



BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

OVERLAND NEWS AT AGRA.

There is indeed one item of news, calculated to produce a sensation in India—the Election of Mr. Dyce Sombre as a member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland! The constituency that have distinguished themselves by sending so bright an ornament to the British Senate are the Electors of Sudbury. Born in the Zonans of the Begum Sumroo, and bred up under the eye of that accomplished, enlightened and merciful Princess, Mr. Dyce Sombre, must be well qualified to grapple with the different points of legislation, which will come before him in his new capacity. The mild Government of the women who adopted him—the widow of the infamous assassin Sumroo, and the murderers of another husband—will have prepared this new (and strange) Member of Parliament to comprehend the spirit and construction of the British Constitution; her mild treatment of her subjects, will peculiarly qualify him to meet the wishes of the country for a milder Criminal Code, and the financial laws of the happy kingdom of Surdhuun, will suggest many a hint for the improvement of those of Great Britain. Mr. Dyce Sombre was we believe, during the life of the Begum Sumroo, and until he attained his 28th or 30th year, never more than thirty miles beyond Sudhuun, and his acquaintance with Englishmen and English customs and feelings was limited to what he picked up at the Meerut Billiard Tables, to which he was admitted for his wealth, and where he was fleeced of it. He was reared under the eye of an ignorant and merciless, despotic woman, in a court full of intrigue, and—our readers are familiar enough with these disgusting details, to judge how far Mr. Dyce Sombre is qualified to be the representative of an educated, civilized body of Englishmen, and how fit he is to take a place among what was once called—the first assembly of gentlemen in Europe. A more atrocious abuse of the elective franchise was never committed nor was there ever exhibited to Englishmen a more disgusting or humiliating instance of the power of wealth—the omnipotence of Mammon—than when this half-washed Blackamoor, was made an M. P. All this occurs too, under a reformed Parliament—in, as it is called, the 19th Century! and amongst Englishmen! Shame and eternal disgrace on the abandoned mercenary, who could thus prostitute the great principle of popular representation—thus sell the people's privilege, the people's palladium, for sold it must have been—and to such a man. Had Mr. Dyce Sombre been a demagogue—an agitator, or a mob leader—we could understand his Election, but Alien as he is hardly able to speak English, with a hundred disqualifications, and not one qualification, to be chosen a people's representative, for his money alone, is such disgrace, as nothing can surpass.—Ibid.

AGRA—We were a good deal astonished a day or two since, to observe, that the weather appeared as if rain were going to fall; but our surprise was causeless; no rain fell, nor has any fallen since the 6th instant. The prospects of the season are consequently very serious, for should the drought continue ten days longer, a loss of half the Khureef crop will be the result. A late letter from Cawnpore states, that the station had just been thrown into a state of comfortable excitement, in consequence of a gallant Captain having taken a second wife into himself, without, however, coming at all under the law of Bigamy; inasmuch as the second wife, of a brother Officer. The "gay deceiver" is Captain M— of a Native Regiment, stationed at Cawnpore, and the gentleman who has lost his lady, is a gallant Lieutenant of another corps, whose name likewise begins with an M. A somewhat unusual feature in the affair is, that Captain M— was living with his own wife up to the period of his flight with his brother Officer's, and the sensation caused is, of course, in an unusual degree. The "guilty couple" fled to the usual resort of "guilty couples" at Cawnpore, i. e. the opposite bank of the river, where in a Budget floating on the gently swelling breast of the Ganges, they can amuse themselves, and when tired of that, "cross back again" without fatigue, to the tune of "row gently row, or something equally neat.—Agra Ukhauf, 14th August.

Madras.

THE MADRAS BANK.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Ouchterlony to a Gentleman at this Presidency, stating that the Board of Control had at length given its sanction to the Bank Charter, but that in consequence of some necessary forms requiring completion at the India House, the final despatch from the Court, authorizing the grant thereof, will not be transmitted until next Mail. Mr. Ouchterlony appears to have taken an immensity of trouble in accomplishing his purpose with the Court of Directors, indeed so much so, that his constant attendance at the India House, had up to last month actually prevented his being a day absent from London, a detention which had we regret to hear, operated somewhat to the injury of his health such requiring a change to a purer atmosphere than that of Leadenhall street, to remove the effect of a protracted residence in India. Mr. Ouchterlony states in his letter that share holders must be prepared to pay up

their money immediately, in order that the Bank may be brought into operation without delay, so soon as the preliminary arrangements shall all have been completed.—U. S. Gazette, Aug. 7.

ELEPHANT SHIKAR.—The following account of a bit of Elephant Shikar reached us on Thursday Evening, but the arrival of the Overland prevented its earlier appearance. On the 5th of August Esq. Vivian of the 28th Regiment, when on a Shikar excursion, near a village called Moons, Carberry, about ten miles from Mercara, fell in with a herd of Elephants about thirty in number, the largest of which he bred at a distance brought down, but just as he was preparing to give the animal a finishing shot, he rose and fled off another half however lowered him a second time, but eventually the Elephant effected his escape. The gallant young sportsman then selected another victim from the herd, which he brought down, at a single shot, but observing the animal fall into a kind of pit apparently struggling, and judging, that it would be injudicious to approach, until assured that he were dead, discharged another gun at him, which had unluckily been loaded by a Coolie attendant, who but little acquainted with the use of fire arms, had taken the precaution of laying in a double dose of powder, topped with a brace of tight fitting brazen balls: the consequence of which was, that the gun unluckily burst, and in so doing severely injured Mr. Vivian's hand tho' not to that extent which might have been apprehended. One of the balls fortunately gave the Elephant his *cup de grace*; and the ears and tail, trophies of the victory, served as a strong source of consolation to the wounded *Shikaree*, who has thus proved himself a trump in "the Forest," as doubtless he will in "the Field" whenever the chances of the service, which he has so recently entered, shall afford him the opportunity, or he will belie a name that any Soldier may well be proud of.—Ibid

Lord ELPHINSTONE was expected to return to Madras from the Seven Pagodas, yesterday evening—Athenaeum, Aug. 17.

