Vol. Litir.


## public notice

Frow and after the lat Joly 1841, the Bombax GaExTr will be pehtisheel daily (Sandays excepted) Boabary July 1, 1811 .

## to adovertizers

LN future persons requiring Advertiskments to

be published in This Journal will please to $48_{\text {End }}$ them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed dith the numlier of times they are to be inserted. Cuntracrs may bo made by applying to the | Printer. |
| :---: |
| Bombay, Auguet, |

## SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

 Indehted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette ndeited to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazetteand Bombay Sprotiog Magazine are requested to
make an early payment of heit arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements
in the Bowbay Daily Gazette.

In the Europgan Languages.
3 Annas per line for the first insertion
2 Aunas per line for sulisequent insertions
Aunas per line for subsequent insertion
unless a contract be made.
In thil Native Languages.
5 Annas per line for the first insertion
3 Annas per line for subsernent insertions
3 Annas per line for subseqnent in
Ready Mouey will be required and
Discount will be allowed.
Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {HiICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelli- }}$ gence for the past Month.
The Palblic and Sabscribers to the Gazette are informed that an OVverland Monthly Summary, will
be published at this Office for the present and evely sueceeding Mail.
The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazelte are herefy 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 puactaally through the Post Office will be forwarded punctually through the
bere by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and
y Marseilles 'Two -pence.
 Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and
atthows, 16, Corahill, and
8,1 St. Martin's place, athows, 6 , Corahl, a, Sh. Marlins place Hharingi.Cross.
Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Strest, Old Admiralty Bombay
dCouse.

## COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

 T ${ }^{\mathrm{HE}}$ Poblic in general is hereby informed that Invitation Cards, Eagraving \&e, on the most rea onabl eterms.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. WHE following Works are for Sale and to be hat on application at this Office. Marayat's Code or Sigsals, Stxth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup. on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup- plement to the above, and also the Hoorable Conpany's Steamers and Sliips of War, corCompany's Steamers and Ships of War, cortions dnd additions... ..........................Rs. Report of the Commissionors for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and into the Naval and Military Promotion and Rs. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, held at Fort Geerge on Captain D. G DUPr, 16th Regt. N. I... ..... ... ......................... <br> NOTICE. <br> THE Public is hereby informed, that the Bombay Etom Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Ad-  Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all com. muncations to the Editor will be receiveci.- Bommuncations to the bayi, 5 th April 184

## NOTICI.

Is hereby given, that AnNundrow Wissanes, the BABoosow, having attained the age of twenst-one
years, we the undersigned Exechators of the Estate and years, we the undersigned Executors of the Estate and
Effects of the said WIssase Banoorow, have on the
1st Jume 1841, given over chatge of all the deeeis 1st June 1841, given over chatge of all the deeee.
eds Estates, sec. to him, and hereby require all per-
sons indebted to the said E States, to pay their debts sons indebted to the soid Estates, to pay their debts
to the said ANNUNDROW W issAJEE without any reference to either of us.

Ragoba Cassinathjege.
Tatia Rowjee by Bhawoo Rowjee.
Bhawoo Rowjee. Batia Rowjee by
Buccabor Rowje.
Succabam Bobje.

UION BANK of AUSTRALIA.-London office
38, Old Broad Street Directors

George Fife Angas, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. | George Fife Angas, Esq. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. } \\ \text { C. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Robert Brooks, Esq. |  |
| John Wird Mandes, Esq. |  | Robert Brooks, Esq.

John William Buckle, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq.
James John Cummins, Esq.
Halifax. James John Cummins, Esq.
Robert Gardner, Esq. Man- T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. John Gore, Esq. James Bogle Smith, Esq.
James Ruddell Todd, Esq Trustees.
G. C. Glyn, Esq. | J. Gure, Esq. | J. J. Cummins. Esq Bankers-Messrs. Glyn, Hailifax. Mills, and Solicitors-Messrs. Bartlett and
Secretary-Samuel Jackson, Esq.
Colonial Inspector-J. Cunningham Mac Laren, Esq.
The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit Whe Directors or are not transerable,
sight, on their Branches at.
Sydney.
Bathurst
Hobart Town,
Launcesnto,
and

| $\mid$ Melbourne Port Phillip, |
| :--- | :--- | at thirty, sixty, and ninety, days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty

Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at
Bar.
Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for col
By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly,
THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

## Commercial fitaritime $\mathfrak{Z}$ ourna

BRITISHEMPIRE edited by

## R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the nationally momentous interests.
Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a
work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his peronal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors ook with confidence for the support of every indivi-
dual who reflects on the intimate connection between dual who refects on the intimate connection between
colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufacturs and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Pub-
lished for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London; to whom commumications
or the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed. for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.
John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and Johnstone, Edinburgh.



