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CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 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 Subscribers in England.....1£ is. in advance.

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

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Rerement.....Rs. 1 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....Rs. 2

SUPREME COURT. Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and chattels, Rights and Credits of Francis McAllister late of Bombay British inhabitant and a Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, deceased, may be granted to Mary McAllister the Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 29th day of November 1841.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH, Petitioner's Proctor.

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.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

The unusual delay which seemed to have taken place in the transport of the Overland Mail from Agra to this place, having been the subject of remark in our Supplement of last Saturday, we are called upon by the Post Master of Delhi, who has charge of the greater portion of the road, viz., from Muttra to Delhi, to do him the justice of giving the following particulars:—The Express reached Agra on the 17th, at half past 8 P. M., left on the 18th at 3 P. M.; arrived at Muttra, a distance of 36 miles, at 2 A. M. on the 19th, left that place half an hour afterwards, and was received at Delhi at half past 2 on the morning of the 20th. The distance from Muttra to Delhi is 98 miles, over a sandy road; and the weight of the mail was 13 seers. The speed from Muttra to Delhi, considering the badness of the road, and the weight of the mail, we consider to be quite satisfactory, and as entirely exonerating the Post Master of Delhi from all blame. With regard to the extraordinary detention of the mail at Agra during no less than EIGHTEEN HOURS AND A HALF, we really do not know what to say. We have been told that the Post Master there has received instructions to despatch the mails immediately on arrival of the Express from Bombay, and again, that the arrival of the Bombay dawk regulates the despatch of mails from Agra to Muttra. How to reconcile such instructions, if they have ever been issued, with the delay which has taken place this month, is beyond our ken, and we must for the present be satisfied with the consolatory hope, that a day will come when these things will be managed better, even in India.—Delhi Gazette, Nov. 24.

AGRA.—We have been requested to notify that the Ball and Supper to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which was to have been given on the 7th, will take place on Monday, the 6th.

We learn that the Commissioner intends to visit Butehur, and will leave on or about the 26th for that purpose, with a part of his establishment.

Mr. Morland left the station on the 21st instant, and will, after a tour through the intervening districts of Agra, proceed to the Fair at Butehur.

From the 22d November, Government assumed the management of the bridge of Boats across the Jumna, from the Moostajir, who had hitherto held it in farm, and placed Mr. Hutton, formerly Town-guard Sergeant in Calcutta, (a steady and useful man,) in charge of it, with a native establishment under him, to collect the toll, &c.—Agra Ukhar, Nov. 26.

Calcutta.

The amount of the remittances of the Company by the present Mail does not exceed twenty two lacs of rupees.—Englishman, Nov. 22.

Though the 'London Mail' has brought over a report that the Governor Generalship was to have been offered to Sir Charles Metcalfe, we do not ourselves place any faith in so improbable a rumour. We have good reason to believe that nothing positive on the subject of the appointment was known at the India House (where assuredly such an intention as that relating to Sir Charles, had it existed, would have been known) so late as the first of last month, and we may say even to the despatch of the mail; and we continue to think it not at all unlikely that Sir James Graham will be the many yet, and that the next likeliest is Lord Stuart de Rosethay; for though Lord Heytesbury will doubtless be offered it, it is probable he will decline the dignity.—Ibid.

When we intimated yesterday, that nothing had been settled at home regarding a new Governor General, we believe we might have said the same with respect to a new Chief Justice. The truth is that the formal resignations could not have reached, in the case of either of these functionaries, when the mail came away, and in regard to Lord Auckland, we suspect that in the still unsettled state of parties, Sir Robert Peel would not have been sorry had his lordship remained here till 1843. As however, he certainly will not continue here longer than till about the close of the favorable season for the homeward voyage, we have only to trust that a successor may come in time to obviate the necessity for any provisional arrangement.—Ibid, Nov. 23.

It will be seen, by a paragraph inserted under our Calcutta head, that the case of torturing, lately tried in the police, in which a rich baboo was the aggressor and a poor Brahmin the sufferer, and in which the torturer was most inadequately punished, by the Magistrate who tried him, is about to be sent up to the Supreme Court, by certain influential parties, who have taken the matter in hand. We are glad to learn that the delinquent is at last likely to be dealt with according to his deserts, for a case of more atrocious cruelty we have seldom heard of; and, there has been but too much encouragement given to such practices, by the lenity of the punishment inflicted on the delinquents, when convicted.—Hurkaru, Nov. 23.

THE LATE TORTURING CASE.—The late torturing case recently disposed of by one of the Police Magistrates, in a most extraordinary manner is, we understand, likely to be taken up to the Supreme Court, the prosecution being supported by persons who can well afford Court fees, and who, it is said, are about to indict Baboo Rajahundro Bose at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.—Ibid.

THE NATIVE PRESS.—While the influence of the native press over the native community has considerably increased, its character has much and seriously deteriorated. From the sordidness and covetousness inseparable almost from the native character, the conductors and editors of the leading native journals, feeling the ascendancy they have established for themselves, turn it to the purposes of making money at the sacrifice of all principle and honesty. It is a custom

that now commonly obtains among them, to ferret out private transactions, occurring in respectable native families, and drag them to public notice. Parties apprehensive of this description of pernicious publicity, are obliged to save themselves by the only effectual means as they think, in their power, namely a *decease* the journalists to bribe him to silence. In this way the editor of one Bengallee journal in particular amassed a small fortune.—Ibid.

Madras.

The Civil Service.

The official Gazette of this evening will make known the Civil retirements of the Season; the Candidates for the annuity, are Messrs. A. D. Campbell, Montgomerie, Anderson, G. M. Ogilvie, Charles Cotton and Angelo.

The disputes between the Sudder Adulut Judges continue, we are told, still unsettled, and in consequence, one of the Gentlemen at issue, will probably quit the Presidency on leave of absence for a short period.

With reference to the proposed Judicial changes, Messrs. Horsley, Morris and Glass will receive the pay of the Superior Judges, although they act in the Provincial Courts, and the Judges who were appointed to those Courts prior to the 23d February last, will receive full pay.—U. S. Gazette, Nov. 26.

Sir Robert Comyn.

We understand that a meeting of the members of the Literary Society was holden at the College Hall on Monday the 15th Instant, when it was resolved that a farewell dinner should be given by the members of the Society to their President, Sir Robert Comyn on the occasion of his approaching departure from India. Messrs. A. D. Campbell and Dent, were elected as Chairmen and Vice on the occasion, and the following gentlemen nominated as stewards viz. Messrs. Morris, Scott, Minchin, A. F. Arbuthnot, Walter Elliott and Major Underwood. A Committee was then appointed to wait on Sir Robert Comyn for the purpose of requesting him to fix a day for the entertainment and he has accordingly, we are told, named the 16th Proximo.—Ibid.

In our issue of the 13th Instant it was stated on the authority of a Correspondent at Salem, that a large deficit was said to have been discovered in the Treasury, and a high Cutchery servant suspended and put under a Sepoy guard. We have since learned on the best authority that this statement is incorrect—no such deficit exists, and no such arrest has taken place. We regret exceedingly that we should have been misinformed on these points, and lose no time in publishing this contradiction to what appears on further enquiry to have been an unfounded statement.—Spectator, Nov. 24.

Burmah.

The Forbes has brought us letters from Moulmein and Arracan, representing the aspect of affairs to be peaceful in the extreme. Tharawaddie was still at Rangoon, but, seemingly, not inclined to quarrel with us. The following is an extract of a letter from Moulmein dated:—

'Moulmein 14th Nov.—Since I last wrote you every thing has transpired that could tend to make former confusion doubtful, and the daily arrivals of steamers and sailing vessels crowded with troops, stores, guns and other needful munitions for war, leads us to consider "the play is about to commence," and makes an appearance of preparation awful to look at, and at which I believe all hands from Governor and Brigadier down to the lowest coolie are not only as founded but alarmed; every one asks who is coming to, or with whom are we going to fight, and if an unfortunate gap answers "John Burmah" the very children in the street laugh at him.

The Prosperpine, steamer, has gone to Rangoon on some secret expedition, and respecting which all the wisecracks of the many headed monster are at fault; some say the letter she carries is merely to serve as a passport to her Commander, who has orders to make good use of "eyes and ears;" others that it (the letter) is to say the East India Company, will not at any price have Tharawaddies name on their books asking of Burmah; but all, Mr. Editor, agree in deprecating the system pursued throughout, and deplore that a policy so derogatory to the British Government, and shewing such a glaring want of feeling and care for the welfare of an immense country like this should spring from, or be allowed by the present Government of India.

The troops lately arrived are quartered nearly within musket shot of each other like a flock of sheep, and every preparation is on foot for a long and vigorous campaign; not content with rendering houseless scores of respectable natives they (the Government) have turned the poor Missionaries out also from their peaceful and happy homes, to make room for mess-rooms, canteens, &c. &c., and the school rooms, where daily prayer was wont to be made, are now converted into emporiums for riot and blasphemy.

Report says, that the Ganges will be dispatched to your city on return of the Prosperpine, and by her will give you further particulars.—Hurkaru, Nov. 21.

MILITARY & NAVAL GAZETTE.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Lucas, H. M. 6th Regt. from Poona. Lieut. D. Lesster, H. M. 17th Regt. from ditto. Asst. Surgeon W. Parsons, H. B. from ditto. Lieut. W. F. Marriott, Engineers from ditto. Asst. Surgeon J. H. Peart, from Broach. Supg. Surgeon C. Kane, from Kurrachee. Capt. Jameson 18th Regt. from Baroda. Capt. Hibbert, 2nd E. Lt. I. from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Hibbert, Engineers to England. 1st Member M. Board, J. McAdam, M. Staff to Deccan. Lieut. Edwd. Wood, 12th Regt. N. I. to Cutch Bhoj. Lieut. C. Crawley, 4th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1841.

No. 683 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed: An order by Lieutenant R. D. Stuart, dated Rajpoots the 21st October 1841, directing Lieutenant Lowry of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the duties of Staff Officer at that Station, until further orders.

An order by the same Officer dated Rajpoots the 22nd October 1841, appointing Lieutenant Lowry to act as Adjutant to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

An order by Brigadier England, K. R. dated Camp near Sial-Kojoor the 24th October 1841, appointing Lieutenant Myne of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, temporarily to act as Persian Interpreter to the Brigadier Commanding the Scinde Force.

An order by the same Officer dated Dadar the 28th October 1841, appointing Captain Deane of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, temporarily, to act as Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier Commanding the Scinde Force, from the 24th of that month.

No. 684 of 1841.—The following native promotion is made:— Marine Battalion. Date of Rank. Color Havildar Shik Ebrahim to be Jemadar, vice 11000 Court Martial..... 22d Oct. 1841.

No. 685 of 1841.—Lieutenant E. Pencocke of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

No. 686 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, dated 24th instant, Assistant Surgeon W. B. Berrington has been allowed to proceed to the Decan for the recovery of his health, from the 16th instant to the 16th proximo, his duties during his absence being performed by Assistant Surgeon Beham.

No. 687 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 24th instant, Lieutenant W. Kenyon of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to perform the duties of Post Master at Mhow, during the temporary absence of Captain Birdwood.

No. 688 of 1841.—The following Extracts (paras. 3 and 4, 7, 19 and 20, and 30 and 31) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August last, No. 44, is published for information. Letter dated 10th December 1840.

(No. 153.) Transmits for favorable consideration a memorial from Captain J. E. Lang, of the Invalid Establishment praying that under the peculiar circumstances which exist in his case, he may be allowed to retire on the full pay of his rank.

Letter dated 17th December 1840. (No. 156.) Recommend the Widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Ferrar, of this Estab- lishment to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

Letter dated 1st February 1841. (No. 10.) Recommend the application of the Widow of the late Lieutenant Hookin of the 6th Native Infantry, to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

Letter dated 1st February 1841. (No. 11.) Forward for favorable consideration an application from the Widow of the late Lieutenant Chadwick of the 8th Native Infantry, to be admitted to the benefit of Clive's Fund.

Letter dated 1st February 1841. (No. 19.) Transmits memorial from the Warrant Officers of the Medical Establishment soliciting to be placed on the same allowance, as Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officers.

No. 689 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the Revenue Department dated 19th instant, Captain W. C. Stader of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, has been directed to rejoin his appointment of Assistant to the Revenue Survey in the Decan.

No. 690 of 1841. Major W. Jacob, Agent for Gun Powder, having returned from his leave to the Cape of Good Hope, is directed to resume Charge of the duties of his appointment.

No. 691 of 1841. Ensign H. Lodwick of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, with permission to proceed from Aden by the November Steamer.

No. 692 of 1841. Captain C. S. Stuart of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 693 of 1841. The following orders are confirmed:— An order by Captain More dated Poona the 28th October 1841, appointing Brevet Captain G. H. Bellasis of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of that Regiment proceeding to Ahmednuggur, on the 29th of that month, consisting of 300 Rank and File.

An order by the same Officer dated Poona the 29th October 1841, appointing Lieutenant Ralshorne, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of that Regiment, proceeding to Sattara, consisting of 300 Rank and File.

No. 694 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 23rd instant, the following appointments have been made:— Lieutenant J. R. Kelly of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Myhee Caunta, from the date of Lieutenant Wallace's embarkation for Europe.

Captain S. H. Partridge of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry to act for Lieutenant Kelly, during that Officer's absence on Field Service in Scinde or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1841. No. 695 of 1841. Assistant Surgeon P. Hookin is allowed furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1841. No. 696 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 22d ultimo, the following arrangements and promotions have been made:— First Grade Apprentice Mann Singh, attached to the Civil Establishment at Sholapur, is transferred to the Military Department.

Second Grade Apprentice Antonio Floriano Correo, of the Jail Hospital, Surat, to be a First Grade Apprentice, date of rank, October 27th 1841.

Probationer Rhamyan Khan, in the Hospital of the 13th Regiment N. I. to be a Second Grade Apprentice from the 27th ultimo and to be attached to the Civil Station at Sholapur.

By orders of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, Expeditionary Force, China, THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Wellesley in the Bay of Amoy, 31st August, 1841. MY LORD.—It is with much gratification that I have the honor of announcing to your Lordship,

7. the capture of the City of Amoy and the Island of Golong-soo, (which forms the West side of the Harbour), together with their strong lines of Batteries and Defences, mounting above 228 Guns, by the Combined Forces of Her Majesty, after a short, but vigorous attack, on the 26th instant, with very trifling loss on our part.

The Expedition, comprising the Ships or War hereafter named, and 21 Transports containing the Land Forces, Military and Victualling Stores, &c., under the command of His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage of Hong-Kong on the 21st, and fortunately arrived off the Islands at the entrance of Amoy Bay, by sunset on the 25th, it was then beginning to blow stronger but favored by a fair wind, and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of Captain Bouchier of the Blonde, the Fleet were pushed into the Bay, and anchored in security for the night.

A few shots were discharged at Her Majesty's Ships as they passed between the fortified Islands, but no mischief was done.

It blew too hard during the night to admit of any Boats leaving the Ships to sound, or make observations; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitering the Chinese Positions, in which the General and Sir Henry Pottinger did me the favor to accompany me, in the Phlegethon Steam Vessel.

We found the Batteries and Works of Defence on the entire Sea face, strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise: presenting a succession of Batteries and Outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive Bay, until within about three quarters of a mile of the entrance of the Harbour, where a high Barrier Wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky Mountain to a sandy Beach on the Sea; and from this latter point, a strong casemated Work of Granite, faced with soil, and occasional small Bastions with Parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very Suburbs and entrance of the Harbour from whence were masked Batteries with sand bags, until opposite the North East point of Go-long-soo Island, altogether 152 Guns.

On the Island of Go-long-soo, which is the key of Amoy, strong Batteries, mounting in all 76 Guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbour (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance) and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present Monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the Batteries within the Barrier Wall, and on the Island of Go-long-soo, should be immediately attacked by the Squadron, and the Troops landed within the Barrier as soon as it might be practicable, to take the Batteries in the rear: for this object the Wellesley and Blenheim were ordered to anchor against the strongest Batteries of Amoy, and as near the entrance of the Harbour as possible, leaving the Cruiser, Pylades, Columbine and Algerine to engage the extreme point of the line and cover the landing of the Troops, flanked by the heavy Guns of the Sesostris and Queen Steam Vessels; the Phlegethon and Nemesis being appointed to receive the Troops, and tow in the Boats for landing them.

The attack of the Island of Go-long-soo, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shallow, was assigned to Captain Bouchier of the Blonde, with the Druid and Modeste, 150 Marines under Captain Ellis, and a Detachment of the 26th Regiment under Major Johnston.

Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the Troops, and moving the Ships into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1 was returned.

About a quarter past one, a steady and favourable breeze having set in, the Squadron weighed and proceeded to their Stations. The Sesostris being the most advanced a heavy fire before any return was made, she was soon joined by the Queen, and both commenced action with good effect.