BELLARY.—August 11.—So little that deserves a place in your journal has happened since I last wrote to you, that I think it unnecessary to apologise for my long silence; and even that I have now to say, is of so little consequence, that I scarcely know at which end to begin. However I commence with certain rumours, which have lately been exceedingly interesting to those who like myself are in the habit of migrating from one part of India to another. It was rumoured a short time ago, that the Wing of the King's Own stationed here would proceed to Bangalore, and that the Wing at that station would go on to Seville, but we all know what is become of that rumour. The next is, that in consequence of the recent G. O., discontinuing the batts to the Native Troops at Jaulnah, Hyderabad, and Nuzvoo, an immediate order for the removal of the 5th Light Cavalry and 4th Native Infantry to one or other of those stations, is expected. The latter rumour has had such an effect, that sundry little arrangements for the march have already been made; but we must look to you, Mr. Editor, for information as to whether it has any foundation in truth, or not. Rumour third is, that we may shortly expect a new Brigadier, as Colonel Leslie, K. is going to command some other station. The Major General had a troop of the 5th Light Cavalry out on the morning of the 28th ultimo; manoeuvring for his inspection; he had also a squadron of the same corps out on the 5th instant, for the same purpose. It appears to be the intention of the gallant General to see each of the troops perform its manoeuvres singly, as I observe that another troop is now preparing for this purpose, and does not go to any exercise with the Regiment. A Coroner's inquest assembled on the evening of the 9th, on the body of a Private of the King's Own, which was found in the trench near the gate by which the cattle pass out to water.

Two or three cases of Cholera in the King's Own have terminated fatally since the date of my last communication. I am happy, however, to be able to state, that there have been no fresh cases amongst the Europeans within the last few days, and it has been officially reported that the disease no longer exists in the Bruce Petah, or Cowie Bazar.

Lieutenant Colonel Breton H. M. 4th arrived on the 28th ultimo, and assumed command of the King's Own

BANGALORE.—August 13.—It is always a pleasant task to report improvements, but an onerous one to report errors or novel abuses. However, in catering for a public journal, one must do both; and there is generally something going forward at a station like this worthy of comment. We commence our present budget with our bazar and jail.

The new jail has been recently finished, and is now occupied; it is an excellent substantial building, affording ample accommodation for its unfortunate inmates. Its locality however has not been judiciously chosen, as its immediate vicinity to the general bazar is anything but desirable, from the ready opportunity it affords the barbers

of bad characters congregated there, to communicate with the prisoners; besides which, it is situated in a densely crowded neighbourhood. The yearly clearing out of the covered drains, which run along each side of the streets in the general bazar, has lately taken place, and a filthy operation it certainly is, as the accumulated mass of twelve months drainage is all scraped out, removed from the sewer, and carefully placed in the middle of the street, there to be trampled down to improve it!

It is often mentioned as a matter of surprise, that there are no good schools established at this station, as with so very fine a climate it might be supposed, that were a proper seminary established and conducted as it ought to be, numerous boarders would be sent to it from other stations, and many scholars from residents on the spot. It has however been repeatedly tried but has always failed, from causes really difficult to discover. So long ago as 1819 or 20, a Mr. Harkness, who had conducted a Seminary at Madras for some years with eminent success, came here with an intention of forming a similar establishment. He was recommended by several persons at Madras to the most influential persons at the station; he brought a few boarders with him, and his wife was a competent helpmate for such an undertaking, but with all his zeal, industry, and perseverance it would not do, for at the expiration of about twelve months he was glad to retrace his steps to Madras, a very considerable loser by the attempt, as most of his boarders were withdrawn, and although he got a few scholars at the first opening of his seminary, they also soon left him. Since that period, several others have attempted to establish schools here; amongst them, the Reverend Mr. Traveller, and a Mr. Atkinson, both possessing talent, ability and every thing else requisite or necessary for the undertaking; but with these gentlemen, the attempt failed, as it has done with many others both before and since. Generally, on the attempt being made, a few scholars are got and sometimes boarders; but before many months expire, they are all withdrawn, it being always found that all who have it in their power, send their children to Europe for their education.