Heno Phace, Pull Mall, Lon HoNorary pre

 $\qquad$
 This Company, established Chas, Maitland, Esq. This Company, established by Act of Parliament af
fords the most perfect security, from an ample capital
and only requires, when an insurance is for the whol and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole
period of life, one half of the vex moder rate preperiod of life, one half of the very moder rate pre-
miums to bepaid for the first five years after the date of
the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deduct
ed at death, or may be previously paid off at con ed at death
venience.
It obvio
rate income to secure, by thisarrangement a provy modefor his family ; and should he at any time, a a per effectmay relinquaish his policy, having only paid one half
the premiums for the first the premiums for the first five years, instead of the
whole, as in all other Companies. whole, as in all other Companies.
Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual pay-
ment of 281.16 s . d , for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 571.12 l .6 d y yearry, secure to
his widow and children at his death, payment of no less his widow and children at his death, payment of noless
than 3,0001., subject only to the deduetion of 1841. 1.
3d., being the amount of 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.
This Company holds out in various
great inducements to the public. When such facilities
are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent
who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income,
however however moderate, to insure his bifie for a s sum incom whic
may yield a comfortable
 five years is found particularly convenient on such In
surance. Annuities are granted on very liberal term For the convenience of parties residing in the City
they may make their appearance and pass the they miay make their appearanee and pass the medical
examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeky Exam, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Frederick Leck
E.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, old Jewry F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to
the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esp., No, \&, Wa-
terloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesthe Resiace. Proposals may be accecpted on W, Wednes-
terloo place.
day at three o'clock, and any other days at half pist two
o'cloct o'clock, when Frederiek Hole Thomson, Espolf fopst two
pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give do spitch to the
business. panyiness.

PATRICK MACINTY
RYAL NAVAL, MLLITAR
CIETY, GENERAL LIFE A
Cornhil, L3, Waterloo.place, and
. the arrival of the overland mail from Engiand, in Oc-
tober next, tober next,
ther notice.
By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Gort. Bombay Gastle, 31st August 1841.

THE Subscribers to the Gazertr are requested take place, they will be pleased to give informa. of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in for-
ding their Newspaper.

Glipping in the Marbour


## INDIAN XN TEKLXGENGE.

## North ©eltest prowinces.

Colonel Stoddart.
 The improvet condition of Colonel Storldart is there
incorrectly reported, but your correspondent seems innorant of the name of the person whose exertions liberated poor Stoddart from prison and rendered his
situation at Bokhara as comfortable e as, food and at-
tention from the Khan can render it. Major Todd is the person to whom Colonel Stoddart
declares he is indebted for the kind treatment he now declares he is indebted for the kind treatment he now
experiences as well as for the prospect of eventually revisiting his native land
I have seen Colonel Stod in which the above acknowledtyement is made, and in which the Colonel says, he has written to the same
effect, both to Lord Palmerstom and to Lord Auck-
land,-Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 25.

Encroachments of the Seikhs.
The encroachmments of the Seikhs upon the Cestial Empirestill continue, and have indeed reached an ex tent likely wo atract haltogether absorbed by the pro-
Uuiverse,
ceedinge of bot ane outer Barbarians at Canton. For the peesent it may be, but Zorawar Singh aud his victo-
prous Seikhs, will hardy fail ere long to bring them-
rol selves distinctly enough to the notice of the Court o
Pekin. Thes are not to be turned from their course by
the glozing of Commissioner the glozings of Commissioner Lin, the treachery of Keshen or the powers of Kwang, Lieutenant Generar
of the Chinese Fores and Cousin to the God of War.
Defeat alone will tell upon them, a consideration from which Captain Elliott and our Canton Chiels might draw a very valuable inference.
By the latest accounts, Zorawar Singh continued to
advance into Thibet, driving the armed and unarmed advance into Thibet, driving the armed and unarmed
inhabitants before him, like sheep. He in now on the
Eastern side of the Munzorawar Lake, and having driven out the Deb and his forces, has got possession
of Tukakote without resistance. This is a large commercial Town in a fine valley, said to be nearly as ex-
tensive as that of Nepal! The whole of the country, tensive as that of Nepal! The whole of the country,
marked in our maps as Thibet, is governed by a Chinese
Vice-roy at Lassa. This functionary seems to take no Vice-doy at Lassi. This functionary seems to take no
-steps for the proteetion of the people entrusted to his care, or to prevent the dismemberment of the Celestial Empire. The mouutainous regions, which he controuls,
are said to be 1,300 miles in lengrth, and of proportion-
ate breadth, and of all of which the Seiks are now virtually Masters.
With such an defenceless habits of the Chinese of people, who would doubt the issue of a march upon Pekin? or the expedienoy of such a measure, to bring to a speedy close
our dilatory and expensive Chinese Expedition?-
Ibid.

The Cammander-in-Chief has altered his previous
deternination, and will now visit Agra. His Excellency will leave his Camp on the main road at Ally yurh and
come here, attended o lis Staff. He was to have left Calcutta on the 15th intant, but owing to an accident
to the Steamer, it was this ght that some detentiou would take place.
The Engtachmax states, that ID Hamilton had ac-
cepted the Chief Magistracy of Calc ca, This, we becepted ihe Chief Mage it was intended d at Mr. Hamil-
lieve, is not the ease
ton should have aceepted the appointmet out Mr. H best judge of hiconted nomininally in the first instince,
it han may have nuisled the Englishman.
Her Majestys 9th Foot are, we hear under orders to
proceed to Kurnaul. proceed another column will be found a report of a Meet-
In ao Me Medical Officers of Agra, which we beg to bring
to the notice of our Medical readers, as containing several usisetul suggestions.
Eieatenant Fraser of the Invalids, was we are sorr to hear, lately drowned at Dinapore
Colonels Bell and Everest have applied for retiring Bonuses. sickness prevails at Kurnanl amongst both
Great
Europeans and Natives. Of the Buffs three hundred alone are in hospital. The Embargo on leave in the
Sirhind Division has been taken off, as in late General
Orders several bield Oficers have been permitted to Orders, several. Fiopd
proceed home. - Ibid.

