*

N. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

*Bombay Castle, 15th July 1841.*

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 14th July 1841.*

Mr. E. Williamson, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed leave of absence to the 31st instant, to proceed to the Dukhun, for the benefit of his health.

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

L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 9th July 1841.*

C. Morehead Esq. Secretary to the Board of Education, is permitted to proceed to the Deccan on the 10th instant, and to be absent from his duties till the 10th proximo.

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

W. R. MORRIS, Secy to Govt.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 10th July 1841.*

The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon R. Woonnam, surgeon in attendance on His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, British Commissioner and Envoy to China.

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

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy, to Govt.

## Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

### ARRIVALS.

July 15. —Barque Sir Herbert Compton, T. Boulton, Master, from China 20th May, and Anjer 26th June.—Passengers Mrs. Boulton and Ayah, and Mr. C. Moore, Mariner.

### DEPARTURES—None.

### Vessels Expected.

No.	Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
8025	*Glenelg.....	London....	March 10	Remington & Co.
	*Six.....	do.	March 11	Forbes & Co.
5429	Tartar.....	do.	Mar. 27	Remington & Co.
	*Quentin Leitch.....	do.	In Mar.	
	*Five.....	do.	Mar 25	
	*Copeland.....	do.	Feb. 10	
2769	*Isabella.....	do.	April 24	
938	Cambrian.....	do.	April 26	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
9207	Royal Saxon.....	do.	April 15	
1459	*Emery.....	Liverpool..	Feb. 25	Foster & Co.
	*Abbotsford.....	do.	Sept. 1	
8132	*Gondolier.....	do.	Sept. 28	
	*Hero of Malown....	do.	Sept. 23	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Devonport.....	do.		
	*H. McCormick.....	do.		
	*Leonard Dobbin....	do.	April 3	
	Thalja.....	do.	Mar. 11	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Bangalore.....	do.	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
	Herculean.....	Liverpool..	April 12	
604	Herculeanum.....	Hull.....	April 21	
	Calcutta.....	Liverpool..	April 23	
	Agnes Gilmore.....	Clyde.....	April 29	
	*Flora.....	do.	Feb. 16	
	*Favourite.....	Scilly.....	Dec. 20	
	*Birman.....	NSWales..	Nov. 21	W. Nicol & Co.
	Mavis.....	China....		
	Ramsay.....	Madras....		Thos, Jefferies & Co.

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

## Shipping in the Malacca.

No.	Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents.
	A Steamer.....	Suez.....	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy.
	A Steamer.....	Suez.....	1st Sep.	Supt. Indian Navy.
	Shannon.....	Liverpool...	17th July	Foster & Co.
230	Anne.....	China.....	Despatch.	Remington & Co.
2587	Anglis.....	London.....	do.	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co.
961	Lory.....	Liverpool...	do.	Forbes & Co.
	St. Lawrence.....	Do.....	do.	Forbes & Co.
	Britons' Queen.....	Liverpool...	do.	Higginson & Cardwell
6740	Lady East.....	Liverpool...	20th do.	Foster & Co.
	Argyll.....	Clyde.....	17th July	Macvicar Burn & Co.
267	Euxine.....	London.....	17th July	Grey and Co.
4729	Guisachan.....	China.....	17th July	Dirom, Carter & Co.
	Lady Feversham.....	.....	.....	D. Carter & Co.
	Ritchie.....	Liverpool...	17th July	Grey & Co.
	Windsor Castle.....	Do.....	17th July	Higginson & Cardwell.
7036	Monarch.....	Do.....	do.	B. & A. Hormusjee.
	Caledonia.....	do.....	immedy.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
607	Jursetjee Cowasjee ..	Calcutta....	Despatch.	J. Dadabhoy & Co.
	Lady Grant.....	China.....	immedy	Kimchund Motichund.
	Parkfield.....	China.....	Despatch.	Grey & Co.
	Bomanjee Hormusjee	.....	.....	B. & A. Hormusjee & Co.
	Wellington.....	.....	.....	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.
1278	George the 4th.....	China.....	Despatch.	Macvicar Burn & Co.
	Luconia.....	China.....	17th July	Remington & Co.
	Malton.....	London.....	25th July	E. Maclean & Co.
3426	Westmoreland.....	.....	.....	W. Nicol & Co.
6041	Ospray.....	Liverpool ..	Despatch,	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
4165	Royal Adelaide.....	Clyde.....	Do.	W. Nicol & Co.
	Fergus.....	Liverpool ..	Do.	E. Maclean & Co.
	Wm. Lushington.....	Liverpool ..	Despatch.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.
	Berkshire.....	.....	Despatch.	Remington & Co.
	William Shand.....	Liverpool ..	20th July	Joosub Baladena.
	British King.....	Clyde... ..	.....	Skinner & Co.
	Asiatic.....	For Charter.	.....	Foster and Co.
	Catherine.....	Liverpool...	20th Aug.	B. and A. Hormusjee.
1429	Balfour.....	Do.....	Despatch.	W. Nicol and Co.
	Candahar.....	London.....	Do.	Foster & Co.
274	Sophia.....	China.....	Do.	Forbes & Co.
5240	Osceola.....	.....	.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
	Bolivar.....	.....	.....	Higginson & Cardwell.
	Ardaseer.....	.....	.....	C. Cowasjee & Co.
	Hindoostan.....	.....	.....	Forbes & co.
	Morley.....	.....	.....	Dirom carter & co.
	Baboo.....	.....	.....	Dirom carter & co.
	Circassian.....	.....	.....	Forbes & co.
	James & Thomas.....	.....	.....	Remington & co.

*H. M.'s Sloop of War* Larne and ship Endymion.

*H. C. Vessels.*—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

*Country Vessels.*—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanney, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud.

*Portuguese*—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.