The Wellesley and Blenheim after ranging along the line of Works on Amoy under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past 2 p. m., admirably placed by Captains Maitland and Herbert in 10 fathoms water, within 400 yards of the principal Battery precisely in the position allotted them: and the Cruisers, Pylades, Columbine and Algerine, took their Stations with equal judgment.

The Blonde, Druid and Modeste reached their positions against the Batteries on Go-long-soo, a few minutes earlier, but their Captains found such difficulty from the shallowness of the water in placing them satisfactorily, that, to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their Ships into almost their own draft.

The Bentinck had been appointed to sound the Channel ahead of the Wellesley as we ran in, which Lieutenant Collins very skillfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the Brig within the entrance of the harbour, where she was joined by the Sesostris, which was placed by Captain Ormsby in a very judicious situation for relieving her, and the other Ships from a flanking fire.

The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the excellent Gun practice of the Squadron; At half past 3, I had the satisfaction of seeing the Marines and 26th Regiment land on the Island of Go-long-soo, and the British Colors planted on the Batteries: The Modeste and Blonde then weighed and stood into the inner harbour, and after silencing as they passed the Town Batteries which were out of our reach, they anchored completely inside, and abreast of the City, taking possession of 26 War Junks, with 128 Guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their Crews.

About the same time, the first division of Troops were landed under the able direction of Commander Giffard of the Cruiser; and headed by their gallant General Sir Hugh Gough, escalated and took possession of the Works, at the Barrier Wall.

An Out-work beyond this point (which had been previously silenced) was also entered, and the British Colors hoisted by the Crew of a Boat from the Phlegethon: and the Batteries immediately opposite the Wellesley and Blenheim being nearly demolished, a party of Seamen and Marines were landed from those Ships under the command of Fletcher, and the officers by whom, the Chinese who had taken shelter in adjoining buildings were put to flight, after discharging their Matchlocks, and possession taken of the Works.

The General having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward, and occupied the Heights immediately above the Town for the night; every point being thus completely in our power.

In detailing this service to your Lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal and energy which has been manifested by every Officer and Man of Her Majesty's Navy and Royal Marines, as well as those of

the Indian Navy under my command. They have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every objection for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments; and the favorable consideration of the Board of Admiralty and Indian Government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all rank to go hand in hand with our gallant Companions of the Army.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger and Suite were with me on board the Wellesley, during the operations of the 26th.

Enclosure No. 2. Captain Bouchier's own report will best describe the proceedings of the little Squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Go-long-soo, which was admirably executed, and I can only add in commendation of this additional instance of the gallantry of Captain Ellis, and the Officers and Men of the Royal Marines under his command as well as of Major Johnston, and the Detachment of the 26th acting with them.

The accounts we have received of the Enclosures, force of the Chinese for the defence of Nos. 3 & 4. Amoy, vary from 5,600 to 10,000 Troops, and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit to your Lordship so small a list of Casualties amongst the Crews, and Masts and Rigging of the Squadron. The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well constructed casemated Works, they stood on some points firmly to their Guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss, more than 60 dead bodies were I believe found in the batteries, but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces will probably give your Lordship an account of the Munitions of War and Government Stores which have fallen into our hands, including a large quantity of Gunpowder, and a Foundry for Cannon, where some Guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered.

We have been constantly employed in Enclosures destroying the Guns; and as far as it Nos. 5 & 6. has been practicable, the Batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days Commander Fletcher with a party of Seamen and Marines, has been also decked in the Nemesis, and with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the Guns on every Battery on the North East and South West sides of the Bay; and the fortified Islands at the entrance of which your Lordship will find Official Returns enclosed.

The superiority of the Bay and Inner Harbour of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class, and to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation; Sir Hugh Gough and myself have therefore entirely concurred with His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, in the expediency of retaining possession of the Island of Go-long-soo, which will at any time, give us the command of Amoy, until your Lordship's wishes, or the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known. For this purpose a sufficient Garrison will be placed on the Island by the General, and I propose to leave Captain Smith of the Druid, with the Pylades and Algerine for their support.

The wind is unfortunately at present adverse, but your Lordship may be assured that the Expedition will proceed to the Northward, the moment it is practicable in the further execution of our Instructions.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant, W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Enclosure No. 1

On Board H. M. S. "Wellesley,"

Off Amoy, 26th August 1841.

The undersigned, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir William Parker, Commanding in Chief the Naval Forces, and Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding in Chief the Land Forces of the British Nation in these parts To His Excellency the Admiral Commanding in Chief of the Naval Forces of the province of Fokien.

There being certain differences subsisting between the two Nations of Great Britain and China, which have not been cleared up, the undersigned Plenipotentiary, and the Commanders in Chief, have received Instructions of their Sovereign, that unless these be completely removed and secure arrangements made by accession to the demands last year presented at Tientsin, they shall regard it as their Duty to resort to hostile measures for the enforcement of those demands.

But the undersigned Plenipotentiary and Commanders-in-Chief moved by compassionate feelings, are averse to causing the death of so many Officers and Soldiers, as must perish, and urgently request the Admiral, Commanding in Chief of this Province, forthwith to deliver the Town and all the Fortifications of Amoy in the hands of the British Forces, to be held for the present by them. Upon his so doing, all the Officers and Troops therein will be allowed to retire with their personal arms and baggage, and the people shall receive no hurt, and whenever these difficulties shall be settled, and the demands of Great Britain fully granted, the whole shall be restored to the hands of the Chinese.

If these terms be acceded to, let a white flag be displayed from the Fortifications.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. WILLIAM PARKER, Rear Admiral. HUGH GOUGH, Major General.

Enclosure No. 2. HIS EXCELLENCY REAR ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM PARKER, K. C. B., COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c. &c. East Indian Station.

Her Majesty's Ship Blonde, Inner Harbour of Amoy 27th August 1841.

Sir.—The operations of the Force you did me the honor to place under my command for the attack of the Island of Go-long-soo, were so immediately under your observation, that little remains to me beyond the agreeable duty of bringing to your Excellency notice the admirable conduct of every Officer and Man I had the honor to command.

The Squadron was led into action by Captain Eyres, Commanding Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste, with the most perfect skill and gallantry. The Blonde and Druid followed, and were placed as near as the shoalness of the water would admit to the three principal Batteries, which they succeeded in silencing after a fire of one hour and twenty minutes, when the Marines under the gallant Captain Ellis were landed, and carried the heights with their accustomed bravery.

The distance of the Transports prevented the 26th Cameronian Regiment from being on shore at the moment with the Marines, but they were promptly after them, and the Detachment of that distinguished Corps, under Major Johnston, assisted in clearing the remaining Batteries, and dispersing the Enemy.

From Captain Smith of H. M. S. Druid, I received the most able support, that Ship was placed with

excellent judgment, and her conduct such as was to be expected from her high state of discipline. This is, and being now completely in our possession, I left the Druid to protect it, and pushed the Modeste and Blonde into the inner harbour, silencing their War Junks and Batteries on the opposite shore as we passed: and I have the honor to enclose a return of the Vessels captured, and Ordnance destroyed.

The Officers and Crew of this Ship merit my highest praise, as well as the Party of Royal Artillery serving on board under the Command of Lieutenant the Honorable R. E. Spencer. I should be wanting in justice were I to close this letter without bringing to your notice the merits of Lieutenant Sir Frederick Nicolson, first of this Ship, to whose valuable assistance I am much indebted, and I must also beg to name to your Excellency the Senior Mate of this Ship, Messrs. Walker, Rolland and Anderson, young Officers of much promise.

I have great pleasure in adding that this service was performed without loss of life on our part, although the Ships have suffered considerably in their masts, sails and rigging.

The Captains of the Druid and Modeste speak in the highest terms of their Officers and Ship's Companies. I enclose the Report of Captain Ellis of the Royal Marines.

(Signed) T. BOURCHIER, Captain. Enclosure in Capt. Bouchier's Letter.

TO CAPTAIN BOURCHIER, R. N. &c. &c. H. M. S. Blonde. Military Quarters, Royal Marines Island of Coron, sou, near Amoy, 27th August, 1841.

Sir, Having yesterday received your directions to land from Her Majesty's Ships Blonde and Druid, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Orders, the Detachments of Royal Marines of the Blonde, and the Ships named in the margin, and to drive the Enemy from the strong Battery of Coronson you had previously engaged, I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., Commander in Chief, that in furtherance of that object, I landed with them on a sandy beach to the right of the Battery, and after some difficulty in climbing rocks, and other impediments, succeeded in gaining the ridge, and the flank of the Chinese position.

The Enemy before we had gained the level, opposed us courageously, attacking us with Matchlocks, Spears, and Stones, but we soon drove them before us, cleared the Battery and dispersed them: the Garrison retreating to the rear, many of whom effected their escape by Boats on the beach to Amoy opposite; several men were killed in and about the Battery in following the retreating party (some of whom also were wounded) I made a detour of this large and populous and discovered at its western extremity a sand bag Battery of 9 Guns, and a few Gingsals, they were all loaded, but did not appear to have been recently discharged: no other armed party of the Enemy was fallen in with. I am happy to add that in these operations no casualty happened to the Detachment I had the honor to command; moreover I have great pride in reporting to you, that all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File throughout the day conducted themselves individually as well as collectively, with a courage, zeal and perseverance far beyond my power to express.

(Signed) T. B. ELLIS, Captain, Royal Marines.

Field State of Battalion Royal Marines, Island Coronson, Harbour of Amoy, 27th August 1841. Table with columns: Sub. Sergt, Pifer, Rank, & File, Total.

Officers. Table with columns: Name, Rank, File, Total.

(Signed) S. B. ELLIS, Captain, Royal Marines.

A RETURN of killed and Wounded on board Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and the H. E. I. Company's Steam Vessels under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., in Action with the Batteries and Defences of the Islands of Amoy and Golong-soo, Aug. 26th, 1841.

Table with columns: Name, Rank or Station, No., Nature of Wound.

Enclosure No. 4. An Account of damages sustained in the Hulls, Masts, &c., of the Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., in the attack of the Defences and Batteries of Amoy, 26th August, 1841.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

List of Chinese Ordnance taken and destroyed on the Island of Go-long-soo.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

Note.—In this Battery a subterranean Magazine was discovered containing a vast quantity of Powder, which was utterly destroyed, as well as that discovered in the other Batteries, by being thrown into the Sea.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

Destroyed by the Modeste's Boats on the Town of Amoy side, two Batteries, containing eleven guns, making a total of 87.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

A list of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and of the Honorable East India Company's Steam Vessels, in the Action with the Batteries and Defences of Amoy, August 26, 1841.

Table with columns: Name, Dimensions of Guns destroyed, Remarks.

Enclosure No. 6. Account of the Guns destroyed, August 31st, 1841.

17	7	0	4	1
18	7	10	5	0
19	7	10	4	5
20	3	0	10	0
21	3	0	10	1
22	3	0	5	4
23	3	0	10	0
24	3	0	10	0
25	3	0	10	0
26	2	6	7	1
27	3	0	10	1
28	2	9	6	1
29	7	10	5	0
30	10	0	5	6
31	10	0	5	6
No. 5 Connetto...	32	8	0	4
	33	8	6	4
	34	8	0	4
	35	3	10	10
No. 6 Earthen.....	36	3	0	10
	37	3	0	10
	38	7	10	4
	39	8	0	5
	40	8	0	5
	41	9	0	5
	42	9	0	5
	43	3	0	10
	44	3	0	10
	45	6	0	3
	46	8	0	4
	47	6	5	4
	48	6	0	4
	49	6	0	3
	50	5	10	3
	51	5	6	3
	52	4	5	3
	53	4	5	3
	54	6	0	4
	55	6	0	4
	56	6	0	3
	57	5	10	3
	58	5	6	3
	59	6	0	3
No. 8. Circular Fort	60	6	3	3
	61	5	10	3
	62	5	10	3
Battery constructed for 21 guns on the second Island.				
No. 9 Connetto, ...				
	63	6	8	4
	64	6	8	4
	65	6	8	4
	66	8	8	4
	67	6	8	4
	68	6	0	3
	69	6	0	3
	70	6	0	3
	71	7	0	4
	72	6	10	4
	73	6	4	3
	74	4	11	3
No. 10. Earthen.	75	6	1	4
	76	6	0	4
	77	6	0	4

H. M. Ship Wellesley, 31st August 1841.
(Signed) JOHN V. FLETCHER.
Commander
Outer Island—West Fort 5—and a small round Fort
No. 6—S. W. Fort 7—S. W. Fort 8—South Fort 5—East Fort 4.
Inner Island—South Fort 8—West Fort 6—East Fort 12.
All quite new but no Guns.
(True Copies.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
(True Copies.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

North West Provinces.
The following letters from Gundamuck dated the 9th instant was received yesterday after the above was in print; its intelligence adds much to our anxiety. We have anticipated some of the reports, in our "leader" and we can only hope that matters are not so bad as rumour gives out—A pretty dilemma truly!
"In my last letter I gave you some account of the rise and progress of our quarrel with the eastern Ghilzie, and of the operations of the force sent under Sir Robert Sale to open the road. Your readers will have perceived no doubt with great interest my very imperfect narrative, and few of them will I think venture to defend the policy which has very nearly occasioned the loss of our supremacy in this country—Had the Envoy and Minister carried into effect the full amount of the retrenchment he meditated, we should have had against us an enemy able to entirely cut off our communication with Hindoostan—Likely the remonstrances of one of his best assistants, induced him to spare, for a time, the tribes near Gundamuck, and eastward towards the Khyber, and thus we are still enabled to send reports of the little we ourselves know regarding affairs at Cabul, from which we, for many days, have been unable to obtain a single letter.
The reports which reach us are distressing and alarming. We have no fear that our force at Cabool will be unable to hold its own, but the loss of many valuable lives on one side, and the destruction of the Capital on the other, seem equally probable. I will give you such rumours as are best supported by evidence.
1st.—The murder of Sir A. Burnes is doubted by no one of our informants; and no doubt the disturbance commenced by his assassination.
2nd.—It seems that a strong body of Kuzzilbash Cavalry attacked the Camp at Sear Sing, but were so roughly handled that few survived the encounter.
3rd.—The Cantonnments and the Balla Hissar were simultaneously attacked, and the assailants in both cases repulsed with great slaughter.
4th.—The Kohistaners, having been called in by the Kuzzilbashes to support Shah Soojah against us, arrived near Cantonnments, but finding the Shah on our side, went back again.
5th.—The Artillery of the Balla Hissar has been firing heavily on the town, doing great mischief to all the best houses, the upper stories of which are of frame work filled up with single bricks.
6th.—A report, that the 4th Foot and 5th N. I. have plundered a portion of the town, is not credited.
The force now at Cabul consists of
The 1st Troop 1st Bde. H. A. GUNS.
2 Squadrons 5th Cavalry, 6 Iron nine pounders.
4 do. Shah's Cavalry, 3, 24 pounder howitzers.
H. M. 4th Foot, 2, 12 " "
5th Native Infantry, 5, 6 pounders.
37th do. 3, mountain guns and howitzers.
54th do. " "
6th Shah's do. 3, 5 1/2 inch mortars.
3 Corps Shah's Sappers. Besides some guns of the Shah's, of which 2 six pounders and a 16 pounder were at Charakur and some Afghan Troops whom I do not take into account.
Your's X
Delhi Gazette, Nov. 24.]

We much fear the anticipation in the following Extracts of a letter from Candahar of the 26th of October, 1841 obligingly handed to us, will not be realized so soon as the writer supposes:
"General Nott and his detachment, are expected in here, in a few days, when we bid adieu to Candahar for the provinces, the final orders arrived from General Elphinstone yesterday for H. M.'s 40th, the 38th and 2d Regt. of Native Infantry to be provided with Winter Quarters, in Candahar, and for our immediate return to the provinces, so there is no doubt on the subject, but we have got an immense

march before us of at least five months. The Regiments that were to have marched simultaneously with our own from Cabool have been engaged, and are to remain at Jellalabad till further orders. They have had a great many killed and wounded, so that it is likely we may reach home before them yet, that is, if every thing in Belochistan remains quiet: Three Infantry Regiments and a Company of European Artillery remain here, and it is not likely that we shall be molested."