a little money be saved; but we do not endorse thi
As to the envoyship, we are inclined to think that $S$
A. Burnes will succeed to it. It has been for some A. Burnes will succeed to it. It has been for some
time expected that the appointment would shortly be vacated, though for other reasons than those, which
the last mail has divulged; and Sir A. Burnes has
hitherto been always confidently hitherto been always confidently spoken of as the pre
sent Minister's successor. We should like very muel to see a military man in the office-but we can scarcel

## $\xrightarrow[\text { fãŋras. }]{\longrightarrow}$ <br> The Seringapatam.

The Se, ingapatam, Captain Hopkins, from Portsmouth, the e
27th, ,und the Lizard the 30 th of sume, funchored in the roads
about A . M. on Wednesday, with a ship full of passengers, about half of whom are for this presidency, and the re-
aboust
mainder for Calcutta. She has also brought out mainder for Calcutta. She has also brought out a detach-
ment of 88 recruits for the Bengal establishment. The good
shiip sails we are informed for the Hooghly, on Monday

The reason for the Committee making this request, is
that for want of the necessary materias they do not couneeve
they can be in a situation ty open the Bank much before the they can be in a situation to open the Bank much before the
time, I have specified. Untilit it was aseertained by the
Home Authorities, their London Agents were precluded by their instructious from sending out the necessary supply of
Books, rotes, sce. mnd finally engaging an Aceontant;
and although the most active measures are now being tall and although the most active measures are now being taken
to send out the Books and Notes, it is sacreely possible that to send out the Books and Notes, it is scarcely possible that
they can arive before Jannary or February next, and itmay
probably be latere.
These eircumstances coupled with the fact that the Ofllci al yease of Goveramentent endo son the 30 the Aprili, have induced
the Committe to think that the Ist May next, would be the lhave the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. B. A. Aworh.

## Ibid.]

## Government of India and the Press.

There is no small difficulty in any attempt to reconcile the
pparent axtreme tenderness of the Honourable Compan towards its native subjects, and the neglect with which their
appeals for justice are too often treated. But very reeently,
ap onder appeals for jastice are tout often treated. But ery recentr,
an order from the Court on sirector on the shect of harsh
conduct towards the Sepoys was republished, which states, conduct towards the Sepoys was repubished, which states,
that any officer, whatever be his rank, against whom a hiarge or maltreatment is proved, shall be dismissed the eseat
Thie principle is good, and it would seem to indicate that the Court was resolved to atone for the neglect of it
predecessors, the records of whose Goverument tell but com paratively few tales of humane consideration for the Natives
of India. But how does this new born feling correspond of India. But how does this uew born feeling correspond
with the manifest inclination to entrench upon their rights,
and to suppress every effiort of the sufferers to put forth the and to suppress every effort of the suffierers to put forth the
only meaus by whieh they can redress their wrongs? The fable of the "fox and the lamb" is not an inappropriate
illustration of the conduct of the Hoonarable Company to-
. wards very many of its influential Asiatic dependents. Though
no cause of quarrel may in reality exist, yet if an object is to no cause of quarrel may in reality exist, yet if an object is to
be gained, a reason is soon supplied ; and though the latte may carry upon its face a contradiction, yet, a palpable ab
surdity, it is not the less acceptable if it serve as a pretext to surdity, it is not the less a
effect the desired purpose.
To therow ilight upon the history of the East India Com
pany's proceedings since its inc.rporation by Royal Charter pany's proceedings since its inc.rporation by Royal Charter,
has occupied the time and attention of some of our most ta-
lented countrymen. Much has been doue to give them a lented countrymen. Much has been doue to give them a
form and intelligibility, but muchremains to be accomplished form and inteligio diut, bur muchremains to be accomplished
in this particlar departent of fabour. The spirit of the
age in which we live will force into open day what ha age in which we lve win iorce into open day what hat
hitherto been enshroudied darkess and most studiousl
concealed from the curious and scrutinizing. The close man rer in which all the Company's plans have been laid, and
the little known of the utlimate designs to be accomplished
till till certain consequences have made them readable, have
rendered the historinars labours exceedingly difficult and
embarrassing. If from the conmencement of this embarrassing. If from the coommencement of this gigantic
power's operations, there had been allowed the existace of power's operations, there had been allowed the existence
a free press, the evils attenant upon its growth would have
borne no proportion to what they are. borne no proportion to what they are.
" The duty of the Press is, to uphold
ty of the duty of the Press is to to uphold and protect the liber very Goverrment to make upon the liberties of the people to be in fact, the balanee of power between the governing
and the governed ; to watch over the interests of the latter and the governed ; to watch over the interests of the latter
and to check the encroaches of the former. So logg as the
legitimate object of the Press is kept in view it will coutinue legitimate object of the Press is kept in view it will coutinue
to form the barrier to oppression and the advocate of justice.
It therefore becomes the duty of all to drink deep into the it therefore becomes the duty of all to drink deep into the
spirit of the press, to strengthen the bands of iss conductors,
that the Pubicic Press may continue to be the bulwark of that the Public Press may continue to be the bulwark
British and Indian freedom, and the lever of public improve
ments."
In these views of our cotemporary of the Bombay Gazette,
we entirely coincide. Had no restrictions in this matter we entirely coincide.
existed from the beginning, our rulers would have been less guilty, and the country would have been preserved from the
crying oppressions under which it has heen made to groan.
chin The Press of India has now been emancipated nearly seven
years. The great boon was conferred by one, whose name
vill never be forgotten, nor will he himself cease to be revered vill never be forgotten, wor will he himself cease to be revered
as emphatically amongst India's greatest benefactors. Incalasemphaticaly amonst india s greatest deneefactors. Yeal
culable are the benefits tlowigg from this wise and statesmanlike measure of Sir CHARLEs METCALFE. The giod however
is but partiall reape.. The present graeration is opening
the channels for future improvement ; evey successive year is adding to the stock, and to the end of time its blessinge will
be felt,
The Hindoos, and indeed every class of natives, begin The Hindoos, and indeed every class of natives, begin to
ppreciate the value of a Free Press, and they cannot do so
oo highly. Our regret hitherto has been, that in this respect op highly. Our regret hitherto has been, that in this respect
they fal very far short of what they ought to be. As yet
hey scarceiy understaud the proper use of the weapon put into their hands, and the probability is, that till they become
wiser and more skififl they will not unfrequently weild it to
their wiser and tarore skiful, they wil not unfrequenty wield
their own injury. Notwitstanding, the proverb will prove
true, that " by erring we learn," and in due seano they will see their way more clearly : the instrument will be tempered
to times and circumstances, and they will be less likely to
drair the bow at a venture. Athenoum, September 25.


