



BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1841.

L. LIII.

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

New Series No. 43

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 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.

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

SINCE THE NOTICE IN OUR LAST APPEARED, OF THE irregularity of the Bombay dawk, we have learned, that no management or exertions short of the erection of good bridges, would prevent the vexations and frequent delays in the mails, experienced during the rains. The nullahs, at this season, become swollen torrents, which it is impossible to cross without bridges of this kind; indeed so insurmountable is the obstacle they oppose to travelling, that we have been assured by a gentleman, he has frequently been detained, the best part of twenty-four hours before he could proceed. The allowance made by Government is, however, totally inadequate to meet the outlay of erecting bridges; we must consequently, as the dawk runners do, "take the ford as we find it," and wait patiently until Government turn their attention to the subject.—Agra Ukharu 12th August.

AGRA.—Mr. Wells, Accountant, North-Western Provinces, proceeded this evening to the hills on sick leave; Mr. Grant, Collector and Magistrate of Delhee, will act for Mr. W.

Mr. Grantham, a Dentist, has arrived.

It is said that Colonel Low has determined on proceeding home, and that Major-General Raper will succeed him as Resident at Lucknow. Another report says Major Sleeman will be his successor, and a happy day will it be to thugs and dacoits, when the appointment becomes known to them. This Officer should be continued in his present appointment, where his services are so valuable, and his allowances raised to what he would receive at Lucknow.

Mr. De Monte whose embezzlement of some Post-Office funds, was formerly noticed, stands committed for trial in the Judge's Court here. He will be tried by the end of the month. Captain Minto will be Prosecutor.

By a notice in a Madras paper we observe, that the reward per head or tail, we know not which, of each snake killed, produced in a short time 750 of these reptiles. A Correspondent some time since drew attention to the number of snakes in and about Agra, and the Madras plan might be tried with advantage. Snakes at Rs. 6 and 4 annas per hundred are decidedly cheap.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

EXAMINERS OF EMPTY HOUSES.

We have Cape papers to the 11th of June. They mention the safe arrival of the Clifton, the Bland, Edinburgh, and their departure for London—all well. The Edinburgh spoke the London a few days sail from the Cape.—Englishman Aug. 7.

At the last sitting of the justices, Mr. O'Hanlon recommended the dismissal of the two House Examiners; this we are led to believe he did, without considering the importance of the services of the two officers to the proper collection of the assessment, Houses whilst empty, are exempted from payment of Taxes, and it is the duty of the above officers to report upon all empty Houses brought to their notice and from time to time to visit them, so that if they become re-occupied due notice be given to the Collector. During a month, about a hundred empty notices are received of Houses scattered over the whole Town, and to every one of these must the Examiner proceed, and upon his report, the magistrate remits the assessment. It is a well known fact, that landlords seldom or ever trouble their heads about reporting when their Houses become tenanted, however readily they may do so when empty, and it is owing to the discharge of the duties of the Examiners, that the Revenue is not deprived of its just dues.—Ibid.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

We are glad to learn that the denizens of the town are bestirring themselves in pointing out nuisances and offering suggestions for the improvement of the town, and it is much to the credit of the town, and it is much to the credit of the Armenians, that they have been the first to set so good an example. We hear that they have formed themselves into a Committee, and have addressed the Magistrates, who have given them every encouragement in their laudable undertaking.

We are given to understand that a meeting came off yesterday, at the Armenian Church, between their worship and the Committee, to learn how far the latter will lend their shoulders in pushing forward the wheel of municipal reform, when will other sections of the community do the same.—Ibid.

Captain Curtis has, we understand, been appointed to the charge of the Commissariat of the Commander-in-chief's camp, and leaves this day in the Steamer for Allahabad in advance of His Excellency.—Ibid.

The Semaphore of this day announces the following arrivals—The Elizabeth Walker, Crawford, from Glasgow 1st April; the Indus Clark, from Sydney 17th June, and the Ann, Capt. Alpine, from Batavia 13th July.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following extract from a letter from Macao :—

It would appear that 1 million of the redemption money has been taken in various orders on Foreign houses who being large Creditors of the Cohong may not feel disposed to pay these same orders—some transfers of Hong debts have even been taken! The greater part of the money, there is no doubt, has been squeezed out of the Hong merchants, and the probability is the Emperor will only hear the Barbarians have been driven out of the inner waters, and all the forts retaken and Canton saved.

Hongkong has been advertised for sale on 12th instant on the spot, when all the particulars of tenure, &c. are to be given.—Ibid.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Bourbon (F.) Demigu-s. from Rio Janeiro 15th May, the Mary Ann, Woodworth, from Madeira 21st April, H. M.'s Nimrod, from Macao (no date) the Lady Nugent, SENTRY, from New Zealand 10th June, the Paragon, Coleman from the Mauritius 17th July, the Sophia, (F.) Snel, the Enmore and the Indus (particulars not received).—Ibid.

A letter, dated Singapore, July 16th 1841, says:—H. C. Steamer Phegethon reached this on the 15th instant. She had to touch at Penang on the 11th for coals, left it on the following day.

The Coronandi, with part of H. M. 55th on board, left this morning for China, the others have gone some time. The transports of the 26th and 39th detachments have not arrived yet. The Phegethon will not leave Singapore for three or four days.—Hurkaru, Aug. 7.

SUPREME COURT, Aug. 5, 1841.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION.

(Before Sir John Peter Grant.)

THEFT OF A WATCH AT THE SAILOR'S HOME.

Charles Robinson was arraigned on the charge of having feloniously stolen on the 6th of July last from the chest of one John Swan, a silver watch, valued 195 Company Rupees, both being then occupants of a public dwelling house, known as the Sailor's Home.

The prisoner pleaded NOT GUILTY.