We had begun to fear that the Road from Cabul to Kandahar had been closed, as well as that from Cabul to Jellalabad, but the Intelligence in the above Extract shows our fears to have been groundless.—*Ibid.*

A letter from the advance force now proceeding towards Peshawar dated, right bank of the Sutlej, 18th November, mentions, in terms of the highest praise, the excellent management of Captain H. M. Lawrence, Political Assistant at Ferozepore, as regards the bridge of boats and pontoons he had prepared, as well as for the excellent order in which the roads to it were kept, and this, it is said, at much less expense than on a former occasion. Captain Liprott commands the advance guard. All Subalterns are strictly limited to five maunds baggage &c. Mr. Shroff the artist accompanies the troops as far as Lahore.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.—We are deeply concerned to gather from a private note from Simla, that Mrs. Elliott Voyle, youngest daughter of Major-General Boyd, died at that place on the evening of the 14th, a few days after having given birth to a son. Our Correspondent adds, that the early demise of this amiable lady had cast a gloom over the station; where she had gained the respect and esteem of all who knew her. It will be satisfactory to the lady's friends to learn, that the highest medical skill and most unremitting medical attention were employed in her behalf.

A correspondent has brought to our notice the rough state of the roads from Rikabgunge to Cantonnments. The mere mention of the circumstances, will, we hope, induce the proper authorities to remedy the evil complained of.
The cold weather is coming on very tardily—the days are yet hot, though the mornings are becoming pleasantly cool.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 20.*

MUTTRA.—Nov. 18th. The Horse Artillery were paraded yesterday morning before His Highness the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who frequently expressed his astonishment at the celebrity of their movements, and the gratification he experienced from the performance of this Troop, the first we believe, he had ever seen. An immense concourse of people were on this occasion assembled, but the ground was well kept by Suwars considerably supplied by the Rajah.

In the evening he entertained the station at dinner. His wines and viands were good, and every thing comfortably and well arranged. We were rejoiced to see the presence of Royalty had no bad effects on the appetites of the gentlemen present, who did full justice to the good cheer provided. There was Naughting before and after, and a display of Hindoostanee Theatricals from which we should not augur favourably of the morals of the Bhurtpore Court.
His Highness is deriving great benefit from the use of the water of the Jumna—the most favourable results may be anticipated.—*Ibid.*

We have just heard that in consequence of the late lamentable occurrences in Afghanistan, Mr. Clerk of Umbala has, on his own responsibility ordered three Regiments of Native Infantry to proceed forthwith to the seat of action.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 26.*

We announce with regret the death of Lieut. K. Money, Adjutant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, at Loodhiana, on the morning of the 17th instant.

We have seen several letters from Nusseerabad of late, which mention that two Special European Courts of Enquiry are now sitting there! The objects of both we do not perfectly comprehend; but one of the Courts is said to be investigating charges brought against a young Officer by a gallant Major, for having asserted that the Brigadier had communicated to him the remarks made against his name in the annual confidential report of the gallant Major. This will prove a strange case for the Commander-in-Chief's decision, if the Brigadier really did betray the contents of the confidential report to the young Officer.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.
The Forbes Steamer reports the loss of the H. C. Steamer Madagascare between Amoy and Ningpo, authenticated by private letters from Capt. Dicey, who was being marched with his crew to Canton, a prisoner, but had not been ill-treated, having represented himself to be an American. She likewise reports the loss of the Nerbudda on the Island of Formosa. The Captain and part of the crew had arrived at Macao. The Forbes left Singapore on the 3rd November and brought 90 of the Madras Rifle corps from Penang to Moulemein and left the latter place on the 10th Nov.—*Englishman.*

We have great pleasure in publishing the following tribute to gallantry. It is derived from a letter from the "Nor West" dated 2d instant:—

"On the morning of the 30th, we marched fully expecting to be attacked; Coombs was on the Rear Guard; we had not gone far, when the enemy showed themselves and commenced firing at us; we heard that the rear was hard pressed when reinforcements were sent. Coombs was shot through the left arm; the bone has escaped, and he is now out of all danger, and doing very well; a braver little fellow never stepped, and we are all rejoiced at his escaping. Poor Captain Wyndham was shot dead, close to Coombs; he is buried here, lamented and regretted by all that knew him. We, the 35th, have had, since leaving Cabool, seven engagements with the enemy, and our loss has been very severe, two officers killed, two ditto wounded, and upwards of 130 men killed and wounded. I send you a copy of a regimental order issued by Col. Monteath, which I have no doubt will be acceptable. In consideration of the zeal and gallantry of Lieuts. Coombs and Norton in the late conflicts with the enemy, the commanding officer appoints them to the command of companies. The former will therefore receive the 2d and the latter the 6th company, and Lieut. Col. Monteath trusts the future career of these two young officers will in all respects be equal to their early promise. Every one admired the noble manner in which Coombs led his men.—*Ibid.*

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Gundamuck—November 2. We are glad to gather from it that Lieut. Coombs a very young officer, who was wounded in the affair of the 30th, where it is said, he behaved with great gallantry, is likely to recover from the effects of his wound. The letter says nothing about a panic, but merely states that the rear was hard pressed:—
"On the morning of the 30th we marched, fully expecting to be attacked—Coombs was on the rear guard; we had not gone far, when the enemy showed themselves and commenced firing at us—we heard that the rear was hard pressed when reinforcements were sent, Coombs was shot through the left arm, the bone has escaped, and he is now out of all danger and doing very well; a braver little fellow never stepped, and we are all rejoiced at his escaping. Poor Captain Wyndham was shot dead, close to Coombs, he is buried here, lamented and regretted by all who knew him. We, the 35th since leaving Cabool has been no less than 7 times engaged with the enemy, and upwards of 130 men killed and wounded. I send you a copy of a Regimental Order issued by Colonel Monteath, which I have no doubt will be acceptable. In consideration of the zeal and gallantry displayed by Lieuts. Coombs and Norton in the late conflicts with the enemy, the commanding officer appoints them to the command of companies. The former will, therefore, receive the 2nd, and the latter the 6th Company, and Lieut. Col. Monteath trusts the future career of these two young officers will in all respects be equal to their early promise. Every one admired the noble manner in which Coombs led his men."

* Reports of his death were current at one time.

In the above, it is stated that the last engagement took place on the 30th. We gather from another source that it occurred on the 29th. It is not very easy to supply all the requisite dates, with accuracy, in giving a narrative of the events between the 12th, on which day the Koord-Cabul pass was forced, and the 31st, when the force arrived at Gundamuck. The Tezeen affair, in which Lieut. King of the 13th was killed, came off on the 22nd, and the affair between Judhuluck and Soorkhab on the 29th or 30th; but we do not know what events occurred on the intervening days. It seems to have been altogether a most harassing and perilous march from Cabul to Gundamuck, and by the 30th the troops must have been quite dispirited and exhausted. It is stated in one of our letters that, when the rear guard were put to confusion, Captain Backhouse, of the Mountain Train, came up, and by dint of great energy and perseverance, contrived to rally the Europeans, but could not then bring them to the charge. The men must have been sadly distressed and broken down, by the annoyances of the march, before they could have shown so great a want of coolness and steadiness in the hour of need.—*Hurharu, Nov. 24.*

MADRAS.
Another insurrectionary movement of the Arabs on the frontiers of the Nizam's territories, has lately taken place, of which we have just learned the following particulars. About 4,000 of these men, it is reported have assembled on the North Western frontier, where prompt measures are being taken to repress their outrages. The Nizam's troops from Hingolee and Ellihpoor are out, and a large detachment from Nagpore under Colonel Dowker has marched to join them, consisting of two companies of H. M. 39th Regiment, a squadron of the 6th Light Cavalry, a Troop of Horse Artillery, and some Foot Artillery, together with three companies of the 46th N. I. and one of the 43d. The Nagpore detachment is not however to proceed beyond the Nizam's territories.—*Madras Spectator, Nov. 24.*

We have to acknowledge the courtesy of our contemporary of the *United Service Gazette* in handing us the following letter, dated Kamptee 14th instant, which contains further details of the military movements consequent on this insurrection.

The Arabs are here estimated at 1,000 only.
"At 3 o'clock this morning, an order was issued for the detachment warned for Field Service to march at 2 P. M., the two extra Companies mentioned—one of the 39th and one of the 43rd N. I. are not to follow; if required they are to march with the detachment and four 9 pounders, besides the Brigade of Artillery first warned accompanying it. The detachment is to be inspected this afternoon by the Brigadier. The news I have heard of the present movement is this—1000 Arabs have laid the village of "Cherolee" under a contribution of 10,000 Rupees, they had received 5,000 and on the receipt of the other 5 they intended to occupy Chandah—which by all accounts they have done. A Chief of the name of "Appa Sahib" heads the Arabs—the name has caused a great sensation—"Cherolee" is within 10 miles of "Chandah." Lieutenant Butler 49th Regiment, is appointed Line Adjutant to the detachment. Mr. Chapman of the Commissariat department goes also.

I have just returned from seeing the detachment marched off. It looked a gallant high spirited band, and its farewell hurrah! must have sounded thrillingly in many a young heart on first marching in expectation of facing a foe. Two guns of Horse and two of Foot formed the Artillery, the four 10 pounders will join them at Nagpore. The above is all the news which can be given to save the post.
The cold weather I may add, has set in, it is consequently delightful. The Cholera has disappeared and sickness is every where decreasing. Lieut. Caulfield has charge of Artillery, Capt. Brown is with his squadron, Capt. Nixon 39th Regiment has charge of his two Companies, and Capt. Thatcher 43rd N. I. has I believe charge of the N. I.—*Ibid.*

Lieutenant Raikes.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.
Sir,—As a Correspondence between Major General Allan and other parties is being made public, and the circumstances out of which it arose having already been brought before the public through the medium of the press, and as the name of my friend Lieutenant Raikes, H. M. 62d Regiment, formerly with myself, of the 20th Regiment, is therein mentioned, I request you will give a place in your columns to the following copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Reed, Commanding H. M. 62d Regiment, to Lieutenant Raikes of the same Corps.
My dear Sir,—I had the pleasure this morning to receive your letter of the 11th instant, with its accompaniments, explaining the reason of your detention at Madras, which is quite satisfactory, and affords a proof of the proper value you put upon that unsullied reputation with which you will join H. M. 62d Regiment. I shall have the pleasure of returning the documents in person upon my arrival at Fort William, which I expect will take place about the end of next month.
Your's truly,
(Signed) T. REED.
A true copy.
(Signed) F. T. RAIKES,
G. EYRE, CAPT. H. M. 39th Rt.
Your's obediently,
GILES EYRE, CAPT. H. M. 39th Rt.

POONAMALLEE,
23d Nov. 1841.]
There is every reason to expect—we gather the fact from some of our London papers—that the Army and Navy may shortly calculate on a Brevet; though it is not thought it will be very extensive. This anticipation depends on the birth of a PRINCE OF WALES. Now, as no Brevet took place on the event of Her Majesty's first born, we hope it may be found that whether the next child prove male or female, a Brevet will take place. The Queen does not sufficiently consult the dignity of her sex in making the promotion consequent upon male issue.—*Athenæum, Nov. 25.*

Contemporary Selections.
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, DEC. 3.
We understand, by yesterday's *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that the Government of Bombay has given the contract of erecting the Bandora Causeway to a Memon merchant for 60,000 Rupees. To this laudable work Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. has given 40,000 Rupees. Our readers will perhaps remember that we advocated the erection of the Causeway, as lives were annually lost, and great inconvenience felt by the community.
The same paper states, that Mr. J. L. Johnson, who is at present a C-missioner and Clerk to the Court of Requests, is appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.
We understand that Captain Brucks' period of service as Commodore in the Persian Gulph has nearly terminated, and that Captain Win. Lowe of the *Auckland Steam Frigate* is likely to succeed him, being the Senior Officer present in India.

We are sorry to record information of the death of Capt. Woodburne, a Bengal officer, who, our readers will remember lately distinguished himself so much on several occasions. Our intelligence is, that he was going sick from Candahar in the direction of Cabool escorted by 100 men of his Regiment. They were attacked by an overpowering body of Ghilzie, and forced to take shelter in some neighbouring Fort. They afterwards quitted the Fort to pursue their

route, and were again attacked by superior numbers; Captain Woodburne was killed, and the whole party, with the exception of a very few, cut to pieces. We hope that strenuous and severe measures will be quickly put in force, on an extensive scale, to put down the tumultuary Ghilzie and other predatory tribes.

An order by the Court of Directors just published, renders the Chief Engineer of this Presidency, when he happens to be the Senior officer present, eligible for the post of Commandant of the Garrison, but without any additional allowances. The existing regulations of the Bengal and Madras Governments in this respect are to be made applicable to the Government of Bombay. We understand that this has been resolved upon in consequence of a question very properly submitted by the local Government when, on the departure of Colonel Valiant to Seinde, a young Lt. Col. (Croker, H. M.'s 17th), became eligible for the command of the Garrison, to the exclusion of the Chief Engineer, who was his senior by six years.

COURIER, DEC. 3.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
DEAR SIR,—I am a Subscriber both to your Journal and the "Bombay Gazette"; and as you have not hesitated to give insertion to a letter signed "Billy Scruple"—attempting to prejudice the public mind against the latter Paper, I trust you will as readily admit the following cursory remarks into your columns with reference to that strained literary production.

No person of common sense, and aware of the conductors of the "Bombay Gazette," can, after perusing the communication I advert to, fail to discover the low views with which its contents were penned,—notwithstanding the artful and deluding cloak that is unsuccessfully thrown over the whole worthless effusion. Although the writer has endeavoured to give an expression to his forced sentiments, that might, but an interest in the welfare of the "Gazette," let us still him his efforts have been as useless as they are despicable; for he stands the known pitiable victim of self-conceit, envy and private pique! Yes, Mr. Editor, from the influence of these grovelling mental diseases, he would feign attempt the disarrangement of the revived and flourishing "Bombay Gazette!"

I have said I subscribe both to your Journal and the "Gazette," I do. And I think this fact well enables me to say, with candour and truth, that since a former Editor has been relieved of the Editorial duties of the latter Paper, I have never yet taken up an issue of it that claimed less attention, as to interest or literary merit, than the "Courier."—I cast no reflection on the "Courier"; but speak impartially of both.
I may be thought dealing too harshly with "Billy Scruple";—but without arrogating to myself the merits of a Newspaper Reviewer which B. S. in his ignorance assumes, permit me to ask in the humorous words of Byron "What scavenger was ever soiled by being pelted with mud?"
A FRIEND TO THE COURIER AND GAZETTE.
Byullah, 27th Nov. 1841.

We have heard it stated that the writer of the article in question is a member of the legal profession. It may perhaps be so, but we are quite certain though he may be entitled to wear the robe of the advocate, he neither possesses the information nor the talent of a sound and skilful lawyer, well versed in the duties appertaining to his station. Indeed he displays the grossest ignorance of the principles which should regulate the conduct of an advocate when offered a brief. The *Gazette* contains the following words—
"After a good deal of difficulty the parties ordered to appear had succeeded in obtaining the assistance of two Barristers."

The writer of the above implies that a majority of the Barristers, then in Bombay, refused to afford their professional assistance to the proprietors of the newspapers. This cannot be true. If indeed any of them acted in a manner so disgraceful, so unworthy of the character of English Advocates, they deserve to be stripped of their gowns and to become objects of universal disdain, for in so doing they betrayed the great constitutional trust which public confidence has placed in the profession.

TIMES, DEC. 4.
We are indebted to "A. B." for the kindness of his intentions at any rate, altho' we may be unable to avail ourselves of them. We have not the least wish to know who are the writers in the *Gazette*; whether they be Sir, Henry Roper or his toadies—or either—or neither of them. The shape of the writings certainly is quite worthy of their alleged authors. We heard a week before that the articles which appeared in the *Gazette's* *Overland*, and were meant to have appeared in the issue of the 1st December if there had been one, were in the act of being prepared by a Barrister and an Attorney, and that they were to be deferred till the day of the *Overland* despatch; that they might reach home unaccompanied by any answer from the *Times*. The spirit which dictated the arrangement was worthy of the cause. It was certainly provoking, if true, that the *Gazette* could not manage to get out more than a few score copies of the *overland* containing this precious document in time for post; but our correspondent must recollect, that "a few score copies," 113 we have been told, comprises the whole of the *Gazette's* circulation. The parties showed their fear of castigation, and the conviction of the weakness of their cause, by the system of publication said to have been adopted. They mistook the relation in which they stood to the *Times*, and the *Times* to them in the world's estimation, when they looked for any notice or reply from us. The three tailors of Tooley Street, who opened their memorial with the phrase "We the people of England," were models of modesty compared with "the fractions of humanity" who have indited the *Gazette's* memorial. We have no doubt that "A. B." is quite correct in his information as to the *Gazette*, but we have no ambition to know any thing whatever of the affairs of our contemporary; and should it be sold to the highest bidder, can only wish the next purchaser a better bargain than the last one. It is unnecessary to tell us who "one of the five" is; there was but one of the five who could have written in the style of the communication which was sent us and rejected, and afterwards found a place more fitting in the *Gazette*.