[^0]

## Ceplon.

Shipping Intelligence.
Coloyso, 12 TH SEPT.-Arrived schooner Leteh emyp Kilamarsede from Negapatam 26 th August-Cargo
Rica-Passenger, Mr. W. Selby, 15 th N. Infantry. Rico-Passenger, Mr. W. Selby, 15th N. Infantry,-
$12-$ Schooner Caliana Letchimy, Ramapole, from
Jaffina 23d Angust-Cargo Sundries. 13th Brig Adwere Letchimy, Canagesawe, from Negapatam 13th
August-Cargo Rice. August-Cargo Rice. Morning Star, Capt. W. Har-
I2th-Sailed Barque Margo, Cotton. rison, for London-Cargo, Cotton.
In the Roadstead. - Symmetry, Senator, and Anno-
-

Ceylon Postage.
The Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on is such an event in the history of Ceylon as regards
the Government, Legislation and Press of the Colony, that we here give a fact simile (excepting the Royal
Arms rwhich we are so disloyal as not to possess) of Arms r which we

CEYLON

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Published By Autharity. } \\
\frac{\text { MINUTE. }}{\text { TUESDAY SEPTEMBER } 14, ~ 1841 ~}
\end{gathered}
$$

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance which
it is intended to bring before the 1 gislative Coun cil, is published for general information
To provide for the transmission of $I$
from this Island by Extraor of Linary Express. reatly promoted by the occasion or omployment of Steam-packets
ance for the despateh of Letter mails tinary conveyance for the despatch of Letter mails to and from-
this Island; And whereas such arrangements would involve great expence, and it might be neeessary to impose a rate or Postage on Letters, Newspapers, Priee Currents and Shipping Reports so conveyed,
different from that provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1836 entitled. "For protecting the Revenue deriv-
ed from the Post Office and for revising the Rates of ${ }^{0} \mathrm{ed}$ fro
Po stage, ". It is therefore hereby enacted by the Gover-

1. Cor of Ceylon, with the advice
ner Govemor wiu, eoneent nor of Ceylon, with the advice
and consent of the Legislative
Council thereof, that from aind

 for the said Governor with the consent of the Exefor the said Governor with the consent of the Exe-
cutive Counil, to employ any Steam-packet or
con cutive mode of Express for the conveyance of Letter-
other mond
mails to and from this Island, and to impose upon mails $t$ and from this Island, and to impose upon
all Letters, Newspapers, 1roe curne
Reports conveyed thereby, such Rates of Postage as to him and them shall appear
requisite. Provided always tharequisite. Provided always tha-
such rates shall have been pret
iousty notified in three successive viously notified in three successive
Gazetes. 2. And it is further enacted, that no Action or
Prosecution shal be maintain-
able before any Court in this
 Island against the Postmaster
General or any other Person or money demanded or received by
him or them at any time before
the passing of this Ordinanee, as Postage on Letters conveped wor from this Island
by means of any Steam-packet or other conveyance by means of any steam-packet or other conveyance,
the sailing or despatch of which for the purpose of
thersing Letters had been previously notified in the carrying Leters had been previous Prosecution which
Gazette. And every such Action or shall have been so instituted shall be abated, and all
proceedings had thereon shall be rendered null and proceedings had thereon shail be rendered null and
void. And it is further enacted, that the exception
2. 



## sh

friend or friends in their way of Journey or Travel
shall be and the same is hereby repealed. By His Excellency's Command,
P. ANSTRUTHER,
Colonial Secretary.

## Colonial Secretary's office, Colombo, $13 t h$ September, 1841

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency
the Governor in Council, that it it intended to make the fovernor in Council, that it is intended to make papers \&cc. sent or reveived by any Steam Packet to
or from Bombay-from this date and until iurther notice, viz.
$\mathrm{On}_{\mathrm{n}}$ every

Letter not exceeding a quarter of a
ounce in weight..
not exceeding half an ounce and...
noter half an ounce and not exceedin one ounce...................
ounce and not exceeding two For every additional ounces....................... And every fraction of an ounce above the
weight of two ounces shall be charged as weight of two ounces shall be charged as
one additional ounce one additional ounce.
or every Newspaper, Price Current or ShipBy His Excellency's Command,
. ANSTRUTHER,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 14th September, 1841
Notice is hereby given, that the packets to be con-
veyed by the Steamer Seaforth on the 21 st Septemer will positively be closed at 12 oclock precisely.

General Post Office, GEORGE LEE,
Post Master General.