John Swan being duly sworn, deposed as follows. On the morning of the 6th July last, I left the room in which I had been sleeping for the purpose of taking breakfast. I left the prisoner and another man in the room, the latter of whom was sleeping. On my return to my room, having had occasion to go to my chest, I noticed that the watch was missing; I missed nothing out of my chest excepting the watch, (here the watch was particularly described by the prosecutor) I made known my loss to Mr. Roberts the Superintendent of the House, and in consequence of what transpired with him, I proceeded to the Police to give information regarding my loss. Constable Street consequently came to the Home at 1 o'clock but nothing satisfactory could be discovered. The next day I went to the Police, and gave further information, and then returned to the Home. At 8 o'clock the same evening, I went to a house in Copalctollah, where I saw the prisoner at the window, I had 7 or 8 men with me; went in and overhauled the house, We found nothing in it. We did not find the prisoner. I am quite sure we saw the prisoner, but cannot distinctly affirm that the prisoner saw me, and the men. We went in very quietly. No opposition was given to our searching the house. There were 3 or 4 black women in it. We sent for Constable Lyons. He came and searched the house, and the one next to it. The search was fruitless. On the 8th July, I went with Constable Lyons to the Chop House of Black Peters. The prisoner had gone out. We went to several other houses, in search of the prisoner but could not find him. We went on board the Nautilus the same day. We found the Captain absent from the ship. The Chief Officer advised us to call again about 11 A. M. when we found the captain. I then saw my watch in the captain's writing desk which was open. The captain delivered it in charge of Constable Lyons. We went on shore to the Police Office. I saw the watch next day at the Police, where I saw the prisoner, I had received information regarding the watch from Luckney a ship carpenter, at the time of the occurrence an inmate of the sailor's Home, I once lent the prisoner a comb from my chest while he was present. He must then have seen the watch as it was upon the top of a pair of trousers uncovered, and he was at the time standing at the side of the chest.

Alexander Lyons, a constable, corroborated the above testimony, with the additional evidence that the prisoner had shipped on board the Nautilus, and had given the watch, produced in Court to the care of the captain.

John Larkins Louis on oath deposed that he saw the watch in his possession. The witness recognised the watch as the one now produced, but his evidence was so prevaricating as to leave very little effect on the Court.

Wm. Luckney being sworn said—About the commencement of July last, I was a patient in the Medical College Hospital; I well remember the prisoner visiting the Institution, and showing a watch to several of the inmates; I took the liberty also of inspecting the watch, when it struck me that I had seen the watch at the Sailor's Home, in the possession of the prosecutor; I remarked at the time the singularity of the occurrence, but cannot be certain that the prisoner heard me. The watch now produced is the one I allude to.

John Stevens corroborated all the leading facts mentioned by the previous witnesses.

The prisoner in his defence solely insisted upon having purchased the watch from another inmate of the Home for the sum of twenty rupees. He made a strong appeal to the lenient feelings of the Judge and the gentlemen composing the Jury.

The learned Judge summed up, when the Jury retired for the purpose of finding a verdict, when, mirabile dictu, after 3/4 of an hour's consideration on their return to court, the foreman of the Jury coolly informed, his lordship, that they had not found a verdict, but in lieu thereof, A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT !!!

Sir John Peter Grant, informed them that the consideration of such matters was entirely out of their province, when the Jury after a little demurring, returned a verdict of guilty of simple larceny.

The prisoner was remanded until the last day of the Sessions for the purpose of receiving his sentence.—Star, August 7.

EXTENSIVE THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A few days ago Mrs. Williams the wife of Captain Williams, commander of one of the Steamers residing at Mr. Aubrey's was robbed of the amount of about two thousand rupees. It appears that she had a few days previously engaged an Ayah without making any enquiry into her character; the consequence was that Mrs. Williams missed her property and with it he

Ayah. Every search was made, but neither the property nor the woman could be found; the Police was informed of the affair and no stone was left unturned in order to trace out the woman but to no purpose. Yesterday a native woman was seen near the Strand offering a pair of gold earrings for sale for only 5 rupees. The choicedar on duty suspecting them to be stolen took her into custody and conducted her to the house of Mrs. William, who soon recognised the woman as well as the earrings. The Ayah confessed having stolen the jewellery and said that they were with her husband at Hoogly.

Constable street proceeded to a Hooghly with the woman, who pointed a house out as one occupied by her husband; Street went in, but found it uninhabited, it is supposed that the man after getting possession of the jewellery, absconded.—*Ibid.*

The Burdwan and Adji Coal District is the next noticed in the Committee's Report, on which we will now conclude our commentary, commencing from where we closed on Wednesday. The Damuda Coal mentioned by us formerly, belongs to part of this district, and it appears that some prejudice existed formerly against this Adji Coal, until by a fortunate accident some 4,000 maunds of it which had been rejected, were used by mistake as Burdwan Coal! and it is now tolerably evident that they are of equal quality. Mr. Erskine, a gentleman residing in the district, has pointed out four localities where it is to be found at Manmudpore, and Pariharopore, and from these Coal may be delivered at Cutwa for about four annas per maund, which is only half the present contract price. Adji Coal is now used at the Dhoba Sugar Works to the extent of 10 or 15000 maunds per annum.

The Burdwan Coal District is that which has been longest brought to public notice, for it was pointed out as far back as 1804.

The Sylhet, or Cheera Poonji Coal, appears to be the best at present known to us in India, and from the year 1813, when it was examined by Mr. Jones, down to the current year, numerous discoveries have been made, all aiding to prove that it is the most valuable Coal of which we can now command the use. Nine maunds are equal to fourteen of Coal from Burdwan, and the Report justly observes "100 maunds would not only as a fuel be equal to 155.5 of Burdwan, but we should also have to debit to the latter the value of 55.5 maunds of stowage or tonnage, which might amount to more than the entire value of the Coal consumed." A little more information relative to the modes of conveyance is all that is requisite to bring the Sylhet Coal into use to the exclusion of any other, especially if Major Carter's calculations prove eventually correct, namely, that it may be landed at Calcutta for seven annas per maund. It would be a good speculation we think to work some of the Cheera beds of Coal, especially if any could be found on the banks of the Patli.