CORRESPONDENCE.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
My dear Sir,—The following short notice of mine in answer to the "Times" attack is the most fitted for that writer.
SCENE—A Merchant's Godown, and a Scotch Terrier in the Back Ground.
Bill.—Do you see that Warehouse Dog yonder how the "VARMINT BEAST" snarls, look, his teeth are jagged very like the letters. **G A Z E T T E** don't mind him, he can't hurt you—go on.
A READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
MY DEAR SIR,—The Latin Grammar says "Nemo, mortalium omnibus bonis sapit" it is most amply verified in this day's *Courier* in a leading article, if any one will take the pains to peruse it. Commenting on a very intelligent

review in yesterday's Gazette on the great "Contempt Case" at issue on the one part between the great self appointed Journal, the *Bombay Times*, and its little penny trumpet the *Courier*, against our very respected Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper, on the other part. The Editor of the *Courier* tells his readers "that a higher tribunal than any EXISTING in this Country will no doubt give an impartial judgment from amongst the representatives of the People of England"—it is therefore IDLE for him to enter further into the Controversy." "In Course" resting on his oars (like the jaded Waterman plying on the River Thames from the City to Battersea with a fare, made up of a parcel of Cockney Clerks for a days' spree) when the tide turns (of Public opinion in his favor. Yst in the next running sentence sadly betrays his want of confidence in himself and goes on to quote "the general opinion of the Press as to the merits of the subject," and takes the trouble of referring his readers to the article in which forsooth he has the "impudence" and "ignorance" to assert "he fully and cordially concurs."

Before proceeding further let me here remark, does the Editor believe that the *Madras Cotemporary* is not here i. e. (in India) or does he wish it implied that it is a higher tribunal than any here, if the latter then without a doubt the Chief Justice is "to say the least, undignified" let me follow this syllogistic writer a little further, the "Idleness" of entering further betrays the want of confidence in the "higher tribunal" to give impartial justice in this Case, and again the Editor labors hard to maintain the "dignified position of the talented and energetic" advocate, &c. this was to have been passed over; but it were "idle" to go any further, yet he stops to do so, because the "Bar" was dignified and the "advocate" must be trumpeted, he having "so ably defended the liberties of the Press &c. &c." and further his great concern for the "Bar," for he says if allowed to pass unnoticed, the Bar might be disgraced in the estimation of the Bombay Community; moreover in his "affection" he proceeds a little further to suppose the article in question in the *Bombay Gazette* was from the pen of a Lawyer, and then labors to triumph in his knowledge of Law. We are quite certain, though he may be entitled to wear the robe of the advocate, he neither possessed the information nor the talent of a sound and skillful Lawyer— from what source let me ask did the *Courier's* Editor gain this information. I believe the Editor knows something of Law, and I think it is *Martial Law*; and if he ever labored so hard with the musket in a "Forlorn hope" as he has attempted in this instance to shew to the world his capabilities as a syllogistic Writer, may he be allowed as the reward for his zeal, not judgment, the prize, as Dr. Johnson when he speaks of writing, have the precipitate as his reward from the muddy waters that he so steadily collects, and leave the clean Drop of Pure Water to his

BETTERS.

3d December.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the Petition of the THIRTY ONE Individuals which you published on Thursday last, the following words are to be found. "And the Press of Bombay immediately expressed the strong indignation of the Public mind—that is the *Bombay Times* and the *Bombay Courier* gave forth the opinions of their Proprietors; for the 'well known Editors' do not dare to express an opinion of their own on any important matter."

The Public of Bombay has, I presume, been amused with the observations of those LEADING Journals on the Article published in the *Gazette* of last Thursday. That Article, which developed so fully the true state of the discussion carried on by the THIRTY ONE Individuals of Bombay against the CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court has remained unanswered.

The *Bombay Courier* of Friday puts the question on the shelf, because the Editor of that paper cannot touch it; yet, by way of getting out of the difficulty, he enlightens his readers with an extract from "the Lives of eminent Lawyers," and quotes the well-thumbed passage of Lord Erskine's defending Tom Paine. Does he mean to compliment the THIRTY ONE by comparing them to one, of whom an old Scotch Officer of great experience, on hearing Paine praised for various writings at an evening party of Ladies, and after a long silence, on being pressed for his opinion, coolly said—"I kenneed the mon in America, I kenneed the mon, and he was as d—d a rascal as ever * * * * *? I cannot suspect the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*, of wishing to compare the THIRTY ONE to such a character. Yet, why illustrate the defence of the Proprietors of the *Bombay Times* and the *Bombay Courier* and Mr. Cochrane's eloquence by comparing them to Paine and Lord Erskine? Really "this is too bad."

But the *Bombay Times* is still more fantastic, for its Editor says that the Article on the Petition reminds him of the story so often told in the House of Commons of—"the Three Tailors of Tooley Street" who began an address with—"we the People of England." Eh! what? This wise and prudent Editor declares that the THIRTY ONE Traders or Petitioners from Bombay, who call so loudly for Justice, who fancy that "the impartial distribution of justice" is in danger; that "commercial credit," is in danger; that "the Freedom of the Press," is in danger; that "the Independence of the Bar," is in danger; remind him of the three Tailors in Tooley Street who signed in the name of the English people;—that is the THIRTY ONE signed as the British subjects resident in Bombay, which means that the Petitioners are to the rest of the population, as 31 to 310,000, or one Tailor for every 10,000; a goodly proportion, considering the fashionable dresses in India.

I entertain the highest respect for the right of Petition, it is the birthright of every British subject; and I will support it to the utmost of my power; yet as a Resident in Bombay I have a right to know, who are the complainants against the actual administra-

tion of justice. I have a right to ask who are the signers of this Petition, which the *Bombay Times* and the *Bombay Courier* "with the echoing horn," have so much admired, and which the former published in a garbled state on the 17th of November, and which the latter also published on the 19th in the same state.

The number of lines, which those THIRTY ONE names will occupy cannot be great. The publication of those names is due to the inhabitants of Bombay, and to the reading public of India. Assuredly, while the THIRTY ONE have not hesitated to attest with their signatures the truth of all the allegations in their famous petition, they can have no objection to let their fellow subjects here know their names. If the publication of those names be refused in Bombay, it will look as if a mystification on the House of Commons was intended, that is, as if the signatures were to be used in London, and not to be known here. They cannot wish to act the Tailors always and to masquerade still before the House of Commons, and the Indian Public.

The British Inhabitants of Bombay, who can form as correct a judgment of the value of those signatures, as can even the House of Commons itself, must now feel it to be their duty, to call on the *Nisus* and *Euryalus* of Bombay writers, viz., the Editor of the *Bombay Times* and of the *Bombay Courier* to publish the list of those names as they have published the Petition.

The freedom of the Press, the right of open discussion, and that noble feeling, which influences all British subjects, and especially Englishmen, of acting publicly and above board, demand the publication of the signatures to this celebrated Petition.

It is but fair too to the Petitioners themselves, that their names, should go down to posterity, hallowed with a veneration of all the existing population of Bombay, as being the self elected representatives of this Presidency, to petition on great constitutional questions!!!

"Off with the masks
Now *Nisus* and *Euryalus*, do your duty to Bombay.
Your truly,
Mr. Editor,
COMMUNICATED.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, December 6, 1841.

Yesterday's Dawk.

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 25th, and Madras to the 27th ultimo. The *Englishman* contains nothing of interest beyond his recurrence to the controversy with the *Hurkaru*, relative to the Government's having received Despatches of the "Koord Cabool affair," and his plump contradiction of the *Hurkaru's* statement. The *Hurkaru* contains two letters received from Khyook Phyo, dated 21st ultimo, by which it would seem that the intentions of the Burmese towards us are far from being of a warlike nature. Tharrawaddy is said to be still most pacifically located in Rangoon: that the Markets are in a most unsettled state, in consequence of the natives' ill-grounded fears of approaching war. Tharrawaddy was expected to leave Rangoon on the 30th ultimo. Another letter from the same station is a mere repetition of what we have epitomised above; excepting that the Troops, and people in general on the Arracan Frontier, enjoy remarkably good health. In another column, the *Hurkaru* fires a few squibs at the imagined expense of the *Englishman*, and professes to lament this journal's poor sources of news. The *Calcutta Star* is as dry of news of importance as the journals already mentioned. He, however, with every precaution to stand clear of "wipes," very generously points to the comparative worthlessness of the object of contention between these papers; and in a very fatherly disposition enjoins "Hare Street and Wellesly Place to shake hands on this occasion."—We join seconds in this exhortation. The *Madras Athenaeum* and *Spectator* are perfectly void of local news; but have taken rather sharp notice of the "unmerited" and "unjustifiable" terms in which the *Englishman* speaks of Sir Walter Scott of the 15th Hussars. We certainly are of opinion, that the Madras journals, from their situation, are better able to form an estimate of Sir Walter's conduct towards his Regiment, than those of Calcutta. The *Herald* informs us, that Lord Elphinstone had issued cards for an entertainment in the Banqueting Room on the evening of St. Andrew's day. Also, that Sir Robert Comyn, Chief Justice of that Presidency, purposes resigning his office almost immediately, and proceeding to England at the commencement of the ensuing year. That His Lordship had written to Calcutta to secure a passage in the Steamer *India*, which is expected to touch at Madras en route to Suez. Sir Edward Ryan proceeds in the same vessel. Sir Robert's approaching departure seems to excite feelings of great regret amongst those with whom he has sojourned for the last 16 years; and it is said that the

Literary Society, of which His Lordship is President, intend doing him honor by giving an entertainment in the Masonic Temple on the 16th instant.

It is said that the Nassick Petition—that all-engrossing theme of the vaunting and thundering Club Paper the *Times*—is to be presented to the Court of Directors through Sir James Carnac.

We are informed, that the Proprietor and Editor of our native contemporary Journal the *Doorbin*, purposes from the 1st proximo, issuing with his Paper a Pamphlet gratis to all his subscribers. It is to be in two parts: the first to contain a translation of the "Arabian Nights," and the second, Miscellanies taken from popular entertaining and instructive works. This act of liberality cannot but be commended by all who are interested in the improvement and education of the Parsees; and as we consider the object of the Pamphlet to be as desirable as the undertaking is creditable to the Editor, we sincerely trust his exertions may be attended with every success and support.

OUR notice has been requested by a Correspondent (whose letter we decline publishing, for reasons which must be self-evident to himself) to the confinement of the Soldiers to Barracks after sunset.

Our Correspondent, who, by the bye, signs himself "A Doctor," gives it as his opinion, that this restraint is likely to prove injurious to the Soldiery, as debarring them from taking exercise during the evenings. However true this may appear, we have no doubt the order has been given for sufficient reasons, for every day's experience shows that the nocturnal ramblings of Soldiers are not entirely devoted to purposes of recreation.

We are very sorry that the notice received from Mr. GILDER, relative to the Bombay District Benevolent Society was mislaid, which prevented our inserting it on Thursday last. We cordially join with the *Courier*, in the hope that the public will come forward in support of an Institution which has so many claims upon them.

There are many schemes for subscriptions which receive public countenance from the frequent publication of Lists of Subscribers &c. &c., but the really charitable require no such motive for extending their benevolence. The expenditure of this Institution, we regret to learn, far exceeds the receipts, and since Sept. last, we understand, but one donation of Rs. 100 has been presented.

In future notices, we would recommend that the number of persons actually relieved, and receiving relief, be published, as is the case with most charitable Institutions in England. The Public will thus be put in possession of the extent of good their donations effect, and may therefore be more liberal in their assistance.

As in a former issue, we inserted a letter published in the *Courier*, under the signature of "BILLY SCRUPLE," we have thought proper to give a place in our columns to one addressed to the same paper, from a Correspondent who signs himself "A FRIEND TO THE *Courier* AND *Gazette*." We are glad to have so soon obtained the approbation of A FRIEND TO THE *Courier* AND *Gazette*, in the person of a subscriber.

THE three Parsees who were sent from this place in the Brig *Catherine* with other convicts, under sentence of transportation to Singapore, and who were subsequently pardoned by Her Majesty, in consideration of the assistance they rendered to the Commander during the Mutiny which took place on board the above-mentioned vessel while on the voyage, arrived here from Singapore on the Sunday before last.

ON Saturday last, an Inquest sat over the body of one Bapoo Armajee, a Hindoo Prisoner, who had died in the Bombay Gaol. A Verdict of "Natural Death" was returned.

An Inquest was also held yesterday afternoon, on the body of a young Hindoo Boy, found in the Quarry at the back of the Byulla Tank, but we have not learnt what verdict was returned.

OUR Native contemporary of the *Prubhakur*, in speaking of the Inquest which sat over the body of a Child that was found in the Fort-ditch, mentions the fact of the child, having had on, when alive, a silver *Kurgota* or waist-chain; and that general opinion is that this ornament must have led to the death of the child. We fully agree in this well-grounded suspicion if the *Prubhakur's* statement is correct about the waist-chain; for too many cases have been brought to light in which children were known to have met their deaths for the sake of the ornaments with which their persons were decorated. How is it that our worthy Coroner instituted no inquiries during the Inquest that might have led to a knowledge of the fact which the *Prubhakur* states regarding the *Kurgota*? Circumstances might probably have combined to draw a different verdict from the Jury, from the one of "Accidental Death" which they returned. The same Paper mentions an affair of two children of the Marine Battalion being allured away a few days back by some rogues, and having all their ornaments stolen from them. These, indeed, have been fortunate children!!

By a private letter from Madras, we learn that it is expected Lord Elphinstone will leave India about the end of March. Whatever his Lordship's failings may have been as a statesman, his loss as a hospitable and benevolent Governor will be sincerely felt in the Madras Presidency.

Our Cotemporary the *Madras Athenaeum*, has given hopes to his Military friends, of a Brevet taking place upon the birth of a Prince of Wales. We, being in a state of single blessedness, do not understand much about these things, but what our Cotemporary means by connecting Her Majesty's dignity with the sex of her offspring we cannot divine. However, as regards the Prince of Wales, and a Brevet, and Lady Peel at Windsor, we think it is "quite" between the *Athenaeum* and the *Gazette*.

THE *Courier*, in his issue of Friday last, has some remarks upon our article upon the Contempt Case. Our Cotemporary is quite wrong in his apparent supposition that we wrote the article in question with any idea of reviving a discussion. We will candidly and truly moreover, tell the *Courier*, that we should not have touched upon the subject, had it not been for the gross unmitigated misrepresentations of the *Times*, and the Petition he printed.

We should have been quite content to wait for the decision of the Home Authorities, and our brother must not be astonished, if, should that decision be contrary to his expectation, we remind him of his "no doubt that an impartial judgement will be obtained &c. &c."

The *Courier* has heard it stated that the writer of the article in question is a member of the legal profession. The *Courier* must either have very long ears, or his informant a very inventive imagination. When we insert a leader, which is not the produce of our own pen, we place the word "communicated" above it. We are quite certain however that no lawyer wrote the article in the *Courier*. On a reference to the files of the *Courier*, we find that this is not the first time he or his Correspondents have declared articles or communications which have appeared in the *Gazette* to be the productions of a barrister.

This may or may not be complimentary to us. He has not attempted to answer "the article in question" upon the plea that it would be "idle" so to do—an attempt to subvert truth would be far more so.

OUR Cotemporary the *Bombay Times* and *Journal of Commerce*, may depend upon one thing, namely, that he never shall, under any circumstances whatever, propagate wilful and malicious falsehoods relative to the *Bombay Gazette*, without their being thoroughly exposed, and the meanness which dictated them laid bare to public reprehension. It is really of no consequence to the *Gazette* whether the *Times* notice us or not, but the *Times* may rest assured that we shall not "lice him," and unless that paper resume its former propriety of feeling and diction, and pay a more strict regard to truth, our notices will not be in the most complimentary strain. The impudence and vulgarity of the manner in which Sir Henry Roper is referred to in his Saturday's issue, may indeed, by some portion of the Public, be looked upon as witty and particularly clever. By the better thinking portion of the community, it will be regarded as unbecoming and disreputable. We shall now expose the untruth, which the *Times* has given publication to, in his hole-in-the-corner article of Saturday, as regards ourselves.

The *Times* says, that a week before the articles appeared in the *Gazette's* Overland, they were in the act of being prepared by a Barrister and an Attorney.—In answer to this, we solemnly state, that the Editorial was written but the day before the Mail left, and that no Barrister or Attorney saw one line of it—the other article was communicated and so headed.

We should have imagined that the *Times* might ere this have discovered, that we are not possessed with much dread of any answer he may please to favor us with, "Veritas prevalebit," and upon the truth of every line which appears in the *Gazette*, we rest mainly our claim for public support. We are prepared to prove the truth of what we have now written, and we DEFY the *Times* to prove the truth of one letter of his present statement. We are perfectly willing to leave the notice to a (supposititious?) Correspondent which we have extracted from the *Times*, to the Public judgement, and conclude by advising the *Times* to adhere to truth and eschew vulgarity, for his character cannot surely be benefited by a contrary course.