Colombo, 14th September
An Ordinance to this effect was certainly, required
ut we think it would be much more creditable to forego a few pounds perhaps not more creditable to on the community. What is is the case now-the framers of the laws, and the administrators of the laws determine upon the commission of an ille-
gal act (for until this Ordinance is passed the levying
of more than 2d for each letter by the Seaforth is of more than 2 d for each letter by the Seaforth is
even admitted by Government to be illegal) dependng upon the Ligisiature by a restrospective enact-
nent to screen them from the consequences.* What a humiliating position does it not also place the Legis-
lative Council in-in fact rendering it the mere phanlative Councilin-in fact rendering it the mere phan-
tom of a deliberative assembly, and reversing the tom of a deliberative assembly, and reversing the
constitutional order by making the Legislature the
instrument of the Executive. The emergency is not instrument of the Executive. The emergency is not
measures.
The rate
rates now fixed are fair and moderate-2 shil lings or a half ounce letter; and we venture to say
that the revenue from this will be much greate than it would have been if all went on smoothly and The 1d for Newspapers is decent, and we take it
as of course it was intended to be a special acknowledgement of our services on this occasion.-Obser-
vept. 16

Sale of Cinnamon Land.
On Tuesday the 14 th inst. 30 lots of the Caderan
Cinnamon Garden comprising 302 acres, 3 roods, and 27 perches, were purchased by Messrs. A. and $\mathbf{R}$ cinnamon very thin.
At the same sale Mount Lavinia house (that is as
much as has not been pulled down) with 7 acres much as has not been pulled down) with 7 a acres o
Cocoanut land was bought by the Revd. J. G. Macvi
car for £148. Sic transit gloria mundi.-Ibid.
The restrospective clause is to prevent us from bringin
aur threatened action against the Post Master General; bu
if it be omitted we promise to spare him. ED. C. O.
\$hipping Arribals anర ¥lepartures
 self
$\qquad$

23 rd , Madras to the 25 th , Agra to the 25 tl and Ceylon journals to the 20th instant.

We are happy to learn that so far from being in durance vile, Colonel Stoddart is in the enjoyment of liberty and health, and has an early prospect now of once more return ing to his native country, The Colonel ha been sadly neglected by the British Government, which ought long since to have free him from the thraldom he was subjected to while in its service, promoting its schemes and under its protection. Such neglect bas a fatal influence upon the enthusiasm of brave and enterprising men, who, after serv. ing their country to the best of their ability are abandoned to their fate in the hour o difficulty, and unfeelingly left to the tende mercies of an enemy. Who can recall $t$ memory the sufferings of Lieut. Loveday, without feeling shocked at the conduct of the Indian Government in procrastinating his rescue, until the season of hope was past and the victim of neglect had perished, from the lack of timely aid. Yet with such an example before it, the Indian Governmen would not profit by the sad lesson, and left poor Stoddart to endure his afflictions, re gardless of their issue, and caring not whe ther he lived or died. Even now after years of captivity and hardships, the Indian Govern ment is manifestly indifferent to the condi tion of the gallarit Colonel. To Major Todd not to his own Government, is Colonel Stoddart indebted for the greatest blessing of lifeliberty. The condaet of Major Todd is high y praise-worthy, and in expressing our ap proval of the Major's behaviour we congra tulate the Colonel upon the kind and success ful interposition of his deliverer.

The Englishman of the 22nd inst, gets into a gale with the Post Office Authorities and the Chamber of Commerce, about the Bombay Dawk, and the scurvily manner in
which the Editor of the Englishman has bee treated in not filling his Cupboard wit