In Cuttack, about ten years since, Coal was discovered, but specific information was first given concerning it in 1837 by Lieutenant Kittoe. It is found at Talcheer near the Brahmees river, and might be landed at Calcutta for about five annas per maund. From the Mint experiments it does not appear to be of good quality.

At Rajmahal, two beds of Coal are found, one of a very good and the other of a very bad quality. The latter come from Hurrah, and the former from Doobradgepore, where Mr. Pontel, we believe, is still pursuing his researches after this mineral.

At Palamow there is another Coal field, and though it is really a continuation of that in Burdwan, being divided from it by a branch of the Vindhya chain, yet there is good reason to believe that it contains some strata of better Coal. At present the obstacle is the very interrupted navigation of the Caille or Palamow river, but for the removal of this impediment a canal has been proposed and is under consideration.

The last locality mentioned in the Report as affording Coal is a place called Cnapree, near Dearee on the Soane; but at present no correct knowledge of its quality or of the extent of the field is known.

We gather from the Report that even from our present imperfect knowledge of Indian Geology, Coal has been found in eighty-three different localities. From Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces, and passing through Sylhet to Assam in the north, and back again through the districts of Rajmahal, Palamow and Burdwan, Calcutta is literally environed by Coal mines. In these, and the Iron ores which so frequently accompany them, we see the great agents of India's future prosperity and greatness, and the following observation made by Jehangeer Nowrojee and Hirjeebhoj Meerwanjee, during their late visit to England, may, in a time not very distant, be applied to their native land:

"How much does England owe to her inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron! It is to them she is indebted for all her riches. Gold and silver mines are not to be compared to those of coal and of iron: gold and silver would employ but few persons, and enrich but very few, but coals and iron in their processes afford employment to countless thousands."—*Courier*, August 7.

Madras.

The Barque Son of Commerce, Captain MAINLAND took her departure for London on Sunday Morning.

Passengers—Quarter Master J. E. Langford, and Assistant Surgeon G. R. Frazer, H. M. 57th Regiment.

And on the same day, the Vansittart, Captain LEMON, sailed for Singapore and China.

Passengers—Mrs. Lemon and two Children, Mr. C. Short and five Native Merchants.—*Spectator*, Aug. 11

It may interest our Madras readers to be informed that the land winds seem now to have spent their force, and the numerous showers which have fallen of late have agreeably cooled the air; within the last few days the thermometer has seldom indicated a temperature of more than 85 degrees which is less by ten or eleven degrees than prevailed a short time previous.—*Ibid.*

A treasure detachment consisting of 80 men of the 19th Regiment N.I. commanded by Lieutenant CLOGSTON, arrived at the Presidency on Sunday morning from Salem. The amount of treasure conveyed was eight lacs, forty five bandies being loaded with the precious metal.—*Ibid.*

We have been informed that a serious delay often takes place in the delivery of Overland letters and papers in the southern part of Tinnevely and Travancore; that in fact they do not reach any station there, till ten or twelve days later than the Madras papers, announcing the arrival of the Overland at the Presidency, and eighteen to twenty-two days after its arrival at Bombay. The time lost in answering letters is thus very great, the reply being always we are informed postponed till the second month after their arrival in this country. The defective arrangements which cause this delay, will no doubt be remedied when the circumstance is made known. *Ibid.*

Much uncertainty has been connected with the movements of our noble governor for some time past, that we have forborne to take any notice of them, lest instead of rightly informing, we should mislead our readers. It is however a

fact (at least so we are assured on the very best authority) that his Lordship last night quitted the presidency on his long projected excursion to the Seven Pagodas, where he purposes rusticating we have been told for some weeks. We are glad to be enabled to add that his Lordship is completely recovered from his recent indisposition.—*Herald* August 11th

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 1st AUGUST.—Sailed Barque *Margaret Hardy*, Captain J. Martin—Cargo Sundries—Passengers, Lieut. F. Mery C. R. B. Mr. Dias, Mr. Corengin and Mr. Walkinshaw.—*Herald* August 3.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I had a perusal of Mr. Scribble's letter the day on which it was published in your Journal, when I would have replied it, had I not been forced by my own daily pressing avocations to leave the same to be taken up by some other well wishers of the Infant Institution the Widows' and Orphans' Fund; but finding that nothing has been advanced as yet in answer to Mr. Scribble's demands, with the exception of your short yet cogent remark, I shall, tho' I can ill spare even a few moments, proceed, in a very concise manner, after a brief preliminary observations to notice the Queries of your correspondent.

In my humble opinion, I consider that none but those who can ill spare to lay by any thing from their earnings, or their families, those who are fully sensible of the uncertainty of humane assistance, and the caprice of dame fortune, and those who have a continual anxiety for their dear ones will look for an asylum like the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund"; but as for those who are otherwise situated and disposed need no such consideration, and this laudable Institution will be all but good to their Judgment.

I shall now proceed to notice Mr. Scribble's Queries, as they stand in their numerical order, viz.

1st Query.—To this, I shall observe that no mortal can with any certainty assure, who, whether the old, infirm, or the young derive the greatest advantage. The old go before the infirm to the grave, and the young invariably the more than the two other classes are consigned to the mother Earth, General observations admit that a very few old or infirm have to leave a "bouncing widow," moreover, scarcely any such dying adventurers possess the hands (not the heart) of any lass like the bouncing rosy cheeked Miss Martenent if they are Beggars.

2d Query.—This part of the demand can be satisfied by a reference to the Books of the savings Bank, which will shew the many rupees that are there registered by the labouring class, I mean the clerks. The advantage, in every point of view in the doctrines of chance or perseverance, or even that of the calculation, is greater in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund than that of the savings Bank.