THE *Times*, in one of his usual braggadocio style of articles on Wednesday last, sent forth a Warren's-Jet-Blacking-like advertisement, under the cloak of a leading article, upon the subject of Overland Despatches. It seems that our Cotemporary the *Hurkaru* has been foolish enough to suppose, that the latest intelligence from Calcutta can be printed there in an Extraordinary Summary "for the occasion," so as to reach England as soon as a reprint of the same can from the *Bombay Times* office. The geographical position of the Editor of the *Bombay Times'* proboscis, seems according to him to be the centre from which all Indian news must necessarily proceed. Now, it may arise from natural obtuseness of intellect, or wilful blindness; but we cannot, for the life of us discover, how that "well known Editor" can so cook up his intelligence as to make it fresher than that of the newspaper, by aid of which with the "most moderate amount of exertion" (this is very powerful writing) he can form a supplement. Our highly gifted and geographically

learned Cotemporary has discovered that Bombay is 1000 miles nearer England than any other place of publication in India, and says, that it is no more than "justice to ourselves" to mention this, and emphatically moreover. A fact of this nature containing as it does so much originality of thought and learned research, ought indisputably to have been amongst the matter contained in the "Column for friends at home."

This last designation for a great deal of learned and interesting matter, is, we suppose, after Chambers Edinburgh Journal; but Chambers has columns for "little boys and little girls," and we would disinterestedly advise the Times to commence another series of learned papers, and head them as a "Column for Old Women." Far be it from us to impute to our Cotemporary the credit of Professor Orlebar's paper. We congratulate our brother and the Public upon his having the advantage of so powerful a contributor, and seriously, we have no doubt, but that his production will be duly appreciated at home. But we are de-pressing—It is a very creditable idea, and worthy of the importance the Times assumes to itself to suppose that the "Bengal Authorities would purposely obstruct or retard the Dak which for two or three days succeed the latest safest day." This certainly is the very quintessence of presumption—Daks detained by the Government of India to prevent the Times putting his Machine into operation!! But perhaps our "well known" brother will forgive the liberty we take in questioning his ability to reprint the contents of a Dak which might possibly arrive half an hour previous to the Steamer's sailing.

In this case we fancy it would be found difficult to reprint partially let alone "bodily." But we forget that our brother is so very clever, and almost doubt ourselves when we confess our inability to explain how the Times can beat them (the Calcutta papers we presume) by several days on their own news transmitted by the latest Extraordinary Summary which leaves itself any chance of transmission. Whether the said transmission relate to the passage of news from Calcutta to Bombay, or from Bombay to England we know not; but how the Times can beat it is incomprehensible to us at least. We have in some few ways a regard for the Times, (the Old Heavy, as we have heard him called sixteen outside and six in), and really where he has but one original article (vulgo leader) to offer his readers, we would recommend him to ponder a little more, over it, reason over and digest it, ere he submit it to the wonderful Machine, which has spoiled the appearance of the once best printed paper in India.

SUPREME COURT. Friday, 3d December.

The following form the Calendar of Cases in the Supreme Court these Sessions:—

Lalkhan Abdulakhan, larceny from his master; Ramjee Dhunjee, stealing from the person; Lingoo Bhagoo, stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's Rupees; Balloo Naroo, larceny; Balloo Tippa and Ellapa Peera, do.; Jan Mahomed, stealing from the person; Jan Mahomed, do.; Appa Antony Ramswamee, Ramdoo and Luchmee; Ramjee Bhamboo; Syed Mahomed, larceny from his master; Thomas McCabe, manslaughter; Syed Shaik Albar, Syed Hoosain Albar and Premjee Mo-jee; Bapoo Wulad Shaik Ahmed, larceny from his master; Bhae-dass Hursee Chooee, breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein; Jaffer, larceny from his mistress; Ghoolam Regga and Hoosain Mahomed.

The following Gentlemen were empanelled and sworn as the Grand Jury before Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper:—

E. E. Elliot, Esq. Foreman, C. B. Skinner, G. S. King, G. Simpson, J. Smith, A. Spens, J. Parsons, S. Babington, R. McKim, C. Beytes, W. Baxter, J. Bell, J. McLeod, J. S. Wooler, H. Boaden, Ragoba Jeeva-jee, Luxemon Hurrechunderjee, Shaik Abdoola Kalvekar, Luxemon Govindjee, Ardaseer Hormusjee, Rustonjee Nawrojee, Ramjee Ruttonjee, and Munnohund Davedass, Esqrs.

After a brief and appropriate charge from Sir Henry, respecting the few cases in the Calendar which his Lordship conceived to require some observations from him—viz. 2 indictment for slavery, 1 against a Post Office Peon for stealing a letter from his Department, and another for manslaughter against one Thomas McCabe of the 2d B. E. Regt.—the Grand Jury retired.

The Advocate General then made a motion in Court for the exemption from attendance on the Petit Jury of M. Rugey, Head Clerk to Mr. Morris in the Secretariate, Mr. Luis, Ship-builder in the Dock Yard, and Mr. A. Collett of the Mint, which was admitted. Sir Henry here gave notice that he had received a letter from Sir Edward Ryan relative to Mr. Wilson's case, and that at the termination of these Sessions, he would pass sentence upon this individual. Shortly afterwards the Court adjourned till Saturday the 4th.

Saturday the 4th Instant.

On the Jury being empanelled and sworn, the following case came on for trial.

Sye Mahomed, for larceny from his master to the amount of about 342 Rupees—Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Foster, Stalker, Esq. called and sworn.—I am a Lt. Col. in the 2d B. R. Gt. I have known the Prisoner for the last 7 or 8 years. He was about 4 years in my service as Butler. He had never been in any one's employ before entering my establishment. I raised him to the head of my domestic establishment in consequence of finding him a deserving man. In 1838 I was in the 19th Reg. N. I. On the 19th of November that year, I left Bombay for Field Service in Scinde. On the 15th of that month I made over to the Prisoner the sum of 25 Rs. to pay sundry expenses. On the morn-

* Indictments not yet framed.

ing of the 15th I desired him to go into the Fort to pay different Bills due by me to different individuals. The bills amounted to between three and four hundred Rupees. I made a Memo. of these several debts. I can recollect the various items. One part of the Memo. was made on the 15th (Memo. produced in Court) this is the Memo. I gave the Prisoner 825 Rs.; 800 Rs. he received from Lt. _____, and 25 Rs. from Lt. Rolland. The amount of the Bills to be paid amounted to Rs. 470 and 6 annas. Afterwards the Prisoner paid 12 Rs. as an advance to a man who subsequently accompanied me to Scinde. He paid these debts, and brought me a receipt. On the night of the 15th November 1838 I dined from home; and on returning between 10 and 11 o'clock, I called for my servant the Prisoner, but was told he had gone out to see his friend. Having every confidence in him, I thought nothing of his absence. He had charge of every thing belonging to me. Early next morning I embarked the Regiment. I commanded the Regiment. I returned from the Bander between 7 and 8 o'clock, and called for my servant the Prisoner, but was told he had not yet returned. I then called my other servants and asked them if the Prisoner had made over the keys to any of them before he went away. They said that he had not. I then desired them to force open the boxes. One of the servants with the Orderly found the keys between the kunnauts of the tent. I opened my boxes myself and found my money missing. The warm clothes which I had got made for him, the Prisoner, for Scinde were also missing. I did not see him again till last month in Poona. The residue of the money given him amounted to Rs. 343 and 6 Annas. This sum I intended he should retain in his charge for my expenses in Scinde. I did not see him again till last month in Poona. I had made inquiries about him. When I saw him he was in charge of a Peon. I had not given him leave to go away. I felt quite confident that he would accompany me to Scinde. No application for leave on his account was made to me by any of my servants. I gave him none of this money for his own use. I had given him the clothing.

Questions put by the Prisoner.

Did I not give all the money to your servant? Col. S.—No, certainly not.

Pris.—I told your Hamaul to get leave for me. Col. S.—This could not have been, as I had not the Hamaul, the prisoner alludes to, then in my employ.

Pris.—I gave the Hamaul 150 Rs. and 2 watches to be given to my master.

Col. S.—I am not aware of any thing of the kind.

In answer to a Question from the Bench.

Col. S.—I had two watches. One I gave away, and the other I lost.

Maunsing Rooping called and sworn.—I was in Col. Stalker's service for 19 years. The first five years I served as a Peon, and afterwards as a Dressing boy. I know the Prisoner. He was my master's butler at the time. My master is Col. Stalker. The Prisoner did not go to Scinde with us. He ran away one night. Early the next morning we all looked for him in the tent but could not find him. I saw my master open some boxes. They were opened with the keys which were found near the tent door. I saw them pick'd up. There were 4 or 5 keys. They were found lying at the Tent-door. When all the boxes were opened I was standing by my master. No money was found in them. The last time I saw the Prisoner was at five o'clock in the evening when my master went out to dinner. When the Prisoner was going away he told me he was going to wait upon my master during dinner time. I went to my meals. When I came back to the tent he was not there.

Prisoner.—I gave witness the keys and a coat; witness told me that my master had given me leave.

Witness.—No, I did not, neither did Prisoner give me the keys and coat.

Pris.—I delivered over the watches and money to witness.

Wit.—No, he did not.

Prisoner's Defence.

I gave my master the bills in receipt for the money I paid. Only 150 Rs. remained, and this amount I gave to the Hamaul.

The Jury without retiring gave in a verdict of Guilty. The Court then sentenced the Prisoner to 7 years' Transportation to Singapore.

Sporting Intelligence

KISHNAGHUR RACES.

6TH DAY.

The Winner's Handicap of 25 gold mohurs from the fund, and 5 gold mohurs each horse.

st. lbs.

Walmox..... 9 10 Walked over.

Corrymone..... 9 0 Paid.

Two and Twopence. 9 2 "

Flibbertgibbet..... 9 0 "

Danasus..... 8 3 "

Post Master..... 8 7 "

Michael..... 8 4 "

Athlete..... 8 16 "

There it is you see. 8 4 "

The Cheroot Stakes of 15 gold mohurs from the fund, and 5 gold mohurs entrance.

Mr. White's c. h. Evergreen cantered over, ridden by Adam Ogilvie Esq.

Dacca Races

SECOND DAY, NOV. 20.

First Race.—Sweepstakes for all Arabs, weight for inches, 10 G. Ms. entrance, and 10 from the Fund, 14 hands, 8st. 7lbs., distance a mile and a half. Heats.

Mr. Felix's g. a. h. Cast-aside, walked over.

Second Race.—Hurdle Race. Postponed till the last day.

A Plate of 25 G. Ms. from the Fund, 10 entrance, H. F., for all Horses, 10st 10lbs. R. C.

Mr. Felix's c. a. h. Florican, Mr. Kent's b. a. h. Confidence.

This it was thought would bring out Xebec; it was however no go. Mr. Kent's horse went wrong during the day, and, at the Ordinary, half forfeit was declared.

Third Race.—The Civilian's Cup or Plate on its terms.—None given.

A Sky Cheroot Match for 1/2 a mile between Florican and Mr. C.—s. c. a. h. Nameless was the sole amusement of the morning, if it can be called such where the galloway had not a shadow of a chance.

Fourth Race.—Match for 25 G. Ms. H. F. one mile.

Mr. Felix's g. m. a. Cast-aside 10st. 7lbs.

Mr. Kent's b. c. b. m. Lady Clara, 9st. 7lbs., paid forfeit.

E. KENT, Secy.

Ecclesiastical.

Is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions received from the Honble the Court of Directors, the Form of Registration of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at present in use in this Diocese are to be discontinued, and the same are from and after the 1st day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty two to be Registered in the Forms subjoined.

Register Books and also Blank Forms for the Returns may be had on application at the office, in Rampart Row, of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

Table with columns for Baptisms solemnized at, Marriages solemnized at, and Form of Burials. Includes fields for Name, Age, Sex, and other details.

European Intelligence.

Meeting at Glasgow.

Accounts of meetings for the purpose of defeating the intended prorogation of Parliament are pouring in upon us from every quarter. A meeting which took place at Glasgow, on Wednesday last, is described as a most important one. The first resolution was moved by Mr. A. Graham, who, with his brother, owns one of the largest spinning factories in Glasgow, and whose reputation is very high in commercial affairs. His speech is pregnant with information respecting the injurious operation of the Corn-laws.

"Masses of the unemployed (said Mr. Graham) are on the brink of starvation, and threaten some outbreak during the approaching winter." Adverting to the declaration by the Duke of Richmond, that the landowners had brought in the present Ministry, and would turn them out again if they attempted to touch the Corn monopoly—

"There exists," exclaimed Mr. Graham, "a most formidable league to perpetuate the present plundering system of monopoly. It is doubtless as the organ of this league that his grace of Richmond here boasts of their absolute power to pull down and set up whatever ministry they please—boasts that no man shall dare to be the minister of the Queen who shall not also be their minister—that that man, whoever he may be, shall hold office only to be their puppet, their slave. (Loud cheers.) Good God! have we after all come to this? Have we been fancying we were freemen, while in reality we were slaves? Have the people in this country been dreaming that the great authors of the Reform Act had brought them within view of the promised land only now to awake and find themselves under a more Egyptian bondage than before—the bondage of a grasping, and unjust oligarchy of monopolists? (Cheers.)"

This is feelingly and forcibly put, and will be responded to by every honest man throughout the country. The speech of Dr. Heugh deservedly produced a great impression on the meeting. Dr. Heugh stated that with the exception of one other occasion, and that a similar one to the present, he had never felt it his duty to mingle in meetings which can be called political. We understand that he is minister of one of the most influential and wealthy dissenting congregations in Glasgow, and is much esteemed by all parties. He noticed a peculiarity in the speeches of the Duke of Wellington, that they have often the singular property of producing effects directly the reverse of what he wished to produce. No declaration ever made by his grace seems to have excited more indignant feelings against him than the one on which Dr. Heugh commented.

"His Grace," he observed, "had said, or, at least, is reported to have said, that there is no need for meddling with these laws; and that any poor man in this country, if he is sober and industrious, may raise himself to a condition of comfort and competence. Now, sir, I deny this statement. I deny the foundations of this statement. I suppose that we all know honest, good, and pious men. I at least know these men, who are as warmly attached to their country as the Duke of Wellington can be, and who would wish that their ashes would repose in the land of their forefathers, but yet all of these would go to the furthest corners of the earth (and they call upon you to help them to do it), provided they can there obtain an honest competence for themselves and their families. I say, then, it is 'too bad' in the Duke of Wellington to utter such a heartless taunt regarding the condition of the poor man in this country. (Hear, hear.) But, Mr. Chairman, so far as the effect of this saying is

concerned, I do not regret that his Grace has given it utterance. (Hear, hear.) There are fields on which his Grace of Wellington is not invincible. He is not invincible in the senate. He has a knack of producing, or bringing about by his adages, that very thing he wishes to withhold. (Cheers.) I do believe, as a proof of the truth of this statement, that the declaration of the duke, made some years ago against all reform, was one of the main causes which contributed to the carrying of the measure of reform. (Applause.) And I am of opinion that this hard hearted sentence which the duke has uttered regarding the condition of the poor will nerve their own energies, whilst it awakens the sensibilities of the rich, and hasten that period when they will obtain relief. (Cheers.) He added—

"I question if it will be possible to preserve the peace of this country, if these laws are continued. (Hear, hear.) There is a period of ignorance when men do not understand the evils they suffer, and when, of course, they can only endure them; but there is a period of knowledge when these evils are dragged to light; and if, then, you will attempt to legislate for a perpetuation of these evils, no man needs to guess where the matter will end. (Hear, hear.) Has any legislator the right to attempt to legislate for injustice, and for a monopoly which grinds to the earth the faces of the poor. (Loud cheering.) I deny it. I wish every thing done by lawful and tranquil means. I deprecate anarchy and confusion. I want peace—but it must be on the basis of righteousness and truth."

When language like this falls, not from noisy demagogues, but from men who keep themselves aloof from party strife, peace-loving ministers of Christ, like Dr. Heugh, the times may well be pronounced out of joint. (Chronicle.)