There is however no lack of schools at the station, the European Regiments, of which we have always two, have generally good schools, and many of the inhabitants under the rank of Officers send their children to them. The Chaplains have two schools also under their superintendence, the one for girls, and the other for boys, where the English language, writing and arithmetic, &c. &c. are taught, very particular attention being paid to the instruction of the pupils in the tenets of our holy Religion, and in the truths of the Scriptures. Besides these there is a school in the Fort connected with the Arsenal, said to be well conducted and found useful. And the Wesleyan Missionaries have a school in their Mission Compound, attended by a considerable number of boys, mostly natives, who there acquire a sufficient knowledge of English to fit them for situations as writers and the like! and this seems to be the principal good these Missionaries are doing here, for their efforts for the conversion of natives to the Christian faith seem hopeless. In fact, taking the whole field of Missionary labour in this quarter into view, it may be safely affirmed, that not one sincere and steadfast convert to Christianity is made for every Ten Thousand pounds sterling expended on Missionaries. But to conclude the subject of schools: those mentioned constitute the principal places of education here, and none of them are on a scale to receive and accommodate boarders, or to afford instruction similar to that to be obtained at some of the seminaries at Madras, all attempts to establish such here having failed.

The Post Master General having kindly allowed a London paper for the public rooms here, to be forwarded by the Express preceding the regular mail, one for July was received yesterday, and it has proved a very great boon to the community of the station.

Major General Allan C. B. Commanding the Division, returned two days ago from his trip into the interior, very greatly improved from it.

Transit Duties.—It is really lamentable to witness the evil tendency of these iniquitous imposts, alike injurious to the vital interests of the country, and oppressive to its inhabitants. The hospital of Her Majesty's 15th Hussars has been undergoing some repairs for the last twelve months, but is unfinished, in fact is at a stand still, for want of wood, none fit for use being to be had, either in the Cantonment or bazars, although it is well known that many parts of the Mysore country abound with excellent teak and other valuable timber. The scarcity of it here arises wholly from the extravagant duty levied on wood coming into the Cantonment, which amounts to about one hundred per cent on this highly useful and necessary article, in consequence of which, a great deal of very inferior jungle wood is used in buildings, thus depriving the poor natives of a profitable source of emolument, and consequently proving most injurious to the country in point of revenue, and tending to prevent many useful improvements. The yearly revenue of the Mysore territory is said to be between 25 and 26 lacks of Pagodas, and all that is screwed out of the public by the abominable transit duties, is only about 90,000 Rupees; but three or four times this amount is extorted from the public which never reaches the general treasury; and this by that most villainous of all systems, farming out the collections. Those who may wish to know what this means, ought to read of the oppressions which led to the French revolution, and which might lead to similar effects in this country were it not for the restraint of British bayonets. The system is contrary to sound justice and to good policy, extremely oppressive to the natives, and a direct and open violation and breach of the treaty mad when the Mysore territory was ceded to the British, as that treaty guaranteed and expressly stipulated that supplies for the use of the troops should pass free of all duties: and houses to live in for them as necessary for them, as clothes for the back, or food for the belly: The Government get in all the wood required for their public buildings, duty free; why then should Officers and others be taxed? Every one so oppressed should memorial the Supreme Government to get a stop put to so nefarious a system, which is not only a breach of faith, but a positive violation of the express orders of the Court of Directors. It is said that some who have suffered in this way here, have no lack of the use of the pen, what an admirable opportunity this for them to exercise their scribbling powers!! It would require more cautious sophistry than any in authority here possess, and I repeat say there is no scarcity of it, to refute a well timed memorial on the subject, and to have a few copies of

it sent to the home authorities; we should hear no more of carpets, or gram kettles being seized, and a thousand other petty oppressions, and for which acts, individuals complaining meet with contempt and contumely in place of redress.

It being now generally understood that a considerable movement will shortly take place amongst the troops, all here are on the qui vive, Camels are in request. Bullocks are being looked after; but the latter are scarce, as all the cultivators are tilling their land and unwilling to sell their cattle.

ARCOT—August 14—It would seem that the Commissary General is determined to keep the Military at this station so far as lies in his power sober, an order having been issued for the whole of the Arrack now in store to be sent to Vellore, and the Cooper discharged. There being only some half dozen men here who draw Arrack from the Commissariat, it is considered unnecessary to continue the enormous outlay of seven rupees to a Cooper for the purpose of issuing it to them. Should these men still require Arrack it will be sent to them from Vellore; but its issue might as well have been prohibited altogether, as 14 miles is rather too far to send for a few trams of Companies Arrack, in addition to paying for the same, but the measure has the recommendation of economy, although rather a speedy one.

A detachment of three Officers and seventy men, twenty for the Hussars and the remainder for the 2d Light Infantry arrived on the 11th instant, and encamped opposite the Traveller's Bungalow and halted until Friday morning, when they proceeded on route to Bangalore by Trivellum and Laitasy. Captain Richardson, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Mysore, left on the 12th instant, on route to Bangalore.

Cornet Wood of the 6th Light Cavalry, has arrived here to do duty with the 7th Light Cavalry.—Ibid.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At midnight on the 14th instant a native servant of N. B. Acworth Esq. was, while asleep in that gentleman's kitchen at Adyar was bitten in the fleshy part of the arm by a venomous snake; and although native remedies were applied within a few minutes afterwards the poor man was a corpse before day break.

China.

(Continued from our last.)

Yishan, Generalissimo—Taingwan and Yang Fang, Joint Commissioners—Atsinga, General of the Garrison—Kekung Governor of the two Kwang—and Eliang, Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung—hereby issue instructions to the Kwangchow Foo.

The Plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said Kwangchow Foo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangements and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The foregoing to the Kwangchow Foo, thus be it. Tswankwang, 21st year, 4th month, 7th day.