3d Query.—The advantage, shewn in this respect, certainly balances not in favor of the careful man, but circumstances of this nature (Felo desee) seldom occur in the christian world and against such there may be yet a provision made, when the advantage will become *vice versa*.

4th Query.—There could be no loss when the object is obtained, particularly when under a certain condition. A Husband subscribes, with the sole view, to keep his wife, when a widow, above want, when this is secured in either way i. e. by his widow being provided by the institution in question or by another marriage. What is to be said to this; suppose a subscriber leaves his wife incumbent, after having subscribed only for one year, on the Fund, until she becomes as old as the wife of Abraham the Patriarch.

5th Query.—The rules concerning this head are certainly and chiefly based on the Doctrines of chance, which generally turns in favor of the Fund. I would rather pay yearly than in one payment; the former term has a ten years payment, at once—which not only allows the advantage of interest and Compound Interest to the Fund, but also the chance of such subscribers dying before the expiration of that ten years.

6th Query.—In this instance, Jack heading tho' he has paid for 50 years, yet he has the peace of mind that he has or is providing for his family's future comfort—what solace is greater than every other mundane consideration:—whereas the sly child falls a prey to his own mind and feelings, particularly, should a slight unexpected cause deprive him if not of his life, his health when he will, it will be too late, have to repent to have discovered that the sly-child is at last turned to be Sly and unfortunate child.

7th Query.—There is no such rule I am aware of, that promise at any future period to give more liberal annuities but it is only hoped that the Fund in question will be in time a flourishing one. On the grounds that it being based on the same principle, if not better, as other Institutions such as the Life Insurance &c. To say any thing on the present state of the Fund is more than questionable.

8th Query.—Whatever may be the Spirit and tendency of the laws of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, it will suffice to say, that they are well adapted to secure in time a flourishing Fund and a comfortable asylum to the wives and children of the subscribers—and when these laws realize the only object of the subscribers, there could be no better designation suitable to the Institution in question, as the one already given viz

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Whenever, Mr. Scribble may be disposed to return to the subject of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund I hope I shall at least have a little time on hand to meet his lordship.

Your's Obedtly,
A FRIEND.

Ten Miles from Poona, 21st Augt. 1841.



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 Wednesday the 1st September next.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 21st. Ship *Isabella*, J. R. Hardie, master, from London 22d April and Cape of Good Hope 16th July—Passengers Lieut. McMurdo, 22d Regt. and Lieut. Hodgson.
Do. do. Ship *Duchess of Argyle*, D. Livingston, master, from Greenock, 19th April.
Do. do. Barque *Fattel Barree*, Hajee, Nacodah, from Jeddah 12th July, and Aden 6th August—Passengers 64 natives.
Do. do. Ship *Charles Forbes*, T. Wells, master from China 29th May and Anjour 22d July—Passengers 3 invalids.
Do. do. Ship *Calcutta*, G. Lugard, master from Liverpool 29th April—Left loading for Bombay the *Medona* and *Oliverstone*, also the Ship *Thalia*, Capt. Murray.—Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne, Messrs. Sterling, Robinson, Johns, Hardman and Webb, H. C. Engineers.
Do. do. Barque *Royal Saxon*, J. F. Crawford, master from Liverpool, May, 11th June spoke "Theis" from Calcutta, bound to London.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.
Lt. W. K. Hodgson—artillery from England.
DEPARTURES.
Lt. Col. J. G. Griffith—artillery to Poona.
Asst. Surgeon E. G. Balfour—21st Rt. M. N. I. to Ahmednuggur.

To Correspondents.

B. Y. in to-morrow's issue.
Has VERITAS has given the name of the party to whom his just remarks apply, we must receive his name also.
A NATIVE upon reflection will see the impropriety and inutility of our forwarding his anonymous communication to the gallant Colonel. If a NATIVE will call at our office his letter will be returned and he will be at liberty to send it himself.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 23, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 7th, Madras to the 11th, Agra to the 12th, and Ceylon to the 3rd instant.

We learn from our Harsole correspondent (11th August) that much rain had fallen and vegetation was luxuriant. Diseases of the eye are stated to have been prevalent amongst men and beasts.

We beg to call the attention of our Commercial readers to a highly interesting and useful table of the amount of Opium and Cotton exported from Bombay to the several ports mentioned in the table.

From Malligaum 19 August. We are informed that the Bheels of the province of Khandes, notwithstanding its numerous and efficient police, are every now and then breaking out into their former lawless and predatory habits. A Bheel Rajah with numerous followers after plundering several Villages is said to have taken possession of a Hill Fort in the Satpoora range and to have set the civil authorities at defiance. A field detachment under the command of Captain Hale of the 22nd Regiment N. I. is under orders to march against him, and (notwithstanding the unseasonable period of the year for Military operations,) will no doubt render a good account of his rebel Highness.

To resume the history of the injuries of the Rajah of Sattara.

In 1822 Purtaub Sing is said to have had delivered over to him the whole and full control of the affairs of his Kingdom. This however was not the case; because, so long as the treaty was undiminished in the severe, unnecessary, and disgraceful power it gave to the English to interfere on every occasion with every act, political or domestic of the Rajah, the latter continued the merest mockery of a monarch. The perfidy of the English continued to the last, for although the Rajah was solemnly promised, and the faith of the British Government guaranteed to place him unrestrictedly upon the throne of his ancestors, the assurance was violated, and the treaty will stand as a memorial to the end of time of the dishonorable conduct of a Company of men empowered to make war and conquest, to enter into treaties which nullify the claims of natural justice, to break the most solemn pledges to aggrandize themselves, and to bring eternal disgrace upon the free institutions of our country; because however flagrant their crimes, or foul their proceedings, what they do is done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