"In filling up the numerous offices which usually become vacant upon a complete change of Ministry, Sir R. Peel has had the good fortune, not merely to occasion no whisper of offence, either among friends or foes, but to give a degree of general satisfaction, rather uncommon, we should think, in his peculiar circumstances. We say this, to the credit of all parties, without exception. As far as regards the right hon. baronet himself, the invidiousness almost inseparable from the necessity of giving a preference where numerous claims appear to be nearly equal has been successfully got rid of by the perfect rectitude-mindedness which have governed him throughout; while, with reference to the immense body of able men from among whom a selection was to be made we give them no ordinary praise when we say, that without the slightest disparagement having been felt by any one of them their competing pretensions have been placed at Sir Robert's disposal with precisely the generous devotedness most conducive to the public service, and least likely to embarrass him in completing his official arrangements. Nor must we omit to acknowledge what is really due to our political opponents. Powerless though they be, for any effective resistance to the Conservative Premier, the impotent and factious hostility which their loss of office is so apt to engender against their successors has, in the present case, been voluntarily restrained, or very partially exhibited. If a Conservative Government must needs be formed, the universal conviction seems to be that the appointments of Sir Robert Peel are, upon the whole, invaluable. The only exception to this general sentiment that we have heard of is to be found, we regret to say, among a small and indiscreet section of our own party in Ireland—so small and so inconspicuous as to be scarcely deserving of notice. Were it not that we are indebted to the extreme sensitiveness of an esteemed contemporary (the Standard) we should certainly have believed, on no slight grounds, that the Irish appointments were more unanimously approved of than any other. Not, with all deference, to our able contemporary's discernment and zeal, do we see any reason to imagine that this is not the case. We beg, with unfeigned respect, to read that estimable journal a friendly lesson. Unproductive correspondents, on whom it mainly relies for its phantom fears, have injuriously imposed upon it before now. That its recent alarms have been created by one or two anonymous individuals—probably of the adverse party, and certainly unaccompanied by any avowed portion of our own—is admitted in its own respectable columns. Why the slightest heed has been paid to such authorities we cannot, for our life, divine. To make them the basis of an insinuation that Sir Robert Peel's Irish appointments are likely to embarrass him with any noticeable amount of Irish Protestant hostility, would, but for the absurdity of the conception, be a great disservice to the Conservative cause. The fact is, that, notwithstanding the momentary distrust groundlessly emanating from a solitary Dublin newspaper in the Tory interest, the entire body of Irish Conservatives, whether leaders or followers, are as cordially satisfied with the new Irish appointments (Lord Elliot's included) as if they had them of their own making. With Lord Elliot we have occasionally had the misfortune to differ, and seriously too; but that his Lordship is a nobleman not merely of affable and prepossessing manners, but of excellent talents and unswerving attachment to sound constitutional principles, is just as undeniable as that his acceptance of office under Sir Robert Peel is a virtual pledge that he will do nothing in any shape or form inconsistent with the instructions and general policy of his chief. Nay, Mr. O'Connell himself, as appears from the last meeting of his repeal cabal, is obliged to go seeking to get even a tolerable hit at the new Irish arrangements; of which, indeed, in spite of his eagerness to malign them, he is forced to express himself in such a moderate strain as amounts to positive praise. Not a single objection can Mr. O'Connell find against Lord De Grey, except that he is anxious to act with justice; that he has highly respectable connections; and that there are Orangemen in Fermanagh. But the learned "Accuser of the Brethren" continues as follows:—

"The Irish Secretary was Lord Elliot. He was disposed to think favourably of him, and he had no doubt his Lordship would be a fair man if he were free from temptation. He was a mild man, of kind manners, had the credit of having a generous disposition and marked courtesy; he believed he was as well disposed as any man among the Tories, but he had no strength of mind. No man was so hard to deal with as an honest man under bad influence; he would act with unrelenting firmness in every case that he would be concerned in; not forming an opinion on slight grounds, but when once formed, believing in its justice, he would be found stubbornly adhering to his first views. He was, notwithstanding, the best on the list."

On the back of this, he pays a grudging and left handed compliment to Mr. Blackburne's promotion as the new Irish Attorney-General, by declaring that "he would say nothing to that—they might have got as bad, but they would have little difficulty in getting better." Of Sergeant Jackson, now the Solicitor-General, he has nothing worse to allege than that "this man was the decided enemy of the plan of national education." And he finishes with an affected scoff at Ned Litton, "because that learned and respectable gentleman is to be made a sergeant—it being pretty well known that Mr. Litton extorts from O'Connell in private life a much higher respect than the latter chooses to avow. But while on all these grounds we confidently expect that the advent of the new Administration will be generally acceptable in Ireland, there appears to be comparatively little regret that the Whigs have ceased to resign. Judging from the account of the ex-Lord Lieutenant's departure, one would conclude that the people were by no means sorry to see his Lordship's back. A farewell procession, it seems, could not be trumped up with any flattering effect. The whole affair was a flat failure. His Lordship's journey to his long home as a state officer appears to have attracted no greater interest than any common funeral train. His final withdrawal from the stage of vice royalty must diminish further criticism. Hence forth may he rest in peace! —(Times.)"

Extensive and calamitous fire at St. John's, New Brunswick.

At half-past one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 27th of August, a fire commenced in the ship yard of Messrs. Owens and Duncan, in the adjoining village of Portland, and before it was stayed it had extended its ravages over a principal part of that thriving place. The sad catastrophe is said to have had its origin in the firing of a quantity of chips, and sprinklings of tar, at the bows of a new vessel nearly completed in the ship yard, by a red-hot bolt which fell from the hands of one of the workmen engaged in enlarging a hole in a portion of the ship's rigging. The fire immediately communicated from the chips to the bottom of the vessel which had been newly tarred, and soon spread to all parts of the yards and ship, defying every attempt to extinguish it. From the ship the flames extended to the workshops in the vicinity, and from thence to the dwelling-houses fronting Portland street, and so rapid was the work of destruction in this vicinity that a great quantity of the contents of the dwellings near the ship yard was consumed in the dense smoke which arose from the yard, contributing to prevent all ingress after a short time. From the side of Portland-street, adjoining the ship yard, the flames crossed to the opposite side, destroying all the houses on that side from the house occupied by Mr. Blackburn, Tailor, and others, to the foot of Fort Howe, and extending to all the houses situated directly in rear of those last-mentioned, on the side of the hill, and which have their front on the road leading round Fort Howe, in the direction of Jenny Spring Farm. Returning to the place where the fire originated, it extended up Portland-street to the street running south past the Methodist Meeting House and engine-house, which formed the western boundary, and consumed everything in its course, reaching back the whole depth of that block. The Methodist Meeting House, the only house of the block in which it stands that was burned, was the last building that caught fire.

The wind was from the south-west, which drove the burning chimneys, into the open fields in rear of Fort Howe, and did not endanger the safety of property so much as would have been the case had the wind been from any other quarter. One building, however, in that district, the old Gun House on Port Howe, took fire from cinders falling upon it, and was consumed in a few minutes.

The number of buildings destroyed cannot be less than 60, and among them were many large three and four story houses, several newly erected dwelling-houses, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting house. There was also consumed a superior vessel, of about nine hundred tons, ready for launching, together with all their ship-building tools, implements, &c., belonging to Messrs. Owens and Duncan, on which, we regret to learn, there was no insurance. The meeting house was insured for six hundred pounds, and, taking the remaining houses generally, we believe we are safe in saying that the amount of insurance effected is comparatively nothing. The fire companies, with their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were present, as were also the officers and men of the 36th Regiment, and the Royal Artillery, together with Lieutenant Elliot and the gallant tars from her Majesty's brig Racer, all of whom were most active to save property and prevent the extension of the flames. The want of a sufficiency of water was felt during the whole afternoon, the tide being out at the time. Tearing down houses was resorted to at last as a means of putting a stop to the progress of the element, and herein the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer shone conspicuously.

The loss, we are sorry to say, has fallen chiefly upon persons who are quite unable to bear it. Many of the owners of the houses had their all invested in their property, and were supporting themselves by their own honest industry, and the greater portion of the tenants were persons in poor circumstances, depending upon their daily earnings for maintenance. This misfortune, added to the late suspension of work in the principal shipyards in Portland, must prove of serious injury to that industrious portion of our suburbs; and the distressing circumstances of many of the sufferers call aloud upon the more wealthy portion of our citizens for temporary relief under this afflicting catastrophe.

With this laudable intention in view a public meeting was called last evening by the High Sheriff of the county, at which a large number of persons were present, when committees were appointed for collecting funds and affording assistance to those most requiring immediate aid. We trust the benevolent object of the committees will command such success as will enable them to relieve from present want all the industrious people who have been thrown out of work, and are left destitute by this melancholy occurrence.

The fire raged without intermission for nearly five hours, and consumed property of the value of which no correct estimate can yet be formed, but which is supposed to amount to 25,000l.

We have been handed the following estimate of the losses, &c.:—Fifty-three houses burned and pulled down, valued at 17,500l.; Wesleyan chapel burned, 2,000l.; ship on the stocks, partly rigged, 7,000l.; rigging, &c., not in the ship, 1,000l.; furniture, goods, &c., destroyed, 2,500l.; making a total of 30,000l. Two hundred families, containing 1,150 people, have been turned out of house and home, 600 of whom may be said to be in distress.—Morning Post.

Disturbances at Macon.

A collision, but not of a political character, took place at Macon, on the 9th inst., between the wine-porters and the military. It appears from the statement of the Moniteur that, for some time past, the wine-porters of Macon have refused to allow any persons not of their own body to work in loading and unloading wines, but that several wine-coopers had been admitted by the authorities as porters, and received their medals. On the 8th inst., the old porters assembled and threatened to prevent the new porters from working, but the latter protected by the authorities prepared for work on the 9th and their opponents, after an explanation at the Hotel de Ville, appeared disposed to permit them to do so. Suddenly, however, about twenty women set up an exclamation against the decision of the authorities, and a great number of porters having joined in the clamour, the Major made his appearance with 60 soldiers of the 11th regiment of the line, who, being insufficient to restore order, their number was augmented to 160, and several fruitless attempts were made to clear the post where the rioters had assembled, and were declaring that they would rather die than permit the wine-coopers to work with them. They were twice called upon in the legal form by the Commissary of Police to disperse, but, in stead of doing so, they rushed upon the Captain of the port M. Treffer, and one of them having a knife, that gentleman would probably have been stabbed if he had not been escorted to the Hotel de Ville and placed there in safety. A third, fourth, and even fifth summons was made by the Commissary of Police and the Mayor and Deputy-Majors, but the rioters, instead of obeying it, laid themselves down on the ground, and said they would be rather killed than comply with the injunctions of the authorities. The Colonel of the 44th now ordered his men to advance, and drive the rioters from the ground, but, resistance being offered, the troops were compelled to charge with the bayonet. At this moment the porters, armed with stones and large pieces of wood taken from the boats, attacked the soldiery, and one of them striking at a soldier, missed him, and the blow of the block of wood falling upon the head of a woman killed her on the spot. A pistol then being discharged by one of the rioters, the troops fired and two men were killed and several wounded. After this the rioters dispersed. M. DeFrance, the Councilor of the Prefecture, who was on the spot, then withdrew with the other authorities and the military to the Hotel de Ville. On their way stones were thrown at them, one of which broke the schafel of

the Colonel of the National Guard, who, with some of his officers, was on the ground, and wounded him slightly on the head. Several soldiers were also wounded. On the 10th, order was perfectly re-established, and the workmen had resumed their labours. Arrests were being made. The National gives an account of the affray, in which it attempts to show that the authorities acted with unnecessary rigour, and gives the number of persons killed as four.—The Messenger states that M. de Lama-tine, who was near Macon when these disturbances occurred, came into the town, and offered his services to the authorities to aid in restoring order.—Galignani's Messenger.

Southampton Railway.—Trip Round the Isle of Wight.

If any thing were wanting to show the extraordinary rapidity with which both land and sea voyages may be performed by means of railroads, steam-engines, and paddle wheels, the excursion performed on Monday under the arrangements of the directors of the Southampton Railway, would supply it. In pursuance of the advertisements, which appeared in the public papers, and the large posting-bills which were placed in various parts of the town, the truth, a special one, consisting of seven second-class carriages, containing 24 persons in each carriage, left the terminus at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning, and after stopping for a few minutes at Working station, Basing-stoke station, and Winchester station, reached the terminus at Southampton at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock. The company immediately on alighting made the best of their way to the pier, and got on board the Grand Turk steamer, one of the Southampton and Harve boats, belonging to the Commercial Steam Company. At 10 o'clock precisely the Grand Turk got under weigh and proceeded down the Southampton water to the sea. She then took a westerly course, having the Isle of Wight on her starboard beam, and performed a voyage completely round the island, returning to Southampton by half-past 5 o'clock. The company, having amused themselves for an hour and a half in Southampton, got into the carriages of a special train at 7 o'clock, and after making two short stoppages, one at Basing-stoke station and the other at Working, reached the terminus at Nine Elms at 35 minutes past 9 o'clock, having thus performed a trip of nearly 250 miles, including sea and land, in little more than 14 hours and a half; a trip that a few years ago would almost have taken as many days. What is not the least surprising part of this, is that the whole excursion cost but 20s. each person, a union of rapidity and cheapness unexampled in the history of travelling. The day was most propitious; there was no rain until about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time all the party were safely ensconced in the carriages, and were therefore not incommoded.

The wind was also favourable for excursion by sea, and, consequently, there was not so much of those unpleasant consequences which generally attend the aquatic trips of fresh-water sailors, though certainly, in coming round the needles, some part of the company showed that they were not much accustomed to the dangers of the sea. The views from the deck of the steamer were very fine, the vessel keeping as close to the island as the draught of water permitted. There was on board a plentiful collation of all kinds of good things, which greatly enhanced the pleasures of the day.

The whole was well managed, and, though meant only as a rehearsal of future trips, sufficiently proves how much, by the assistance of the modern application of steam, &c., may be done and seen in a few hours.

The Parish of Clerkenwell.—Extraordinary State of Affairs.

This extensive and populous parish has for several years past been kept in an almost constant state of bickering and dissension, by the delinquencies and depredations of individuals who have held offices of trust and responsibility in the administration of its affairs. Such delinquencies have naturally produced a general distrust of those whose duty it was to have kept watch and ward over the receipt and expenditure of the parochial funds, for if they had exercised a proper degree of vigilance in that respect, the parish would not have been subjected to the inconvenience, disgrace, and immense losses it has sustained. If the Guardian Board (!!!) is incapable of protecting the ratepayers from abuses of the most flagrant description, let the members voluntarily, and gracefully retire, or let some energetic steps be taken with a view to devise a speedy and necessary remedy. The great misfortune is that the Guardians are selected for life, and thus constituted irresponsible agents, whereas they ought to be removable at given periods, or turned out at any time if found incompetent to their onerous and responsible duties. This may be considered as the root of the whole mischief, and it would create no surprise if the aggrieved, insulted, and wronged rate-payers, indignant at the injury they are now suffering, were to turn round upon their present inefficient and pigheaded rulers, and apply for the introduction of the Poor-law, as the lesser evil of the two. The parish has hitherto been governed under Local Acts of Parliament, and the authorities of Somerset House have been excluded from any interference with its affairs, but human patience has its limits of endurance, and it is impossible to say how soon those limits may be overstepped in the instance before us. The inhabitants are justly incensed by the remissness of their official representatives, and loudly demand security for the future if they cannot obtain redress for the past. The case of the notorious John Scott is yet fresh in the recollection of the public. He had served all the principal offices of the parish, and finally was chosen its treasurer. He had wormed himself into almost unlimited power, and was rarely, if ever, absent when any money was to be handled. At length, he set up an elegant equipage, and vied in splendour with the first in the land, like was of low origin, extremely vulgar, and consummately illiterate. He was haughty and tyrannical over the poor, and a great stickler for the religious observance of the Sabbath. By what means this extraordinary metamorphosis was effected, afterwards, unfortunately for the parish, became a secret. Some irregularities having been discovered, a committee of nine guardians were appointed to investigate the fact; and, after an apparently very troublesome task, they succeeded in ascertaining that their carriage friend, the very honest John Scott, had abstracted (who could be so wicked as to call it robbery) from the funds which he had been controlling the very small sum of ten thousand four hundred and eighty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings, and sixpence. This was only the amount positively ascertained, but some ingenious persons hinted that more could be brought to light if the inquiries were pursued. This system of enormous plunder, as some folks called it, was stated to have been carried on for a long series of years so much that the committee could not tell when the depredations commenced, but certainly, as they reported, from the date of 1820. When exposure became inevitable Scott absconded, and 500l were offered for his apprehension; but, although there were not wanting surmises that the place of his retreat might have been easily traced, he remained safely incog, for more than three years, and then entered into a compromise with the guardians by executing to them a deed to make good all the delinquencies, but which deed he never did perform, and the question of its validity has been

submitted to that purgatory of disputed claims, the Court of Chancery; and it is supposed that it will be held that it is not worth the parchment it is engrossed on. The cost of the suit to the parish already amounts to eleven hundred pounds. All this expense would have been avoided if the Guardian Board had done its duty by proceeding to outlaw him, which would have caused a confiscation of his property; but as it is, he may be daily seen about London.