## English papers. We at Bombay

## but should we experience similar

## on the arrival of the forthcoming n pected to-day,) verily the natiterwive

## dealt with the co

instrument, and in which he devised the whole of his proper
ty to Henry Pinks Arnold, whom he had only adopted, ty to Henry Piks Aroold, whom he had only adopted, br
to whom he gave his own name. The petition was opposed
not by youg An not by young Arnold, but on behalf of Mr. Pinks himself.
Had the petition been sustained, the will in favour of yo
Arnoid must have been set aside, the testator being by this vordict of the jury, declared wo nave been non compos me at
on the 11th of March last, when that instrument was exec ed; whilst the origiial will, bearing date anterior to the al leged lunacy, would have remained in force. Mr. Pinks had
it appeared, been taken from the Founding Hospital by
entleman of the namie of Chase, residing at Luton, in Bed it appeared, been taken from the Foundling Hospital by
genteman of the name of Chase, residing at Luton, in Bed
fordshire, who, from motives of benevolence, was induced to ordshire, who, from motives of benevolence, was induced
befriend and patronise him until he was enabled to provide
Cor himeelf. At a very early age, through the interest or himsel., At a very early age, through the interest of
his benefuctor, he obtained a situation im the East India
House, which he retained for upwards of forty years, and House, which he retained for upwards of forty years, and
eventually retired on a pension, of \&100 per annum. Al
though his income was limited, it was more than adequate though his income was limited, it was more than adequate
to his personal wants. Never having married, he had no fanily, arsond by wants. Neval habitser having arquired the mearied, he had of pur-
chasing landed property in chasing landed property in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshine
to the extent of from $£ 300$ to $£ 40$ per annum. About 40 years ago he discovered that he had a brother, who died
soon after, since which he has had no kindred, and has been almost wholly isolated from the world. He is now in his
84 th year, feeble in body, if not in mind, and almost totally
bilin from cataract. He has lived for the last five years at his house in Great Warner-street, usually thassing the years sum mer months at Breachwood-green, in Hertordshire, whic
the father of Heurr Pinks Aroold is the nominal tenant. umber of witnesses were called in support of the petitio
It appeared fr $\boldsymbol{m}$ their evidence that Mr. Pinks had two thappeared fr m their evidence that Mir. Pinks hat two a
tacks of paralysis ; one in November, 1838, having seri ously affected his physical powers and impaired his memory.
They stated that during the last 10 or 12 months he had be come subject to some extraordinary delusions of mind, such
as fanceying that he was not in his own house when he was
then hat he slept in a river; that he visited at the houses of the
pukes of Wellington, Bedford, and Northumberland, and uakes of Wellington, Bedford, and Northumberland, an
hat these and "other great lords," to use his own term were in the habit of calling upon him ; that he also imagin
ed he never had a shiling at command, whereas he had at
he.time sole and undisturbed control over his pension and he. time sole and undistorbed control over his pension and
property, which was shown by the fact that up to the issue property, which was shown by the fact that ap to the issue
of the writ he had personally received his dividends at the Bank of England, , his pension at the India House, and had
given the receipts for his rents, affixing his mark, as he could
 cinks to have what he termed "an old man's memory, orgetful of recent events, but tenacious of those long gone by. The delusions under which he was said to labour were
he natural result of unsoundness of mind produced by orsanic disease at that addvanced period of life. Dr. Burrows
was of opinion that he was was of opinion that he was so far of funsound mind as to
render him incapable of the due government of his person
and property.-Mr. Pinks underwent during the and property.-Mr: Pinks underwent during the progress
of the inquiry two long examinations, one in the public room of the inquiry two long examinations, one in the public room
the other in a private apartment to which none but the commissioners, jupy, counsel, and solicitors were admitted. His
answers were generally rational, but his memory failed him answers were generally rational, but his memory failed him
ocasionally He seemed much distressed by the proceed-
ings, which he said would be the death of thim Po ings, which he said would be the death of him. One of
the wituesses having stated that Mr. Pinks, when speaking of the witnesses having stated that Mr. Pinks, when speaking of
the present adduinistration, had insisted that Lord North
was one of the three principal Secretaries of State, the learn-
ed Chief Cormissiont ed one of the three principal Secretaries of State, the lear
ed Chef Connmissione mentioned that amongst variou
other mipes
nembered Lord
gui
the
hol
sto

 iver was covered with ice, and the coal-barges were locked
in, opposite the wharfs by immense iceevergs, the old woman
was pursuing her busines, alternately wading up to her was pursuing her business, alternately wading up to her
arm-pits in the mud, and then waiking into the river to wash
herself. She is the dread of the Thames police, and has often
set them at defiance. On many occasions, after wading the

Kate Macarthy buried herself in the mud up to be her chingined and
Grimstone and two other officers, fearing that they should meet the same fate as their companion., whose clothes wer completely spoiled, left her there until the tide rising com-
pelled her to retreat. She then surredered to the poliee, and
asked them what they thought of a mud-lark. Grimstone said that the depredations of the of a mud mand werk. Grimstone very serious
to the coal-merchants, and that she made four or five trip to the coal-merchants, and that she made four or five trips
per day, and carried off as much as I cw. of coals eace
time. The prisoner on being called upon for her defnce,
said she found all the " cowls" in the mud, except one lume said she found all the " cowls" in the mud, except one lump,
which a aool-porter whipped out of his sack, and that she
was an honest mud-lark.-Mr. Broderip said it was lamenta. whis an honest mud-lark. Mr. Mroderip ssid it was lamenta-
ble to see the wretched condition of the prisoner, who perist
ed, in defiance of repeated imprisonments, to plunder the eodil barges The merchants complained, and not without
reason, of these depredations. He sentenced the prisoner to
six weeks imprisonment and hard labour.- The mud-lark six weeks imprisonment and hard labour--The mud-lark
then walked to the van in wating to convey her to prison,
untowehed ty the officers who were glad enough to keep thei

## Carlow County

At seven oclock on Friday evening the High Sheriff
declared the state of the gross poll to be-Bruen (C)
705, Bunbury (C) 704, O'Connell (W) 696 , Yates (W)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

697 ; gross majority for Bruen and Bunbury 9. How
melancholy has been the fate of the Repealers (writes correspondent) ; they complain bitterly that they urge, as their ground of complaint, the Whigs
thillian' Lord
tenants voted against them. That Mr zwiliam's tenants voted against them. That Mr
Ponsonby, in oppposition to Colonel Bruen, at the Ponsonby, in opposition to Colonel Bruen, at the election for thiss country, strunk from their side
the present oecasion, and would not vote, and that
Protestant tenantry also voted against them. Nor Protestant tenantry also voted apainst them. No
these the only reasons why the hepealers feel dis
ointed. A great number of the frecholders, whom pinted. A great number of the frecholders, whom Carlow, which they, actually voted ayainst would fied at and their agitation, has flung off the fetters of domina-
How often hes O"Connell deccared in Dublin,
the Repeal Association, that " Carlow was perfect-afe-that Breen and his faction woold never again riutingss, repeal is extinguished, and Bruen wil
rimphant. There never was a more importan ction in Ireland than this, and none more despe
ocily contested. OComells greatest energies, his tely contested. OCCqmells greatest energies, hi ent ungemitting efforts, have been used in agitating
e count, and stith, as in publin, his prospects have
alighed. . What he ititends doing next is a
utter feannot divine. On Thursday the High Shecontemplated by the peasantry, athorised Col all astonishment in the town, and many of the okers-on exclaimed a gainst it; but there were many ere these he was informed that the people we p to the poll; secondiy, that no later than that day vere dralged out of the eoach, and, thirdly, a con
ourso of people armed with pikes, seythes, ctc., asourss of people armed with pikes, secthes, etc., as
embled on the road for the purpose of attacking any
Conservative who approched the town, and with the Conservative who approched the town, and with the
sual shouts and menaces declared that the "Orange
action" should be destroyed. The booths were open-