In 1832 the Bombay Government wished to commence their scheme of territorial acquisition, and endeavoured to provoke the Rajah to open acts of hostility, that there might be some ground alledged for his deposition. According to the treaty the Jaghires taken by the Company were the undeniable right of the Rajah; indeed, so explicit is the treaty upon the point that it must be evident to those who will look into it that no doubt could exist in the mind of any one but he

who could not, simply because he wished not to see the Rajah's right to them. An occasion was sought to quarrel with the Rajah because His Highness had a capital revenue and knew well how to govern his dominions. The Company however committed an infraction of the treaty—it was the first to break the stipulations, to set aside the obligations it had sworn to perform, that it might eventually appropriate every advantage to itself! In the face of such transactions what but the most ruinous impression could the native Princes and their subjects have had of the British Government? Had the Princes of India united and punished the violation of the sacred rights of one of their own religion and blood, by compelling the marauders to immediately redress the grievance, they would have been justified by the natural rights of man; and whatever injury, dishonour, or disgrace might have been inflicted upon the crest-fallen British Government there could have been no just ground for complaint; because the power with which the Company was invested, and whose abuse caused the evil, was "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

His Highness, sensible of his inability to revenge the insult inflicted upon the house of Sivajee, adopted a milder, and, perhaps, a more laudable course. He appealed against the injustice of the Bombay Government. Redress was denied him. Finding the Rajah determined on sending his case to the Court of Directors every nerve was strained by the Bombay Government to bring charges of treachery against His Highness. This was his reward for resenting the injury, and for complaining of the perfidy of the Bombay Government!—a reward given him "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

It having been clearly proved that the treaty of 1819 was broken by the British the Rajah doubtless became free from its obligations—it was now no longer binding upon him, and according to the dictates of common sense and justice, His Highness was left to follow any course which he considered calculated to ensure his continuance upon the Musnad, and the protection and welfare of his subjects. The treaty expressly declared that if its stipulations were not implicitly complied with by the Rajah, his rights would be forfeited. A treaty however must entail obligations on both parties, and confer reciprocal advantages: the obligations and the advantages must be considered inviolable as much by the one as the other. If the obligations are not respected the reciprocal advantages cease; the motive for breaking the former can only be with the object of gaining an undue possession of the whole of the latter; but by the same parity of reasoning the party whose privileges are invaded and assumed, necessarily becomes free from the obedience and loyalty required by the stipulations, and the treaty itself becomes null and void. The aggrieved party only is at liberty, according to the law of nations and of nature, to open fresh negotiations or renew hostilities for the recovery of its just, and, by the treaty, solemn and sacred rights. The Jaghires having been taken possession of by the English, contrary to the treaty, after the Rajah required their restoration, according to the conditions of the stipulations, and his just request denied, His Highness was at liberty to appeal to arms for the maintenance of his lawful rights; in the same manner as any European state with whom a treaty has been made and broken. Unfortunately—we speak from a cosmopolitan spirit—the Rajah had not the means of appealing to the only method of punishing a perfidious state; the struggle would have been unequal; and, notwithstanding the justice of his cause, without the miraculous interposition of Heaven to defend the right, he must have fallen a victim to superior numbers and well-disciplined troops. Supposing then for argument sake the Rajah was guilty of endeavouring to raise troops, or to gain others to maintain his cause,—where is the injustice or treachery of such a proceeding? It is a maxim of war to endeavour to gain over the enemy's troops and no country has resorted more to the practice, or expended such large sums of money in the endeavour, or used more ingenuity in carrying out the

scheme than England, and especially the East India Company!! Was not the secret service money of the Company lavished in trying to bring over the faithful adherents of Purtaub Singh? Were not large sums drawn from the blood fund to procure blank papers signed by His Highness? Was not 50,000 Rupees offered with the knowledge and consent of a former Company's Agent for the loan of the seal of the Rajah, Purtaub Singh? Let those who have clean hands accuse the Rajah of treachery and injustice, or let them lay their hands upon their hearts in the presence of that Great Being who judgeth righteously, and declare their innocence of these charges! His Highness showed no disposition to be otherwise than attentive to listen to the advice, and obey the instructions of the British Government, until the latter openly violated the treaty by the grossest perfidy and injustice, although during the amicable period, thirsting for the revenue of the Rajah, the vilest practices were constantly resorted to by the Agents of the Company, whose love of human blood and violence to the principles of natural justice was rewarded from that fund of blood—secret service money—which is the strength of Kingdoms in the nineteenth century! These secret service men frustrated their own designs from their eagerness to urge the Rajah to commit a breach of the treaty, they were known. His Highness, against whose fidelity not an iota of proof can be adduced, never gave them an opportunity of gratifying the lust of the British Government, or of satisfying the insatiable desire of its Agents for his downfall. If these detestable practices of the Indian Government can be recognised and applauded; where, we ask, when the treaty was violated, was the injustice or treachery of the Rajah in endeavouring to strengthen himself upon the throne of his ancestors? But when it is considered that this charge cannot be established by the least proof, direct or circumstantial, in what a base, despicable, and treacherous light does the conduct of the East India Company appear. However worthy such proceedings may have been in the age of Tamerlane, one can hardly reconcile the fact and suppose that such means could be imagined, or persisted in by a Christian Government in the nineteenth century. Yet it did adopt such base measures, and what shocks the heart of an Englishman and a cosmopolite most is that these barbarous and unchristian-like proceedings have been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

It was the rapacity of the Bombay Government whose unnecessary interference provoked and ultimately ruined the brave and enlightened descendant of Sivajee—the Maha-Rajah of Sattara. The whole proceedings of this Government were condemned by the Governor General, who declared, 2nd October 1837, that he saw "little or nothing in the evidence recorded, to inculpate the Rajah." There was however a singular coincidence arising from the prosperous condition of the Rajah's revenue and the unpropitious state of Sir Robert Grant's funds: hence the anxiety of the then Governor to bring about the dethronement, at all hazards to his own reputation and that of the Government over whose Councils he presided. Indifferent to the admonitions of the Supreme Government and in total disregard of the instructions of the Court of Directors, he resorted to every means within his power to effect the Rajah's ruin and the payment of the debts in which he was involved before his departure from England.