In a matter of so much importance they ought to have adopted every precaution to be assured that the deed would admit of neither quibble nor evasion. Let us, for the present, drop this part of the subject, and come to another nearer to the passing moment. Three weeks ago to-day we reported, under the head of "Hatton-garden," the case of Hill, also accused of committing the trifling error of mistaking the parish money for his own, and without offering a single remark likely to prejudice his case, which is to be heard before another tribunal, and at which there is little doubt he will come off Scott free. There is, however, no reason for declining to advert to a fact already pretty generally known, especially involving a serious hardship upon a respectable and deserving individual—we mean one of the collectors of the parochial rates. A few weeks ago, while on a sick bed, he sent his wife with 100l odd to pay at the workhouse; and although there is the fullest evidence to show that it was so paid, and that it has been embezzled by some one or other, the guardians (heaven save the mark!) now insist upon the collector paying the money again, alleging that the person known to have received it—and mark, reader, he was their servant—had no legal authority to receive it. Here, then, is another pretty specimen of the way in which the affairs of this great and industrious parish are conducted! and professing, as we do, unqualified disgust at the New Poor-law, and thinking that every parish ought to have control over its funds and unfortunates poor, it may yet become doubtful in the minds of many, after what they have already seen, whether the introduction of that law into the parish of Clerkenwell might not be beneficial rather than otherwise; and the question will most assuredly come to this,—if the inhabitants at large do not quickly rouse themselves from their lethargy, and stand up resolutely in defence of their rights and support of their interests, they will shortly find themselves in a position not to be able to act at all, and that all their power has been taken out of their hands.

So long as the Board of Guardians is constituted for life, it is almost hopeless to look for any effectual reform. Nothing has been too large or too small for the bloodsuckers of this ill-fated parish to covet and swallow. One man pilfers his thousand, and another at humble distances pockets a bar of soap, the one perchance to pay his coachman's bill, and the other to serve a washing day at home. If any simpleton inquires why the laws are not enforced against the offenders, he is answered probably with a suppressed grin. Punish truth if you will, but be tender with roguery—this, at least, is the maxim in Clerkenwell.

If laws were made for every degree, To curb vice in others as well as in me, Methinks we should have better company Upon Tyburn tree.

It is high time, therefore, that some independent, spirited, and influential inhabitants of the parish should unite themselves into a firm and compact body, for the purpose of obtaining a better system of government in future, which can only be accomplished by a repeal of the present local act.

Manning of the Navy.

Capt. Berkeley, the member for Gloucester, having given notice of a motion to the effect that the system of sending ships to foreign stations with a reduced complement of men renders them unfit and unprepared for emergencies that may occur, and is injurious to the service and derogatory to the honour of the British flag, and having possessed the Board of Admiralty of facts within his own experience on the coast of Syria, proving the necessity of the above recommendations, took occasion on Friday night to ask whether the Board intended to adopt fixed and efficient complements equal to all exigencies. The reply was, that the present Board of Admiralty fully admitted the principle for which Capt. Berkeley contends, and that it was under their favourable consideration, but that they were not prepared with the details. This reply satisfied Capt. Berkeley, and well it might, for it proves the soundness of views which he has held against all discouragement, and to which he has most honorably sacrificed great private advantages, the publication of his opinions as to the hardship to the men and detriment to the service from under-manning having lost him his seat at the Admiralty Board, it is a proud gratification to him now to find his efforts crowned with success, and to feel that he has rendered so important a service to his profession. He deserves the gratitude of the navy, and will have it. We have so often stated the opinions we have arrived at, instructed and guided by professional authorities, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them; but all that we have heard of the service on the coast of Syria strengthens our previous impressions. To the Admiralty credit is due for the prompt adoption of a more liberal system, and the public, we know, will not grudge what is necessary for the perfect efficiency of the navy, and the due comfort of the men. Let it always be borne in mind that short complements imposed more toil and hardship on the men than fairly fell to their share, and made the service irksome to them. The weak-handed ships took from the men more labour than they bargained for, and they damped the esprit de corps, as manoeuvres could not be performed with the excellence of which sailors were wont to be proud. The effect on active service was severely felt on the coast of Syria, where peace complements were employed for the duties of war. Had the late Board of Admiralty remained in power, we cannot doubt that the experience of the Syrian war would have caused them to adopt the principle which their successors are about to carry into effect. (Examiner.)

The Lord Chancellor left town yesterday for his residence near Henley-on-Thames.—(Post.)

Run on the Banks in Devonshire.

The Western Times of to-day (Saturday) states that there has been a sharp "run" upon several of the Devonshire banks in the course of the present week. The Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, and Sanders's Exeter Bank, appear to have been drawn on to the greatest extent; but the readiness they both evinced to satisfy every kind of demand upon them speedily reassured the public. The panic appears to have arisen in the first instance from the failure of the Newton and Totnes Bank, and the oil firm of Hobhouse and Co., at Bath; but it was greatly increased by the bad judgment of a Branch manager of the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company at Crediton. It seems that T. G. Day was Crediton fair dealer, and had been in the habit of borrowing in that town issuing a very considerable number of its

notes. The notes are issued at Crediton. The farmers hearing of the panic at Exeter took their notes to the branch, the manager of which refused to cash them, telling them that they must go to Exeter. A panic run through the town, and note-holders took horse and posted for Exeter, where their fears were allayed by the promptitude with which they obtained gold. The West of England and South Wales District Branch parried the blow by referring to its annual published list of shareholders, upwards of 500 in number, with a "paid-up capital of £287." The Western Times says, "It is reported that the panic is now working its way westward, but we sincerely hope that the public will be speedily satisfied, for dreadful indeed will be the misery and suffering should a wide-spread panic put a stop to trade and the employment of the working classes."—(Courier.)

Portugal.

The Lisbon mail has arrived with advices to the 6th Sept. All the news is as usual contained in the private correspondence, from which we take the following:—

The parliamentary debates during the past week have been still on the taxing project of the government. A bill for revoking the decree of 16th January 1837, whereby a bounty, or differential duty of 15 per cent., was granted in favour of the national flag, occupied three sessions, and its principle was admitted after a very stormy debate on Saturday by a majority of 36 votes, 74 members only being present. The Mercantile Association of Lisbon presented a petition numerously signed against this revocation. Ministers have presented a plan to the Cortes for the re-organisation of the National Guard, which is to be composed of two divisions, active and stationary; in the first, to be enlisted, under a certain census or payment of taxes, persons from the age of twenty to forty years, and the second of from forty to sixty. The officers are to be chosen by the government from among those who, from the election of their comrades, may have a superiority of votes. Upon some question arising in the Chambers relative to the alarming increase of the Guerrillas in the Algarve, and their maintaining a serious political character, lately augmented by Miguelite partisans from Lisbon as well as Italy; the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, in admitting this fact, stated the want of military force, and more especially the means for carrying on any further active operations; the latter minister also mentioned that the Spanish envoy at this court had made, by order of his government, an offer of troops to co-operate for the extirpation of the bandits who infest both countries indiscriminately. Contrary to general expectation, the Marquis de Saldanha will, in a very short time, proceed to Vienna as Plenipotentiary to the Austrian Court. The noble marquis goes via Madrid, entrusted with a secret mission to that government, which, it is understood, is to endeavour to prevail upon it to do away with the strong Spanish cordon so recently stationed on the frontiers to prevent British goods being passed into Spain. The launching of the line-of-battle ship Vasco da Gama on the 21 instant, at which their Majesties and Court attended, afforded an interesting spectacle. The French war corvette Indiana, and the British brig Espoir came up and anchored off the arsenal, in which place, as well as on the river, thousands of individuals assembled. The novelty of such an event (not often occurring in Lisbon), together with the anxiety of all classes to render éclat to this new ocean child, produced a scene which, for brilliancy and effect, is not often witnessed here upon such occasions. Exchange on London at thirty days' sight, 53½d. to 54d. per milrea.—Times.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 22.

The steamer Isabella Segunda arrived in this port on the 18th, and on the following morning proceeded on her cruise along the coast. She touched here yesterday again and immediately left in order to watch the coast of Biscay, where the movement of those who are endeavouring to excite insurrection in the country are again attracting the attention of the authorities. We are also in hourly expectation of the arrival of the armed brig the Nervion and the Gaudiana, which are to be employed on the same service.

Colonel Paz, late aide-de-camp to General Leopold O'Donnell, who, as I mentioned in a late communication, was ordered to quit Madrid at a short notice, and who lately arrived in San Sebastian, has been definitively ordered to fix his residence at Iran. He used every effort to be allowed to remain in San Sebastian, but without success, the Captain General Alcalá ordering him to proceed without further delay to his destination. He has been additionally, under strict surveillance, and the Governor of Ireru has received orders to preserve the most rigorous watch over his movement. The officer alluded to is not an individual of any importance, personally or politically, and the anxiety which has been manifested regarding him is only to be accounted for by the fact of his having been one of the most constant and faithful of those followers who were attached to the fortunes of the most formidable of the Queen Regent's partisans, General O'Donnell.

Accounts have this moment reached us that a discovery of 10 stand of arms, with pouches, and a quantity of ammunition, has been made in a valley a short distance from, I believe, Goizuetta, and two or three persons suspected to have been concerned in their concealment have been arrested.

The company of Celadores lately organized and placed under the command of Jauregui (not the famous pastor), for the purpose of protecting the highways of this province, have succeeded in capturing one or two of those who were concerned in the murders and robberies which have lately occurred here with such frequency.

The Carlist refugees along the frontier of the Lower Pyrenees are availing themselves, but rather more slowly than was anticipated, of the amnesty lately proclaimed for their entrance on the Spanish territory. A small party entered Ireru yesterday, and immediately reported themselves to the Governor, who is awaiting the orders of his superior as to their destination.

The late change of Ministry in England is assigned by the Christians as a reason why the Queen Regent has postponed (for they do not believe that the idea has been abandoned) her intention of coming to Bayonne. They speak of an approaching congress, which is to be composed of the representatives of those Powers in alliance with, and friendly to, Spain, and which is to take into consideration the questions which have lately agitated this country, as well as the legality of the acts which have occurred since September, 1830. It was, they say, the intimation of this event, made by Louis Philippe at the period above alluded to, that decided Queen Christina to alter her purpose. I speak of this as the opinion confidently entertained by the friends of the late Regent in this part of the country, and still more so to by those on the other side of the frontier.

Those who persuade themselves that such a mode of intervention would establish tranquility in this country are either utterly regardless of consequences, or know very little of Spain or of Spaniards.—Times, Sept. 22.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES AT BLACKPRIARS-BRIDGE.

The mania for attempts at suicide at this bridge has unfortunately not yet ceased, and the motives which have actuated the greater number of the persons who have been taken out of the river, singularly to say, through the brave conduct of two or three of the watermen who ply there, have hardly in any one instance been explained. Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, John Ware, who has been the means of saving the lives of upwards of 30 individuals, was successful in rescuing another, after a most deter-

mined suicidal attempt. About the hour above stated a young lady was observed on the steps on the south-west (Surrey) side of the bridge. The tide was about half flood, and was running up very strong. She was extremely well-dressed; she had on a dark coloured frock, handsome shawl, and light coloured bonnet, but from what subsequently occurred it will be seen that they cannot be described accurately. It was raining hard at the time, and the few who saw her supposed she was waiting for one of the steam-boats. She had been but a short time on the steps when she deliberately placed a small hand basket on one of them, and leaped over the railings into the water, which is at least 12 feet deep. Fortunately the act was observed by some one on the bridge, and an alarm was raised that she had thrown herself into the river. A man of the name of Mist, and the Jack in the water, very promptly went to her assistance, but it was found she was being carried away with the tide. John Ware was near the spot at the time, and getting into a boat, reached her soon after she had passed through the arch, and brought her on shore. The exertions that had been made to save her life were so prompt and effectual, that she was very speedily rescued; but had she been one minute longer in the tide, she must inevitably have gone under the barges or rafts on the upper side of the bridge, and human efforts could have been of no avail. When brought from the river, she obstinately refused to state who she was, why she had made the attempt, or to answer a single question put to her. She was taken to the workhouse of Christ-church, but still would give no information of herself. She does not appear to be above 20 years of age; in her basket there was a shilling and some halfpence. It is needless to add that this is the ninth similar occurrence within three weeks or a month. John Ware has in no case had any part of the ample funds of the Humane Society. Scarcely had the young lady who attempted suicide on the south side of Blackfriars-bridge been conveyed to the workhouse, when another person attempted to destroy herself on the other side. She was a woman apparently 50 years of age. Her name is Elizabeth Ballard, and she resides at Saffron-hill. At half-past 3 o'clock she walked deliberately down the stairs of the bridge on the right-hand side, and having walked up to her middle in the mud and water, coolly sat herself down. The tide was quarter ebb, and running hard down. William West saw her, and went to her assistance. With some difficulty, she was got out of the river in a most deplorable plight. The police were called, and she was conveyed on a stretcher to the station-house in Black Horse-court. The charge was entered, and it being considered that she was not in a dangerous state, the policemen carried her by the same means to the Compter, on the charge of attempting to destroy herself. As in the other case, she could not, or would not, give any account of herself. She will be taken before the magistrate at Guildhall this day. These repeated occurrences at the bridge have caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood, and are likely to be of very serious consequence. Excitement is felt at these daily attempts, and many will probably soon cease to live near the spot where almost daily they are told of a suicide or an attempt at self-destruction. It will be necessary that the police do more than they have hitherto done. Last Thursday only another woman was taken out of the south side and with difficulty recovered.

MISCHIEVOUS TRICK.—At the Ilford Petty Session on Saturday last, Wm. Perry, a youth fourteen years of age, the son of a farmer in the neighbourhood, was charged with maliciously throwing a stone at one of the Eastern Counties Railway trains, and wounding James Hoare, who sat on one of the second-class carriages. From the evidence it appeared that on the occurrence taking place three weeks before the directors issued bills offering a reward to any person who would give such information as would bring the person guilty of the outrage to justice. Some time passed without anything being heard likely to bring home the charge to any one; but at length a lad, who was in the company of the accused at the time he threw the stone, came forward, tempted, no doubt, by the reward, and informed an officer of the company of the circumstance. This information led to the prisoner's apprehension. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but added that the informer was just as bad as he was. The fact, he said, was, that three of them (all lads about the same age), had agreed to throw a stone each at the train as it passed by, and they did so; but he could not deny that the one flung by him had hit the complainant. Mr. Griffin, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the company, produced a good-sized stone, which, he said, had hit the poor man on the head, and after cutting through his hat, inflicted a wound on his head. The directors, in bringing the case forward, had but one object in view, namely, that of protecting to the utmost of their power the line; and though it was not their wish to press the charge severely against the youth, yet (Mr. Griffin) felt it to be his duty to call on the bench to inflict some punishment as an example and warning to others. The chairman (Wm. Cotton Esq., Governor of the Bank of England) observed that the company had acted very properly in the matter, and after consulting with the other magistrates, convicted the youth in the penalty of 5s. (the lowest for the offence under the company's Act, or seven days imprisonment).

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The stone at the top of the spire of the Hotel de Ville, which served as a base for the colossal statue of St. Michel, being much decayed, was lately removed, in order to its being replaced by a new one. In the old stone was discovered a medal, enclosed in a leaden case, and that again in one of tin, placed there to commemorate the completion of this exquisite spire. The effigy of this medal represents the lamb of St. John. On the rim is an inscription of which the last word only is illegible, from the injuries of time; but the rest is distinct, and is as follows:—"Martinus P. P. V. —† Agnus Dei miserere mei. As Pone Martin V. reigned from 1417 to 1431, it is clear that the medal is above 400 years old. An exact copy in silver of this interesting relic has been made by order of the burgomaster; to which has been added a new medal bearing the name of the present King, of the city magistrates, the date 1841 and a notice of the circumstances commemorated; and the two, enclosed in a solid case, were last week placed in the new stone which now crowns the top of the spire, and serves as a stand for the statue of St. Michel, which has been since restored to its old place.—Brussels Gazette.