(27th May, 1840.) L. S. of the Joint Commissioners. L. S. of the Governor of the two Kwang. (True Translation.) (Signed) J. ROS. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

(True Copy.) Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Table with columns for Corps, Killed, Wounded, and Remarks. Includes entries for Royal Artillery, Madras Artillery, 18th Royal Irish, 26th Cameronians, 49th Regiment, 37th Native Infantry, Bengal Volunteers, Camp Followers, and Staff. Total killed 15, wounded 112, total 127.

Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23d to 30th May 1841.

Table with columns for Ship of Corps, Killed, Wounded, and Remarks. Lists ships like Blenheim, Wellesley, Calliope, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Modeste, Columbine, Algerine, Nemesis, Madras Artillery, Sappers and Miners, 18th Royal Irish, 26th Cameronians, 49th Regiment, 37th Native Infantry, Bengal Volunteers, Camp Followers, and Staff.

Officers Killed.

Major Beecher, Deputy Quarter Master General, died from over fatigue. Lieutenant Fox, Her Majesty's Sloop "Nimrod," killed.

Officers Wounded.

Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of "Nimrod," (dangerously) lost his Leg. Mr. W. H. Bate, Mhow Blenheim, slightly. Lieut. Morehead, of Hyacinth, slightly. Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of ditto, slightly. Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of ditto dangerously. Mr. Hall, commanding Nemesis, severely burnt. Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surge on of the Algerine, slightly. Lieut. Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously. Captain Sarjeant; 18th R. I. severely. Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly. " Edwards ditto, severely. " Pearson, 49th Regiment, severely. " Johnson, 26th Cameronians, slightly. Ensign Berkeley, 37th N. I. severely.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

25th May. Killed. Lieut. Fox, H. M. Ship Nimrod. wounded. Lieut. Rundall, Madras sappers and Miners, " Mr. Kendall, mate H. M. Ship Nimrod, do. " Captain Sarjeant, H. M. 18th R. I. severely. " Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly. " Lieut. Edwards ditto, severely. " Lieut. Pearson H.M. 49th Regiment, severely. " Mr. Bate, H. M. S. Blenheim, slightly. " Lieut. Johnstone, 26th Cameronians, slightly. " Ensign Berkeley, 37th Madras N. I. severely.

Return of the Ordnance mounted in the Forts, on the Heights above Canton, when Stormed and captured on the 30th of May 1841, by the Forces under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commanding Expeditionary Force serving in China.

Table with columns for Names of Forts, Guns of all calibre, Grand Total, and Remarks. Includes Yang-Kang-Tai, She Ting-Poon, Paen Keih-Tai, and Kung Keih-Tai.

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

(True Copy) Sd) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN Lieut. Colonel, Dept. Adj. Genl Expeditionary Force. (True Copies) (Signed) H. GOUGH, Maj. Genl. Comg. Expy. Force.

Extracts from a Despatch from Captain Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. &c. to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Dated Heights above Canton, May, 29th 1841, continued on board H. M. Ship Blenheim, French River, June 2d, 1841.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the Expedition was about to leave Hong-Kong for Canton, I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to Her Majesty's Arms, and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's Forces.

No over act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the Shamien battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock P. M. when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shamien battery, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Herbert of the "Calliope," and the destruction of a large flotilla of five vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time though later in the night, the "Alligator" was attacked off Howqua's Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the Merchant vessels at Whampoa, where all seemed to sleep in security. Capt Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, No. I. I have also the honor to forward.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this I availed myself once more of the zeal and great ability of commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with 3 others from the "Pylades," and "Algerine," all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious Officer Lieutenant Goldsmith of the "Druid," who was attached to the "Blenheim," in that of the Ship's launch, and who had orders to protect commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

(To be Continued.)



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Have you of late cast a glance on the flag that graces the Bombay Castle? If not permit me to direct your attention to it, as it seems to have lost its hues: a foreign vessel coming into this Port would hardly distinguish it from any other national Banner. I sincerely trust that the change in that "flag that has braved the battle and breeze for the last 1000 years" does not forbode evil. I believe the Town Major (or one of his satellites) is allowed 100 Rupees per annum for replenishing the Staff—and surely it can't cost him Rupees 20. Why not therefore let the World know that this land still belongs to the British, and thus prove himself a dutiful servant to the Honorable Company and a loyal subject to our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

A BRITON.

35th August 1841.

It is a pity when our economists in this place resort to the practice at the French establishments in India of allowing one flag every year, and keep it up until scarcely a rag remains to distinguish it.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I really regret and many others too, that an individual as your Correspondent, styling himself Advocate, what an appellation indeed for a Tyro! should have started up for the cause of an Institution, which requires those who are endowed with zeal and discretion; but not such a one like Advocate, who resembles the bigotted monk in the reign of Queen Mary.

I do not question the good intentions with which your correspondent had been actuated to step forward in defence of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Scribble, but, (who cares for good intentions merely, particularly when they are accompanied with mischievous consequences) his effusion is one of the most disgusting ones. He starts up as a frantic wretch, yea as an unfeeling one too, forgetful of all decorum and good feelings, he assumes himself, without any ceremony whatever, not only to question the merits and demerits of all, but his own! but also dashes himself into the stream of abusive Tirades, and then rises into Bombastic insinuations. So ranting high are his capabilities, that in the sublimity of his thought, he would have you "to come forward with the "chaff in one hand and the grain in the other and shoving "both up in their noses"!!! Vain scoldist—I pity you—I am fully convinced, that writers like your correspondent Advocate will do much more harm than good to the Infant Institution, the Widows and Orphans Fund, with his monkish way of defence, instead of calmly reasoning on the merits and demerits of a question.