The death of this individual before his object was accomplished frustrated those pecuniary designs which were to be carried into effect at the expense of the Rajah's honour, happiness, and liberty. This is no surmise—the conclusion is based upon authentic statements which cannot be invalidated by the mere assertions of Sir Robert Grant's friends. The eagerness of Sir Robert Grant to ruin his victim, notwithstanding the entire absence of any proof of the Rajah's guilt, and the "impolitic" measures that were made use of to trace the shadow of a proof, was increased more from the frequent applications of his creditors than even the conviction from evidence that the crimes with which Purtaub Singh was charged were at all founded in truth; or why the wiggling of the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would "please to abstain from all further inquiries upon collateral points, or other measures of this nature, leading, as they must do, to nothing but futile and discreditable results." The Rajah of Sattara was the last man in the world to

shrink from the fullest investigation of the subject, or of a minute examination of the remotest suspicion, or of the most comprehensive accumulation of direct or collateral evidence against him: a conviction of innocence assured him that however lengthened the enquiry, or scrupulous the investigation, it must have tended to justify him. Indeed this extensive and minute enquiry he requested; nay, even demanded; first for his Chitness, and afterwards for himself. But, from some remarks by Sir Robert Grant, it is evident the dethronement of Purtaub Singh, and the elevation of Appa Sahib, was determined on nearly from the commencement of the pretended investigation. Thus prepossessed in favor of Appa Sahib, Sir Robert Grant became touched at least with that sentiment of Juvenal:—

The mind of mortals, in perverseness strong
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.

Under these circumstances what just and impartial examination could be proceeded in, or what hope could the Rajah entertain for participating in that right which England, in consequence of magna Charta, cannot refuse to the worst of felons—to be tried and condemned or justified from the evidence adduced? Yet no such fair trial was the wish of Sir Robert Grant, and his successor carried out the villainous mockery, taunting, and injustice that Sir Robert Grant employed. The Court of Directors also, except four magnanimous members, approved of the proceedings, and, however derogatory to the British honour, whatever was unjustly done, or cruelly left undone, was "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

Contemporary Selections.

We learn from letters of recent date, that the rains have been abundant in the districts of H. H. the Nizam, bordering on Khandeish and Ahmednuggur, and quite sufficient for cultivation though they were much wanted until the early part of July. The wells, however, are not filled, but happily that desideratum will be accomplished before the Equinox. In the parts of the Deccan to which we allude the average annual fall is only twenty three inches.—*Courier* August 31st.

We are informed that the nephew of the Emperor of China was in Canton at the time of the local treaty between the Quang-chow-foo and Captain Elliot being arranged. This we have not seen mentioned in any of the published accounts.

H. M. S. Endymion was hauled out of dock on Thursday; and so soon as she is ready for sea, we understand she will be despatched to the Gulf of Persia. Taking into consideration the recent events in that direction, we certainly should not feel at all surprised at Government determining to make some warlike demonstration; and we think it far from improbable that the despatch of the Endymion is the result of such a determination.

QUETTA.—A letter from Quetta, dated 23d July, says: "Ghool Mahomed and the Brahoos got a thousand rupees and a large quantity of supplies from Colonel Stacey, and then retired to their old position. His orders are said to have been to give nothing until he should have actual possession of Nusseer Khan, so he will have to pay for this out of his own pocket. This wears somewhat the appearance of the story published by the Bombay Gazette the other day; the transaction is similar, though the amount of the sum taken, and the names of the individuals concerned, will be found to differ.

Another communication, a day later in date, gives us the following information:—

"Orders are out for a portion of the Troops going below the Passes early in October. The 20th Regiment N. I. remain to occupy Quetta; the 25th to occupy Keelat; and four Companies of the 21st to occupy Moostung. Nusseer Khan's coming in is still anticipated, General Brooks and Brigadier Valiant are still at Quetta, and not expected to leave before September."—*Times* August 21st.

Fort William, Legislative, Department, 2d August, 1841.
The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 2d of August 1841.

ACT No. — OF 1841.
An Act for repressing obstructions to Justice committed in certain Courts of the East India Company.

1. Whereas sufficient provision is not made for repressing obstructions to Justice committed in the Courts of the East India Company; and whereas it is inexpedient to confer on those Courts the power of punishment in all the cases designated as contempt in Her Majesty's Courts and there punishable as such;

It is hereby enacted, that all persons whatsoever using menacing gestures or expressions, or otherwise obstructing Justice in the presence of any Zillah or City Magistrate, or any superior or other Court of the East India Company, or any Collector acting judicially, shall be liable to be fined in such Court to any amount not exceeding 200 Rupees, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month. Provided that from the award of punishment in such cases in any Court inferior to a Zillah or City Court an appeal shall lie to the Court or Sessions Judge, and an appeal shall lie from the Judge to the Sudder Court to which he is subordinate. Provided also, that notwithstanding any thing in this Act it shall be lawful to indict any person amenable to Her Majesty's Supreme Courts as for a misdemeanor in any of the cases aforesaid if no proceeding shall have been had against the offender in the Court where the offence was committed, but not otherwise.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.
Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 2d day of November next.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy, to the Govt. of India.

Political Department, 2d August, 1841.

ERRATUM.
With reference to the Notification of the 14th June last, regarding the appointment of a Brazilian Vice Consul at Bombay for "British Dominions in Asia," read for the "Port and precincts of Bombay."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th July, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d FOOT.
Ensign William George Meacham to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lacey, deceased, 11th July 1841.
34th FOOT.
Captain William Boran Bernard to be Major, without purchase, vice Fitzgerald, deceased, 18th June 1841.
Lieutenant Bernard Grenville Layard to be Captain, vice Bernard, 18th June 1841.
Ensign Patrick Flynn to be Lieutenant, vice Layard, 18th June 1841.
62nd FOOT.
Ensign William F. Dickson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harris, deceased, 5th July 1841.