MR. OASTLER.—At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler, held at the New Inn, yesterday week, convened to take into consideration the propriety of addressing Mr. Thomas Thornhill on the subject of Mr. Oastler's liberation, a deputation, composed of Messrs. Anty, Balme, and Clarkson, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Thornhill, at Fixby-hall, which mansion he was expected to visit the early part of the ensuing week. Agreeably to the above directions, the deputation having received information on Monday noon that Mr. Thornhill was at Fixby, took an early conveyance, and arrived at Fixby-hall at 3 o'clock, previously to which two deputations had already had interviews with Mr. Thornhill, viz. Huddersfield and Dewsbury, on the same subject. The Bradford deputation, however, soon found themselves in the presence of Mr. Thornhill, when the subject of their mis-

sion was briefly stated, viz. that they had been deputed by a meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler, in the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, to wait upon him for the purpose of inducing him to liberate Mr. Oastler from the Fleet; believing, as they did, that his services in Yorkshire, at the present time, would be of essential benefit to the country; and that they feared that if Mr. Oastler was confined much longer his health would be materially injured, and his life shortened; and that they trusted he had no desire to shorten the days or injure the health of his old steward. They also assured him that he could not bestow upon the working classes as well as his own order, the aristocracy, a greater benefit, than by allowing Mr. Oastler free action in their defence. Mr. Thornhill, in reply, stated that he had no ill will towards Mr. Oastler whatever, that he had no wish to shorten his life or injure his health, that he had no doubt but that Mr. Oastler might be of use to his country were he at large, and that he should be glad to see him liberated; but that he felt that he would not be doing his duty to his family were he to consent to Mr. Oastler's liberation without security for the debt. The deputation discussed the subject with Mr. Thornhill for upwards of an hour and a half, urging Mr. Oastler's claims upon him, believing as they did that Mr. Oastler had sacrificed his all for his country's welfare, all of which Mr. Thornhill listened to with the greatest courtesy, and stated that an influential gentleman in London had called upon him a short time since on the same subject, and to whom he had returned the same answer. He also kindly showed the deputation a letter he had lately received from one of his counsel in the late action "Thornhill v. Oastler," interceding in Mr. Oastler's behalf, and in which that gentleman had represented to him that day, would be taken into his serious consideration, and that, whatever proposition might be made to him for Mr. Oastler's liberation, they entreated him to be as lenient as possible, when Mr. Thornhill assured the deputation that their visit would not prejudice him against Mr. Oastler, but on the contrary. The deputation retired regretting that Mr. Thornhill would not consent to liberate Mr. Oastler, but glad to hear him express himself ready to enter into an amicable arrangement for that purpose, and they would hope that the time is not far distant when Mr. Oastler will be again restored to his friends.—Halifax Guardian.

DELICATE INVESTIGATIONS.—A correspondent of the Times, at Ramsgate, has sent the following account of an amusement which he tells us, is much in vogue with the female population of that watering place:— "Sir,—I have travelled much, and now-a-days find but little to amuse, much less surprise me. I confess that my visit to this place has filled me with amazement. On the Continent, I have several times nearly enroiled myself in a serious quarrel by strenuously defending the character of my fair countrywomen from the accusation of immodesty. Indeed, I hardly know how to describe my astonishment and disgust at the extraordinary conduct pursued by mothers of families at this place. Hundreds of them bring their young daughters of all ages to see the men bathe. This custom has existed, I am informed, several years; if so, how is it that the press, which should protect public morals, has not endeavoured to shame the sex out of this filthy practice? Filthy is a strong word; but seeing hundreds of beautiful girls of the middle ranks of society taken down to the beach to witness the perfect exposure of the persons of some twenty or thirty men, merits the epithet. On Thursday, one of the marches was more inland than usual; the ladies were seated as usual near the water's edge as possible, when an extremely fat man came out of it to bathe; he was certainly taken by surprise, on descending the steps of the machine, to find himself so near shore, not more than ten yards. He immediately stooped to cover himself, but, the waves receding, he remained completely exposed; his evolutions in his endeavours to reach deeper water were certainly ridiculous, and caused great merriment to the fair beholders. I relate this simple fact, and shall make no comment; but this I do pray, that if the mothers encourage this beastly entertainment for their daughters, fathers, will, in accordance with their authority to put a stop to it; so that, as far as English women are concerned, the opinions of Pope and Rousseau may not be justified.—(Sun)

ALLEGED DUKE IN HIGH LIFE.—For the last two or three days rumour has been rife with her slanderous tongue respecting an alleged faux pas in fashionable life, followed by its usual consequence—a duel. At first no names were stated, but as the report gained ground, the lady was alleged to be the wife of a well known Irish peer, and the gentleman the representative of an extensive and wealthy constituency. It was also stated that the brother of the lady, peer, and officer high in station in the army, had vindicated the honour of the alleged insulted husband by calling out the supposed seducer, and shooting him through the head. The scene of the alleged occurrence was laid in the county of Middlesex, between Hounslow and Staines, and the lady was reported to have by that time reached the continent. On Saturday the report was greatly strengthened by the appearance in one of the morning papers of a paragraph headed "Delicate Affair; duel between Earl Cardigan and Colonel Wood, M. P.," in which mention was made of the rumours above alluded to, and an apparent confirmation was given to the story of a duel, in which it was stated that Colonel Wood, M. P. for Middlesex, had been seriously wounded in the head. We have ascertained that there is not a little of truth in the reports, which refer to beginning to end a vile fabrication. The lady whose fair and unsullied name has thus basely had the breath of slander cast upon it, so far from having fled to the continent, is, we are assured, at present on a visit in South Wales. Colonel T. Wood, the member for Middlesex, returned only on Thursday last from the residence of the Hon. Mr. Pierrepont, in the neighbourhood of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, where he had been staying shooting for the previous ten days, and remained until Saturday, when he proceeded to join his family at Littleton. Earl Cardigan has been daily attending his military duties at Hounslow Barracks, returning to town in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the noble earl and countess, on quitting their residence in Portman-square on horseback, were much annoyed by a party of fellows following and calling for sale penny papers headed—"Fatal Duel; Colonel Wood shot in a duel by Lord Cardigan." His lordship, on seeing a policeman, called to him, and desired him to prevent the annoyance; but the policeman replied that he could not interfere unless they created an obstruction. The police, however, proceeded to the residence of both Earl Cardigan and Col. Wood, and the result of the inquiries proving the entire falsehood of the statements, orders were given to the constables to prevent the annoyance.—(Observer.)

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st January next. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

ARRIVALS. Nov. 30th. Brig Moulmein, E. D. Pitt, master, from Calcutta the 1st November 1841.—Passengers.—T. Walhan, S. Rawson, Merchants.

Do. do. Brig Rangoon, Fernando, master from Cochin 19th Nov. 1841.—Passengers.—7 Natives, (Parsees). Dec. 2nd. Ship Princess Charlotte, A. King, Master, from Liverpool, 24th August. 3d Ship Orwell, John Cotburn, Master from Bussorah 17th Oct. and Touched at Kurrachie Buzhire and Muscat.—Passengers.—J. Raymond, Merchant, Dr. Mackintosh, H. E. Marriott, Military, Five Armenians, Four Persians, Two Jews, Four Native servants 14 Horse Keepers, two boys secreted among the Cargo after leaving Muscat. DEPARTURES. Nov. 30th. Barque Abeona, W. H. Esson, master, to Liverpool. Dec. 1st. Ship Palane, Charles Gardner, master, to China.—Passengers.—3 Bories. Do. do. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. G. B. Kempthorne, Commanding to Suez. 4th Barque Chieftain James Cramarty, Master to London.

Calcutta.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Trio, Hall, from Kyoouk Phyoou 12th Nov.—Englishman, Nov. 22. In a private commercial letter from China we have seen it stated that the passage boat Maria, on the way from Macao to Lintin, was intercepted and taken by the Chinese, and that seven of the Passengers were killed and nine or ten missing, but supposed, to have been killed also. No names are mentioned, but the account itself is, we believe, authentic.—Ibid.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The Cato, Vallet, from Boston 10th July, and the Cing, Freres, (F.) Martin, from Bourbon 19th Oct.—Ibid. Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Gleaner, Gibb, from Leith 23d June; the Sir Wm. Wallace, Lovett, from Penang 27th Oct.; the Thos. Richardson, Bailey from Marseilles 5th June; and the Troubadour, Smyth, from Cape of Good Hope 5th Sept.—Englishman, Nov. 23.

We received yesterday another supply of Penang papers to the 23rd of October. We have made a few extracts from them, which we insert in another column; among the rest is an account of the murder, by a Malay, of a Mr. William Bulluck, an enterprising English trader.—Hurkaru, Nov. 23.

The Soorma, river steamer, arrived at Comercoolly on the 19th instant. She is bringing the following passengers:— Mrs. Colonel Low; Miss Shakspeare; two Misses Gray; C. Mackenzie, Esq.; Mrs. B. J. Taylor and 2 children; E. N. Dickenson, Esq.; Mrs. R. McQuhae and family; Mrs. Chalmers; Mrs. Maidman; Mr. R. Anstruther, Miss Bradley; D. Christie, Esq.; Mrs. Reade and child; and Mrs. Dixon. The Bhaguratie, in tow of the Hoorungotta Steamer, left for the Upper Provinces on the 21st instant, with the following passengers:— For Allahabad.—Mrs. Dysart, Ensign Garstin, Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Dewal. For Mirzapore.—Captain P. Pe. For Benares.—Prince Solitoff, Mrs. Dunford and Ensign Cox. For Dinapore.—Messrs. Croly and G. J. Morris, Esq. For Ghazepore.—Ensign Green.—Ibid.

Calcutta Police.

SECOND CONSIDERATION.—A seaman belonging to the Hereford, now lying in the river, was brought up before the chief magistrate for refusing to perform his regular duties. The alternatives were proposed to him, either to go back to his duty, or to the house of correction for one month, he agreed to the latter; but on being informed that he would be obliged to rejoin the vessel after his release from confinement, he altered his intention, and agreed to return to his station on board.—Ibid. PUNISHMENT FOR OVERTAYING LEAVE.—A seaman, named John Wilson, belonging to the Esther was taken to the Police Office yesterday, charged by his Captain with having overstayed his leave. Wilson had obtained leave to go on shore on Saturday, but had remained away till Monday afternoon. Wilson very frankly admitted having stayed away beyond his time, and as a reward for his love for liberty and candor was sent to the house of correction for a fortnight.—Ibid.

FRENCH LEAVE.—Three able-bodied, merry-looking seamen were brought up at the police office for having left their vessel without leave. Being asked why they had done so, they replied that being refused leave they were obliged to take "French leave." They were advised to endeavour to pacify their Commander or they stood a chance of being packed off to limbo. They bowed and retired, promising to advantage by the good advice.—Ibid.

THE STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION ROBBED.—The stores belonging to this body have, from some time past, been missing in large quantities in their transit from the Howrah depot to the steamers. A detection, however, at last has been made and the matter is now before the Police.—Ibid.

MADRAS A letter from Cannanore informs us that the Swallow reached that port on the 18th, having encountered very bad weather during the voyage from Madras. She was to leave on the 21st for Bombay, touching at Vingorla.—Athenaeum, Nov. 25.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Nov. 30th.—Brig Venetareddy, Kautz, from Moulmein 6th November. 21st.—Ship Carthage, Warden, from Boston 19th July, and barque Trio, Hall, from Kyoouk Phyoou 13th November. Nov. 21. Barque Gleaner, Gibb, from Leith 23d June; Sir William Wallace, Lovett, from Penang 27th Oct., and the brig Thos. Richardson, Bailey, from Marseilles 5th June and St. Jago 9th July. ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS. Per Carthage.—M. H. L. Williams, Supercargo. Per Gleaner, from Leith.—Mr. Thompson Paul, Cooper. Per Sir William Wallace, from Penang.—Mrs. Lovett. PER VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.—NOV. 20. At Diamond Harbour.—Valcum, outward-bound, remains; Mary Whew (Amr.), and City of Palaces, passed up at 2, and Harvest Home, at 2 p. m. At Kedgees.—Hammanshaw, inward-bound remains; Elizabeth passed down at 4, Viscount Melbourne and Prince Royal, at 5 p. m.; Venetareddy, passed up at 3 p. m. Light House.—Thames, remains. Saugor.—Competitor, remains; Jessy, gone to sea on Saturday.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE.—NOV. 21. Kederece.—Carthage, passed up at 6, Trustee, passed down and Mermid, B. V. passed up at 7 a. m., Thames, in tow of the Dwarakanath, Hammanshaw, in tow of the Andrew Henderson, and Trio passed up at 2-30 p. m. Diamond Harbour.—Valcum, passed down at 7, and Krishna, P. V. at 10-30 a. m. Hooghly Point.—Mary White, passed up at 7 a. m., Harvest Home at 2, and City of Palaces at 3. A Steam Vessel with Bhanganurty in tow of the Flat, passed down at 2-30 p. m. Mayapore.—Medora and Hero, passed up last night.

MADRAS. ARRIVAL.—November 21. Barque Eleanor Lanester, P. Crawley from Calcutta 12th November. PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Chamier, Henry Chamier, Esq. Lieut. Patch, and 5 servants. DEPARTURES.—Nov. 20, Barque Champion, Captain Budd, to Trincomallee and China. Do. Barque Corina Packet, Captain Linton, to Moulmein. Nov. 21, Barque Charles Demergue, Captain Crawford, to Coringa. Do. Barque Royal Saxon, Captain Lodge, to London.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Auckland, Atalanta, Cleopatra, India, and Victoria; Brigs Taylor, and Tigris; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders Curdiss and Madras; Cutter Nurubuddah. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Bangalore, Penambur, Savary, Hanamshah, Dudley, Dowlat Poursad, Ruby, Cadena, Futeel Currim, Shaw in Shaw, Fut-tay Salam. French.—Brig of War Cassadore Africano, and Brig Quatre de Avril (4th of April).

Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.

* Have sailed by the latest account.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. At Colabah, on the 29th November, Mrs. T. Selby, of a laugher. At Bombay, on the 27th November the lady of Captain H. S. Turner, of a son. At Bombay, on the 29th Nov., the wife of Mr. George Charles Phillips of a son. At Poona, on the 29th ultimo, of droopy, Barrack Sergeant, Samuel Jeffrey aged 37 years. BENGAL. At Calcutta, on Monday evening, the 23d November, at the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth, by the reverend E. Andrews, Glastin S. Apear, esq., late of Singapore, to Miss Hosannah Chatter Gasper. BIRTHS. At Barrackpore on the 21st Nov., the lady of Captain Rutherford, 28th Regt. N. I. of son. At Howrah Mills, on the 20th Nov., the lady of James Macdonald, Esq., of a son. At Barrackpore on the 16th Nov., the lady of Lieut. J. Turner, 51st N. I., of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. Mrs. Wm. John Twentymann, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 23d November, Mrs. V. Rees, of a son. At Mooghyr, on the 15th Nov. the lady of A. Howatton, esq. of a son. At Calcutta, on the night of the 13th Oct. the lady of captain Edward R. Maitwaring, 16th N. I. off ship and company gone, of a son. DEATHS. At the Conductor's Barrack, Coaly Bazar, on the 18th Nov., of cholera Conductor John Graves, of the Ordnance Department, much regretted by all who knew him. At his residence, Russapughal, on Monday, the 23d Nov. Prince Mahomed Warissooddeen, fifth son of the late Prince Mahomed Shookorollah, and grandson of the late Tipoo Sultan. He was a sincere friend, an affectionate husband and a fond parent, and his memory will ever be cherished with the deepest regret by his sorrowing family, and the friends he has left to bemoan their irreparable loss, aged 28 years. At Shahjhanpore, on the night of the 31st Oct. Mr. William Henry Heaney, brother of the late Major Helder Heaney of Bareilly, aged about 75 years; sincerely regretted by all his friends. At Cawnpore, on the morning of the 8th Nov. C. J. Coles, Esq., late of Calpee, most deeply and deservedly regretted. At Calcutta, on the 19th Nov., Mrs. Mary S. Bavey, aged 65 years. At Calcutta, in Sealdah, on the 21st Nov., after a few hours illness of cholera, Thomas Clifford, the only infant son of Thomas Leekertsen, Esq., aged 1 year and 10 months. At Calcutta, on the 19th November, of cholera, Mr. Anthony DeRozario, aged 65 years. At Howrah, on the 21st Nov., Mr. Wm. Baker, late of the ship "Elizabeth," aged 20 years, only son of Wm. Baker, Esq., M. D., Howden, Yorkshire. At Dacca, on the 17th Nov., E. Paddison, Esq., after only threesdays illness of fever. MARRIAGES. At St. Mary's, Fort St. George, on the 23d Nov., by the Rev. G. Mahon, A. M. Harris B. Thompson, Esq. 15th N. I., to Helen Sophia eldest daughter of the late Lieut. H. J. Mathews, of the Madras Army. At Cannanore, on the 16th Nov. by the Rev. A. Fenell, A. B. Mi litary Chaplain, Elizabeth fourth daughter of the late Major William Miller, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue) to Lieut. Alfred Cooper, 4th Regt. N. I. At St. John's Church, Secunderabad, on the 15th Nov. by the Rev. G. H. Evans, A. M. Chaplain, Stephen Charles Briggs of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, and Brigadier Major at Bolaram, to Ann Sutherland, eldest daughter of Donald Smith Young, Esq., Superintendent Surgeon, His Highness the Nizam's Army. At Bolaram, on the 10th of November, Mrs. D. S. Young of a son. DEATHS. On Tuesday the 23rd November 1841, Mr. Thomas Caban aged 46 years 3 months and 23 days. At Berhampore in Bengal, on the evening of the 21st November after a short illness Mrs. Samuel White of H. M. 55th Regt. the beloved daughter of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, aged 30 years, deeply regretted by her afflicted Parents and relations.