I have read all your Papers wherein contain the writings of "Scribble," "a Friend" and Advocate and I am really surprized that the latter, I believe he is one of the whiskered Tribes of that of Esau's clan, did not better study the Interest of the Institution for which he came forward to support. Mr. Scribble's effusion is one which reflects high credit to him, in starting up those queries, which appeared in your Journal of the 23d Instant. He had only put them before the Public with an expectation to have reasonable explanation to each of them, not so much for his own information and satisfaction as for others, who partly thro' sheer prejudice, ignorance and with strange notions, keep themselves aloof from the laudable Institution, the Widows and Orphans Fund. How must these characters be dealt with? Is an individual like "Advocate" a proper person for the Task? Tho' I condescend to the replies of "a Friend" in answer to Scribble's queries, yet they have their real sterling worth—they carry conviction in every point, that the Institution in question is both a laudable and a safe one;—but as for Advocate's, his advocacy will lead not only the Widows and Orphans into ruin, but also his adherents into perdition.

Who are so insensible (perhaps advocate himself) to forget themselves and their duty to God and man—where are the individuals, who are devoid of compunction, who would perjure themselves merely to secure an Asylum for their families? No man who has no feelings of remorse for himself, or his actions, will have any to spare for his family, moreover who can dare say, an old or infirm individual subscribing for his family to be perjury? The Tabular statements provide for them, and the rules of the Institution are only against those who are actually laboring, at the time subscribing, under any particular serious malady. But old or infirm is not malady to be sure? A man may be old, yet without sickness—and a man may be inferior yet not thro' any disease—and a robust young man may subscribe, for his family, yet without knowing he will die to-morrow with apoplexy; and these classes of individuals subscribing for their families, they cannot certainly be charged with perjury? It is not unlikely that these classes of Individuals have to leave "bouncing Widows" as young and rosy cheeked Miss Martineut. If advocate wants still to know who this famous Miss Martineut is, I will advise him to go over to Mr. Veigas's Library, and read over the Romances &c. he sadly needs this, he will there see the Lass so earnestly enquired of by advocate.

Let us see what advocate has further to say. He wants to provide for Widows, (He is very much after Widows) indeed! of subscribers committing suicide, which I consider, ought not to be countenanced by a Christian Institution. Certainly humanity pleads for the Widow and fatherless, but let them be provided by making over to them with whatever the deceased might have subscribed with certain Interest, but they ought not to be ranked to enjoy the like benefit as other Widows.

I shall waive the other points in advocates effusion, as unfit to be taken notice of, nor shall I trespass on your kindness and those of your readers any farther, but shall conclude by mentioning for the information of "Advocate," that he will soon see his mistake that Scribble is not a Mr. Druid.

I remain,

Sir,

Yours Obediently,
PHILO SCRIBBLE.

Poona, 25th August 1841.

The question of the "Widows and Orphans Fund" has been sufficiently canvassed, if our correspondents have aught more to say upon the subject they must pay for it as an Advertisement.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Mapleton, 40th Foot from Poona.
Captain W. F. Curtis, 1st Lancers from Seind.

DEPARTURES.
None.



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 Wednesday the 1st September next.
By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Repulse, Tanjore, Malabar, John McLellan, etc.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At South Australia, on Dec. 1840, Capt. Fell, of the Katherine Stewart Forbes, to Nancy, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Burgess, many years trader to the West Indies.

At South Australia, on the 24th May, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. C. B. Howarth, Alfred Langhorne, Esq., of Melbourne, Port Phillip, to Sarah, the only daughter of the late John S. August, Esq., of Belizi Honduras.

At South Australia, on the 10th April, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. James Farrel, G. S. Kingston, Esq., to Louisa De Silva, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron, of Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, Lower Circular Road, on the morning of the 7th August, the wife of Mr. H. M. Sanderson, of the Preventive Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 8th August, Mrs. Charlotte Hourigan, the wife of John Cornelius Hourigan, of a daughter.

At Jamalpore, on the 30th July, the lady of Capt. Neville Parker, 68th Regt. 2d in Command. Assam Light Infantry Battalion, of a son.

At Segowlie, in Chumpran, on the 2d August, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Ferris, Acting Major of Brigade, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 8th August, Captain William Higgins, Commander of the Steamer Forbes, aged 28 years, much regretted by those who knew his kindness of heart, and generous qualities.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 8th August, aged 29 years, 1 month and 16 days, after a short but painful illness, Mr. John Puttello, son of the late J. Puttello, Sr. Esq. Resident of Penang.

To Correspondents.

JOHN is under consideration.
Other correspondents favors must stand over.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 27, 1841.

We have received the Agra Ukhbar to the 14th instant, Ceylon Journals to the 9th instant.

GENERAL Marinho the late Governor of Mozambique arrived yesterday.

THE Hindoo holyday's this month occasion great hindrances in the regular issue of our journal.

FROM Belgaum (29th) we learn that an inquest had been held at that station upon the body of a Jemadar found drowned close to the Fort.