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND OPIUM EXPORTED TO CHINA FROM THE 1st AUGUST 1840 UP TO THE 31st JULY 1841.

Table with columns: Dates, Names of Vessels, Ports, Cotton Bales, Opium Chests. Lists export data from August 1840 to July 1841.

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND WOOL EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE 1st AUGUST 1840 UP TO THE 31st JULY 1841.

Table with columns: Dates, Names of Vessels, Ports, Cotton Bales, Wool Bales. Lists export data from August 1840 to July 1841.

Table with columns: July, China, Bales, Candies. Summary of cotton and opium exports for July.

The Balance of last year's Cotton from the 1st August 1839 up to the 31st July 1840, Candies... The Import of Cotton from the 1st August 1840 up to the 31st July 1841 from different Countries, viz From Gozerat...

Memorandum of Cotton Bales packed in different Screws from the 1st August 1840 up to the 31st July 1841 viz. Avolio Cotton Screw... Dashedby Pestonjee ditto... Messrs Forbes & Co ditto...

The Export of Cotton to Great Britain from the 1st August 1840 up to the 31st July 1841... from Ditto to Ditto... Stock Cotton...

European Intelligence

SAILING MATCH.—The beautiful cup won last year by Mr. Gunston, with his fast vessel the Gazette, was again sailed for yesterday, as Mr. Gunston resigned the prize at the last meeting of the committee. The regulations of the club had over the possession of the cup to return it unless he wins two years successively. Mr. Gunston had a very severe contest last year with Mr. Wainhill whom he beat only by a few minutes. Mr. Wainhill's vessel being seven tons smaller than Mr. Gunston's, he immediately laid down the keel of the Champion, 25 tons, a boat which has shown herself to be of considerable power in a fresh breeze of wind. Five only of the boats started for the cup. The Champion soon took the lead, bowling along with the wind right aft, and arrived at Coalhouse Point and had already made a board in the slack, when the Gazette rounded the boat, and appeared to fore reach and weather on her powerful competitor; but Mr. Wainhill held his way, working to windward in first-rate style, and arrived at Greatwich at 26 minutes past five o'clock closely followed by the Ala, the Gazette, the Gazette, and the Alarm. Mr. Wainhill has thus obtained the unprecedented honour of beating Mr. Gunston, the most experienced sailor of small craft that perhaps ever got afloat, and this in a vessel of equal tonnage with a skilful antagonist. We suspect that the Gazette was not in proper trim, or she would have behaved better; all that good seamanship could do for her, however, was done by her experienced owner. Lord A. Paget did not sail his vessel, the Sabine or we suspect that she would have had a good chance for the cup. This was one of the best contested races that has been sailed in the river for a number of years.—(Times.)

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL CEREMONY.—On Monday last, at the Police Court, Liverpool, two men, Isaac M. Neill and John Hurlston, were placed at the bar; the latter, a young man, on a charge of false personating himself as a clergyman, and marrying a couple in a private house; and the other his senior, with aiding and abetting in the deception. The newly but false wedded couple appeared together in the witness box. The bridegroom, a decent-looking, country-looking man, of apparently about 45 years of age, said he had come from Ireland the day before, in company with his female partner, who appeared to be somewhat under thirty. He was on his way to Manchester in search of work, and being desirous of getting married to the young woman, who would proceed no farther with him unless the nuptial knot were tied, he (the simple man) accosted the elder prisoner in the street, and asked him the way to a church, stating that he did not like to disclose his own affairs to a stranger, but that a friend of his wished to be married without loss of time. The prisoner pointed to the church; but immediately afterwards told complainant that he could not be married there without the bans being put up for three successive Sundays but he knew a man who was qualified to do so for a very moderate sum without that preliminary, and who had solemnised the marriage of his own sister, who had since lived in great comfort and happiness with her husband in Cheshire. Thus persuaded, the loving pair accompanied him to a house, he knew not in what street, where it appeared preparations were soon made to inveigle them. They found some men and two women there, and were ushered into a room upstairs, which the female (an equally simple country woman) described as being very finely furnished. Books were placed on the table and the younger prisoner proceeded to perform the ceremony. Books were placed on the table to give the matter a show of publicity. The assumed divine joined the hands of the couple, placed the ring on her finger, and went through the ceremony with a gravity that lulled their suspicions at the time, concluding by making them both kneel. The charge for the service performed was stated at first to be 10s; but as the bridegroom had not so much, it was agreed to take 6s, which was handed to the clergyman and by him to his accomplices. Marriage lines (produced) were afterwards given to the parties. The magistrate read abstracts from two distinct Marriage Acts, showing that to personate a clergyman and marry a couple, not in the church, or licensed place, without a special license subjected the party to fourteen years transportation. He strongly reprehended the conduct of the offenders, the younger of whom said he was drawn into the act by mere joke they were both committed for trial, expressing a wish that, in so heartless a case, the penalty should be as it was, would be carried into effect.—Sun.

under his arm a large red morocco portfolio, entered a cabriolet on one of the stands and directed the driver to take him successively to all the houses of the foreign ambassadors, many of the principal bankers, the Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the Mint, and other public places, at each of which, however, he never remained more than a few minutes. After this threading Paris for six successive hours, Rue Bassin de Reuilly, which had a her outlet, and where the driver had once before been bilked, of his fare. This confirmed the suspicion which had previously arisen in the mind of the man that he had got a run cut tomer. He consequently followed his suspicious fare, and finding that he showed signs of making about eight and demanded his money. This excited the indignation of the gentleman, who became harsh in his language, but at length condescended to go before the Commissary of Police in answer to whose interrogatories he declared himself to be Joachim Murat, King of Naples, alleging that the account of his death were all false, that he could find means of punishing those who had deceived his people, and that if the Commissary had the insolence to put any more questions to him, he should be dismissed from his office. The Commissary, doubting whether the prisoner was a madman or a rogue, sent him to the Prefecture, under a escort of six soldiers, whom the poor insane man took for a guard of honour conducting him to his palace. On further inquiry, it was learnt that he was a M. L. an agent d'affaires, living in the Rue Orange aux Belles, who had become lunatic, and he was sent to a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Gordon, senior, who for many years fulfilled the duties of British Consul at Havre, in the most exemplary manner, died there the day before yesterday, aged 69, and universally regretted. The office of Consul was for some time held by Mr. G. Gordon, son of the deceased.