 an
Destructive Missiles of War
$\begin{aligned} & \text { " Yesterday Lord Bloomfield, Major General } \\ & \text { Drummond, C. B., Director-General oo the Rojal Ar- } \\ & \text { itlery, Colonei Sir H. D. Rnss, K. K. B. Deputy Ad- } \\ & \text { atant-General to the Royal Aritter, Colonel Cock- } \\ & \text { burn, Colonel Paterson, Lientenant-Colonel Danse }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { jatant-General to the Royal, Artiltery, Colonel Cock- } \\ & \text { burr, Colonel Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, } \\ & \text { C. B., Leutenant-Colonel Dundas, C. B., and Major }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Chalmer. of the Royol Artillery, attended in the marsh- } \\ & \text { es at' Woivich to witness the experiments with }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { es at 'Woiwich to witness, the experiments with } \\ & \text { percussion shells, which was deferred thil today, in con- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sequenee of two barges anchoring within the range on } \\ & \text { the former occasion. A number of officers of the Roy- }\end{aligned}$
he formeroccasion, A number of officers of the Roy-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { gers from London, and Mr. Reece and Mr. Wilkinson } \\ & \text { After waiting niearly an hour before an opportunity of } \\ & \text { fered to fire, owing to the crowded state of the river }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { fered to fire, owing to the crowded state of the river, } \\ & \text { with vessels passing upwards and downwards, the sig } \\ & \text { nal was mive that the range was clear, and the fol- } \\ & \text { nowng were tred:- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { nal was given thot the rance was clear, and the fol- } \\ & \text { lowng were tred:- } \\ & \text { son, }\end{aligned}$ exples of a man-of-war
Nomper shill, invented by Mr. Reecy
demp fred, exploded soon after it was projectec
from the mouth of the gun, portions of the sheli, aboun an inch square, having been dug out of the ground whard in a straight line with tremendous force after th opinion that the shell invented by Mr. Reece had strucl the ground about half the distance betwixt the gun
and the bulwark, which caused the explosion, and we ware of the same opinion at the time ; but on the sam
circumstance happening to-day, we particularly notic
ed the action of the smoke when the explosion toot place, and, on examination, found the fregments or about 200 yards in front of the bulwark, before Recee should observe this fact, that heorayan be able t o
rectify his explosions in fature experiments, in othe rectify his explosions in future experiments, in other
respects, this shell is of a superior description, as was shown at the second shot fired at the previous experi After waiting until four oclock, it was found impos to the great number of vessels passing on the river. sholls pre not yet officially brought before the selec committee, but merely private experiments, which he is parmitted to make to ascertain certain importan
points connected with the subject. They are on the same general principle as that which on a former ex
perimetit succeed so perfecty, but with various mo
difications to ascertain the amount of resistance cessary to meet the shock they receive in the gun, as
also to ascertain if the fulminating powder is injured also to ascertain in the shells for a length of time all
by remaining
these shells having bieen prepared, and in the arsenal come into compectition with, or in opposition to, the
shellis of Mr. Reeee and Mr Mapier, though fired a
a the same time.-(Standard.)

Conelict Writ A Anate. A small whate of the
finner species that frequent the Atlantic, and usuall
follow the finner species that frequent the Atlantic, and usually
follow the herring in their migrations, was caught a
the stake nets, near the conflux of the Pow Burn, on the stake nets, near the confux of the Pow Burn, on
the afternoon of Thursday week. The person in
charge of the nets (Graliam), about two oclock, then high tide, observed an obiect of considerable size roll ing about the stakes, within a few yards of the shore
and blowing up streams of water as if from a jet deau
Without any one to assist him, the courageous fisher man hastened to the ssont, and, with no other imple
ments than a pocket gully, and a rope which h ments than a pocket gully, and a rope which he
brought with hims, rushed in middle deep, to the at-
tasc. The dorsal fin of the hige animat alone was
seen as he approached, the water being more than

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sufficient to cover its entire body, though somewhat
shallower farther out. The fish, in no way entangled with the nets, must have been sick, otherwise it might
easily have escaped. Grafam, however, ran great risk in attempting to capture it. With the utmost in its tail with his knife, and in attaching the rope to
it by a running-hitch : but he had no sooner accomplished this than the ponderons animal gave symp
toms of undiminished vigour. Throwing itself up in a perpendicular position, it continued for some time to
lash the water about with its tail in a fearful manner, nd made several efforts to regain the deep; but the
gallant Graham," holding on by the rope, contrived io counteract its motions. After a desperate contest,
during which he had the address to inflict numerous wounds about the neek and jaws of his formidable ppponent, dyeing the water round with its blood, the
conflict was observed by two persons in a boat, who happened to be out shooting at a short distance.
Rowing to the aid of Graham, the fish., by their united prowess, was at length, and with much difficulty,
Irawn high and dry on the sands. The struggle, howerer, was not yet concluded, for it continued to
exert itself with such fury that the rope by which the captors had it moored to a stake driven into the sand, party then fired a bullet into its head, and after the infiction of sundry. blows, the protracted confiiet was
brought 0 a close in the death of the fish about eight oclock. It measured in length upwards of 14 feet, in
girth between seven and eight, and might weigh about girth between seven and eight, and
a ton and a half.-(Ayr Journal.)