The Jemadar is the same who distinguished himself in defending the Government Treasury at Malwan a few years ago, he was then a Havildar but was immediately rewarded with a commission.

The unfortunate man had been for some time labouring under temporary derangement. He had obtained leave to return to his country, and was waiting, the clearing of the weather to start. Whilst walking upon the banks of a lake situated close to the main gate of the fort, accompanied by his two sons, he suddenly stopped and drove his two boys back, throwing stones at them. He stripped himself and plunged into the Lake, and did not rise until life was extinct.

In continuation of the inquiries of the Rajah of Sattara.

We have seen what were the pretended and real prospects of the Rajah, and the anomalous position Sir James Carnac and the Court occupied and still hold with respect to those honorable feelings which are characteristic of men of honour and integrity: it will be necessary, however, to go more into detail, in order to portray to the life those men who have been placed by a Royal patent in the seat of monarchs and whose undoubted right and hallowed pleasure is well expressed by Pope:

The Sacred right of Kings to govern wrong.

Sir James Carnac, as an old Director, as Chairman of the Court, and by virtue of the latter office a member of the Political and Secret committee, had access to all the papers connected with His Highness Purtaub Singh; and it came within our province personally to know that he was conversant with their contents, and confessedly convinced of their utter inutility in establishing or even indirectly implicating the Rajah in the proofs brought forward by the upright and even principled (?) Sir Robert Grant, and his equally benevolent successor Mr. Farish, who, on the death of the former took the reins of Government and completed the Christianlike enquiries Sir Robert had instituted! The part taken in the Sattarah affair by this Trio will stand as a monument of declension amongst apparently ingenuous men. Sir James Carnac maintained his well intentioned purpose until he arrived at the scene of action; until he found those who were to unite with him in the work were prepared to act in concert with him; until the scheme of spoilage, and the agents by whom it was to be carried out, was complete. The cloak was now thrown off: without having received a despatch from the Court since his departure, without rendering a reason for the change in his sentiments, and destitute of any further accumulation of criminatory evidence against the Rajah, he fell into the same snare into which Sir Robert Grant had previously fallen and became similarly charmed with the magical allurements of that, which may take to itself wings and fly away; these allurements and the magical mystery he subsequently realized, and doubtless revels in the enjoyments the Aladdin's lamp confers upon the lucky possessor. The Rajah, meanwhile, was endeavouring by all legal means to obtain a fair inquiry, and sought and even prayed for a most scrupulous investigation. This, will be seen in the remarks in our issue of the 16th June, was denied him; because as it certainly would end in proving his innocence and establishing the base measures, corrupt practices and villainous conduct of his accusers and their Agents, it was—to use the language of the trio before alluded to, when applied to by the Rajah as the only reasonable and impartial manner in which his character would be vindicated or his guilt made apparent, on three several occasions—it was told him, in answer to his solicitation, that "such course was inconvenient and unnecessary" and that "the Company would see justice done him!" A pretty tribunal to mete out justice truly! Purtaub Singh was too sagacious not to have seen the kind, and degree, too, of justice meted out to the princes and states of Hindoostan from Cape Comarin to the Hindoo Koosh. The Company's hue and cry "Justitia et Clementia" the princes and people of India have long since found out to be mockery in their "friends," and still smart under the pain inflicted by the Company's working and gold inspiring motto:

O cursed hunger of pernicious gold!
What bonds of faith can impious lucre hold!
Dryden's Virgil.

Sir James Carnac ransacked the records of injustice dealt out with subtlety and insult, to discover a plan which would effect his purpose; and, as a proof of his political capacity as an agent of the company, he hit upon a mode exactly suited to his object: this was to offer terms which would either condemn the Rajah in the absence of any proof of guilt, and in defiance of undeniable evidence of his innocence, or to submit such terms as he knew the Rajah would unhesitatingly reject. We extract from a minute made by Sir James Carnac the three courses his sagacious mind had suggested to pursue, namely; first, to subject the Rajah to a formal trial, and if he were guilty to visit him with punishment; or secondly, to proceed in the

mode in which national wrongs were ordinarily redressed, by taking possession of his territories; or thirdly, by addressing to the Rajah such remonstrances as might appear expedient, passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency would give rise to a better feeling! Such proposals were a strong proof of political ingenuity—we beg pardon political delinquency—in the nineteenth century. A formal trial! The blood of an honest Englishman would coagulate in his veins at giving such a trial to a Robespierre or a Guido Faux;—but honesty and her attendants never yet were allowed to enter the portals of the corrupt senate-house in Leadenhall Street: she has however occasionally forced her way in, in consequence of the pressure from without. A formal trial! and the judge to be the party who had first broken the treaty! who was in fact the criminal that should have had meted out the same measure of justice, its impartial spirit could, in the plea of its tenderness, mete out to the Rajah! What a mockery and villainous construction upon the solemnity of administering justice is apparent in the proposal! Englishmen! you may glory in the freedom of your institutions, and in the impartial administration of your criminal code, but such a proposal emanating from one of your late representatives in Parliament, and the Representative of the British Government in the Bombay dominions, reflects disgrace upon your suffrages and shame upon your choice; yet in submitting the proposal for a formal trial. Sir James Carnac, with the most daring effrontery, informed the Rajah that he was His Highness' "sincere friend" and did not hesitate to assert that, the "formal trial" and other schemes had been submitted to and approved by the Governor General, and that the Home authorities had left the matter to him to settle the dispute with His Highness. Heaven knows the injustice and cruelty of the means used to ruin (misnamed "to settle") "the happiness and future prospects" of Purtaub Singh. It is unnecessary to condemn too severely the conduct of Sir James Carnac: he acted according to the secret instructions he received, more than from the dictates of his own conscience, and the Court, in their despatch of April 1st 1840, with four splendid exceptions, having approved of the whole of the proceedings of Sir James, it became responsible for the impropriety of the transactions it had deliberately and heartily sanctioned "Auspicio Reges et Senatus Angliae."