Sir F. Pollock, in canvassing his constituents the other day, at Houghton, called upon a publican, who came to him across a yard, and handed him a quantity of put pots. Being thus encumbered, the elector was unable to receive the usual salutation, and made his apology; upon which Sir Frederick good-naturedly remarked, "O, never mind, my friend; you are a greater man than Lord John Russell. You can carry your measures, I see. All the world knows that Lord John cannot."—(Cambridge Chronicle.)

The France has the following on the system of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, which, according to the Courier Francais of yesterday, has been resorted to in England to influence the present elections. The France, which is opposed to the representative system of government in any country, seeks the most of its subject, and takes care not to admit that the essence of a form of government, whatever it may be; cannot fairly be judged of by the abuses to which it is liable. The chief object of the France, however, appears to be to show that there has been more corruption, as regards the representative system, in France than in England.

The Turkish state Gazette of the 12th ult. contains an official notice of the sending of Yacob Pacha with powers to appease the troubles in Bulgaria, this document says that the leading Christian inhabitants of that country did not take part in the insurrection, but, on the contrary, demanded protection of the Turkish authorities against the attacks of the rebels, who pillaged their property.—The Austrian Observer, in its news from the Turkish capital of the same date, mentions the defeat of a band of brigands or insurgents near Alexineze, and the capture of its chief Risto by the guards of the S-avian frontier. News from Syria to the 11th, is quoted by this journal, stating that two actions had taken place in Candia on the 25th and 29th May, in which the insurgents were defeated, and driven out of two villages into the mountains, but not alluding to any action of a later date.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY AUGUST 21st 1841. The Clipper Island Queen arrived from Macao on the 15th Inst., bringing advices up to the 19th June last. Several engagements took place in the vicinity of Canton between the Chinese and British Forces from the 23rd to the 27th May, on which latter date an agreement was entered into between the Chinese Authorities and Captain Elliot that Six Millions of Dollars should be paid by the former on condition of the British Forces retiring outside the Bogue, but in all other respects matters remained as unsettled as before, and the European Mercantiles had again been compelled to retire to Macao. In our next number we shall publish a more detailed account of the above news, for transmission by the overland Mail. We have extracted the following from the "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SHIPPING LISTS" of the 6th and 18th Ultimo, received by the Isabella. THE SLAVE TRADE.—Destruction of a Steamer in the Mozambique Channel.—H. M. S. Curlew, Lieut. J. H. Ross, Commander, arrived in Simons Bay 24 Inst. from off the East Coast, fell in during her cruise in the Mozambique Channel with a slaving vessel, and chased her on shore, where it is said she was destroyed by the boats of the Gun-brig. The slaves, supposed to have been 600 in number, escaped on shore. The name of the vessel destroyed by the boats of H. M. S. Curlew, we are informed was the Animo Grande. It appears that the Curlew had been at anchor for sometime off the Quillimane River, and that on the 2d April a vessel's masts were descried along shore to the southward and westward, subsequently found to be one of the mouths of the Zambezi called the Rio Suido. On hearing a brig was distinctly seen at anchor within the bar. The gig was dispatched to examine her, and when within a few hundred yards, she was hailed by white people (speaking Portuguese) to come ashore, accompanied with a volley of musketry, one of the balls passing through the gig's side. The boats crew having nothing but pistols and it being late in the evening, it was thought best by the officer in charge to return for assistance, being ignorant that the brig might be prepared for their reception. The next morning the cutter was dispatched along with the gig, but saw no vessel in the river. They then landed and found the burnt remains of slave pens or barracoons; water casks, and appearances indicating that workmen had been preparing the equipments of a steamer. The boats afterwards went up the river, and at some distance discovered the Brig. Upon the boats nearing her, the crew left and took refuge in the bushes. On boarding it was apparent that the negroes had but recently been landed, and her fittings up, had all the character of a slaver. Her crew, before quitting, had taken every thing light and valuable, and the Portuguese colors were found torn and laying on the deck. They now endeavoured to get the vessel out of the river, but unfortunately she was wrecked just at the entrance, and therefore after destroying the slave coppers &c. the vessel was set on fire and consumed. The Trekboer had left Mozambique before the 23rd April. The Hero, of Cape Town was still at Mozambique on the 10th June, supercargo being sick on shore. The Governor General Marinho, had been superseded and had left for Goa. Our attention has also been directed to the following item of intelligence from the Cape. ARRIVALS FROM SEA on the 29th June 1841. The United States Ships of war Vincennes, Peacock, Porpoise, and Flying Fish. ON AN EXPLODING EXPEDITION! COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—The purchases were considerable in the early part of the week, and some Broach Cotton has been sold at as high a rate as Rs 109 1/2 Candy. The Stock of this description in the place being now reduced to a very small quantity. Among other Sales reported to us are 250 Bales Broach at Rs 104 1/2, a parcel of Oomravaty at Rs 105, and of Komptah and Dholera Cotton at Rs 100 1/2 Candy. OPIUM.—We have no change of notice in this Article which is firmly held at Rs 700 1/2 Chest. Holders appearing to be inclined to ship themselves rather than sell at a lower rate. The Stock is as follows. Balance of former year's importation... Chests 6,667 Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 10th Inst. 19,509 1/2 26,176 1/2 Exported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 17th Inst. 19,029 1/2 Remaining... Chests 6,147