The second proposal of the Bombay Governor, and Council too, was as disgraceful as the first. To redress national wrongs by taking possession of the territories of another may in some cases be justifiable; but the wrong that has been committed must be made apparent, the injury that has been sustained must be established; until the guilt be proved the accused party is held to be innocent: in this case we admit the wrong was palpably apparent, the injury that had been inflicted was clearly proved, but the party that had done the wrong and inflicted the injury was the East India Company, not the Rajah! yet forsooth the former, in violation of every honorable feeling, and regardless of the Heavenly admonition "Judge righteously," and in defiance of evidence, ah! and in despite of truth and virtue, instead of redressing the evil committed declares the innocent party to be guilty and adjudges that the wrongs which the Company itself has committed should be redressed in the national mode of taking possession of his (the Rajah's) territories! The dictum laid down by the Company's representative, in circumstances similar to the Rajah of Sattara, where the strong party on whom the guilt actually rests fixes it upon the weaker, we will readily admit has been the policy and practice of the Company. The Company have usually done the wrong, and redressed it in its fashionable way by taking possession of territories; but we deny that any honorable men could be found to constitute a Company for causing and remedying evil at the same time. Let our readers carefully peruse what we have written and seriously consider the official documents we are about to lay before them, we will not marvel if they express disgust, that, in offering the second course of procedure for the consideration of the Rajah they do but see insult added to injury, and burn with indignation that it could be proposed "Auspicio Reges et Senatus Angliae."

When the Company from past misgivings of conscience, or any other cause, can from liberality

of heart and benevolence of intention eke out a final signal of justice towards the people of India, it will be when the inhabitants of antipodal regions, standing in their respective localities, stretch out their hands and congratulate each other that the final signal has at length been given them "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae"!

After a little hesitation to impart a colouring to pretended re-investigation Sir James—who in coming out to Bombay for the last time said that, he had waded many inducements to continue in England, but impelled with feelings of good to the people of India he had determined to go that he might serve them; this friend of the Rajah determined to proceed to Sattara—to bring the affair to an amicable end! no; to consummate and crown the villainy that had been practised upon the unfortunate prince since 1819—Ah! that Heaven had saved Purtaub Singh from his friends!

To a mind sensible of its innocence, what could be more exasperating than the third and last course which it was proposed to pursue towards Purtaub Singh. An innocent prince and faithful ally was, as the last resource offered him, to stand before his accusers and receive from the mouth of the guilty and offending party a remonstrance; when nothing which he had done had called for the ignominious expressions and degrading epithets which he must silently stand and receive, or forfeit his right to sit upon the Throne of his ancestors. Is there a heart so insensible to the feelings of an honorable man and a prince, who cannot sympathize with His Highness' emotions when he was told that his past offences would be passed over, although not the shadow of a proof had traced any offence of which he had been guilty? Can no act of volition picture in sufficiently intelligible lines the position and circumstances of a prince who had been greatly injured, and must submit to be told by his rapacious injurers they "express a hope that the exercise of clemency would give rise to better feeling!

Australia.

THE LATE ATTACK OF THE NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Port Adelaide, April, 29 1841.

GENTLEMEN—As various reports with respect to the late collision between the natives of the Murray and the overland party conducted by myself and Mr. Henry Field have been circulated, I beg, for public information, to give you the following outline of the affair as it took place, which I trust you will allow to appear in the columns of your newspaper.—On the morning of the 16th ultimo, and about forty miles on the other side of Lake Bonney, having encamped on the bank of an exceedingly brackish creek the night previous, we pushed on for two or three miles to breakfast, during which meal the natives, who had annoyed us excessively the whole of the way from the Darling at which river they had speared several of our sheep, appeared on the opposite bank of the creek at which we then were, in numbers about thirty or forty; that is the number we saw; from what took place afterwards, it is evident the remainder were in the scrub close behind them. They were armed, and evidently intended mischief, from their trying to conceal their weapons from us in the long grass. They endeavoured to make friends with us, but we did not like their movements, and waived them off with our hands. Not the slightest violence was used by us in so doing; and the natives who had been gathering together the whole way from the Darling, seeing that they could not get into the camp on a friendly footing, determined, as it afterwards turned out, to wrest from us by force what they had failed to obtain by treachery. After breakfast, and just before we proceeded on our journey, the natives, taking their weapons, made motions with their hands that they would meet us again at another point of the road, and immediately left at a quick pace, as if to cut us off. This naturally raised our suspicions, and the men, after examining their fire-arms, and fresh priming them, moved on with the sheep. We had not proceeded three miles before we saw the natives appear in the scrub ahead of us; and on approaching nearer saw them in great numbers. Mr. Henry Field, who had altogether conducted the party from the time that I had been wounded on the Murrumbidgee, immediately ordered the two horsemen that were of the party to join him in the front; and although I was exceedingly weak, it being the first time I had ridden any distance on horseback for six or seven weeks, I kept with them, none of us thinking at the time of the numbers we had to contend with. On our approach, the natives shouted and struck their waddies together, and from their movements we soon found out that they were determined to oppose our passage. Mr. Field, on seeing this, ordered the dray to stop to wait for the sheep, that were close behind; and the shepherds, seeing what was the matter; after rounding up the sheep, advanced to the support of the men at the dray. One of the horsemen,

of the name of George Crow, and the best armed man in the party, from some unaccountable reason, had previously shot us, and did not make his appearance at all during the fight, although he had been expressly ordered by Mr. Field to remain by him. This weakened our party considerably as I was not to be counted a combatant, having on my that very morning extracted a piece of a barbed spear, measuring upwards of seven inches, from my back, and which had been in my body for a period of nearly seven weeks, and, of course, was in a state which prevented my being of any service to Mr. Field. The natives, in number about 300 or 400, commenced the attack by issuing boldly from the scrub, and waddies flew in all directions. A slow and ineffectual fire from two or three pieces was returned to them from the dray, the remainder of the fire-arms being so bad that they would go off. These fire-arms were bad in themselves, having such bad steels that no fire could be got out of them. The natives now circled us in great numbers, and, emboldened by our ineffectual fire, rushed on us from all quarters. Two shepherds were speared at the dray one of whom they carried off on their shoulders; and the rest of the men after struggling for some time, seeing such a formidable body opposed to them, and finding their arms useless, gradually retreated through the scrub that was behind them. Mr. Field, who had throughout the whole affair done his utmost to save the property endeavoured to bring back the men to the rescue; but finding that to be impossible, and the natives in full possession of the field, he retreated with the men, and conducted them through the scrub till he hit the river at a distance, from the scene of action. They all of them certainly owe their lives to him. Mr. Field shortly afterwards left them, and proceeded onwards single-handed, to obtain assistance from our outstations. After leaving the scene of action, which I did at a different point from Mr. Field, being so exhausted that I could hardly sit on my saddle, I picked up the other horsemen, and after nearly a week's privation and bodily suffering, managed to reach the station of Mr. Hallack, where I was most hospitably received. The shepherds, also, contrived to get as far as the Narcoota Springs, where they were met with by the Messrs Hawker and Bagot, who had gone out in search of the party, and who then relieved and brought them on to their station. The shepherd who was carried off by the natives was left by them for dead, but he recovered and got away from them, and arrived at the Springs, just as the shepherds were about to leave them. He had seven wounds on his body, and was much exhausted, having had nothing but a dog's tongue to sustain him for four or five days previously. He is now fast recovering. Such is the affair as it took place. Being beaten by the blacks is mainly to be attributed to the badness of our fire-arms; but had we even been efficiently armed, it would have been a hard fought battle, as the natives of that district do not seem to have much fear of fire arms, and are in such numbers that, when determined on fighting, it is no easy matter to keep them at their proper distance. In conclusion, I beg leave to say that on no occasion during the journey, was any act of violence committed by us on the natives; on the contrary, we universally treated them with kindness, but still with that caution which was necessary for the safety of the party, and the property entrusted to our care.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

H. INMAN.

Southern Australian, Aug. 7.

Caricatures

A Constantinople letter 12th ult.—

"The Board of Health, has been informed by the quarantine physician at Blygone, that on May 27 a case of plague occurred at Sultan Keni, a village league and half from this city. In consequence, every precaution has been taken by the authorities at Bugne to prevent all contact with the persons who were in communication with the patient, and a sanitary cordon drawn round the village, so that no one can leave it until the quarantine officers at Constantinople have taken the most rigid precautions as to the admission of any article from the village, and this will be persevered until all risk of infection is passed."

Benson Hill, in his excellent brochure entitled "The Epicure's Almanac," which, by-the-by, should be on the store-room table of every good housewife, says "a green goose requires but three quarters of an hour's roasting." Lady Rolle says she has been "roasting" her "goose," which has attained a "green" old age, for many years, and he is not done yet.

It cannot be said, when speaking of Albert's investiture with the Order of the Golden Fleece, that it is all ory and little wool.

Mr. Charles Moore, who was "had up" up before "his worship" at Kensington, the other day, for assaulting his maid servant with intent, &c., asserted in his defence that he was not in his shirt. "That, Sir, is an aggravation of the offence, for if you were without your shirt, you are, in my opinion, ten times the more culpable." Mr. Charles Moore, the latter, looked an immense ass.

When Rogira was told that Bum Gordon had resigned his Treasury appointment, he said there was no longer any apprehension of Ministers being turned out neck and crop, since it was rendered manifest that they stood prepared to go tail foremost!

If, as is stated, there is a probability of Prince Albert's native air being of use to him, why does he not, it is reasonable to ask, go every night to the German Opera?

"Are you really serious about a revision of the Corn-laws?" asked one of Melbourne's intimate friends. "Can't you see, my dear fellow," replied the nonchalant Premier, "that when we allude to corn it is all chaff."

There is no fear, the Tories say, that in the approaching Corn-law conflict between the manufacturing and landed interests of the country, the latter will suffer defeat. The contest, however, resolves itself into a set-to between cotton lords and land-lords. The hope is that the former may not be worsted.