## A sad accident.

Mr. Villiers, an English gentleman residing with
is family at Tours, was returning, on the 15th inst. his family at Tours, was returning, on the 15th inst.,
his carriage and four from visiting a country house he was building about two leagues from the town driv-
ng limself, Mrs. Villiers, and some of his children, when one of the wheels struck against a stone post by
the road-side, and the violence of the shock threw him out, and, by breaking the thaces, left one of the horses
entively at liberty, while the remaining three ran away with the carriage. When they were stopped it was late, nearly the whole of his dress being leat in fragby the wheels, and his flesh torn from his body in ma
ny places. This deplorable condition was owing to ny places. This deplorable condition was owing t
his having twisted the reins ronnd one of his wrists, and being thereby dragged the whole of the way. Tw
servants in the seat belind were also thrown out, but received only some slight bruises. The calamities
this family have been very heevy. One of the danghthis family have been very heavy. One of the daugh-
ters died suddenly, four years ago, immediately anter
retuning home from a ball, and, eighteen months returning home from a ball, and, eighteen months
back, ason, who had been only five months in the Back, a son, who had been only five months in th
British Navy, was drowned withm sight of Bombay
Mr. Villiers was highily respeeted at Tours, and hit Mr. Villiers was highly respeeted at Tours, and his
funeral was attended by a great number of French in funeral was a
habitants, as
-Gal. Mes.

## Factious Use of the Queen's Name

If thero be any person about tho preent Cour

## 1 5 =

France and the Eastecn Question. "The Government has never ratified, directly
ndirectly, the treaty of July 15. It remained indirectly, the treaty of July 15 . It remained a
stranger to this treaty and its consequences, at the
end as at the beginning. It was not until after the
solemn decharation of the powers that this solemn declaration of the powers that this treaty was
extinct, and that no new result could arise from It, that the Government consented to sign a convention
which has no connection with the treaty of July which has no connection with the treaty of July
Certainly something has been acconplished. it is not in the power of any person now to act in such a way that Syria shall not have been violently wrested from the Pacha; the treaty of July 15 has existed,
and results have arisen from it. The Pacha has submitted; the Pacha has accepted the conditions dictated to him by the Porte; in a word, the affairs
of the East have, as regards the relations with of the East have, as regards the relations with Egypt
been placed on a new footing. If it be pretended that France, before re-entering into the European compact, ought to have waited until the powers ed its effect; if it be said, for instance, that France ought to have demanded the restitution of Syria to the Pacha, and exacted more than M. Thiers reckon ed upon exacting, at the hot pushed matters so far we confess that we have not pushed matters so far
as that. With such pretensions, we should still have
been in a state of isolation, and might for ever have remained in it; or rather, with such pretensions it wa must have lacerated the treaty, and prevented it effects a coups de conon. It wolld have been absurd
to hope for such results from simple isolation. But to hope for such resultst from simple isolation. Bu
what have we obtained from isolation? All tha
could be obtained for the Pacha without having re what have we obtaind Pe obtained for the Pacha without having re-
course to arms, and involving France and the world course to arms, and involving France and the world
in a fearful struggle. The isolation of France had great influence in the councils of Europe, and with-
out doubt the desire to put an end to it went a great way towards bringing anout the concessions which have been made to Egypt. Perhaps there was in the
treaty an arriere pensee for driving the Paeha to ex
tremes, and annihilating his power; if so, the isola remes, and annihilating his power; if so, the isol
tion of France has paralyzed the intention. - The Pow ers were anxious to put an end to the Turco-Egyp
tirn question, ix order that the French and Euro pean question might not be kept in suspense. Those
powers, which were more interested in calming th public, mind in Europe than in destroying Meliem Constantinople. The remonstrances of Mehemet Ali against the first firman have been listened to
Instead of a conditional hereditary government, he Instead of a conditional hereditary government,
has obtained it in an unlimited sense; and, instead of a precarious power subject to all the caprices of the Porte, he has obtained the real right to govern Egyp He has indeed lost syria, but, in egypt, he reman and that country, which is the creation of his geniu now, with the consent of the Porte, the inheritance of his famrly. Let the position of the affairs of the
Pacha in October be but recollected, and it will be seen that these persons, who were clamorous for an
isolation, which must have ended in war, have been foiled, whilst those who honestly and sincerely de
sired to ase Egypt have gained their object. By sired to save Egypt have gaineo, the Ottoman Em-
the new Convention of London,
pire becomes part of the droit public of Europe. Inpire becomes part of the droit public of Europe. In
stead of the exclustve protectorate of one power only,
it has now the protectorate of all. The treaty of Unkiar Skelessi exists no longer. Russia, indeed, retains, as regards the Porte, the advantages of her
position; the convention wilt not prevent Sebastopol position, being still a threatening vicinity for Constantinople, for we know of no means of putting another
hundred leagues or more between the Ottoman Emhundred leagues or more between the ottoman Em
pire and Russia; but does right count for nothing? pire and Russia,
If position be every thing, why did Russia attach so
nuch importance to obtain for herself by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi the exelusive right of protectorship
of Tux ens for Tukey? Why, in addition to her vicinity hertroops
and her fleets, did she with to have a pretext for inter and her fleets, did she with to have a pretext for inter-
vention So long as there shall be even a little
justice and justice and civilisation amongst mankind, treaties,
whatever may be said to the contrary, will go for something. The proof that they are not easily bro-
ken, exists in the hesitation which takes place in ken, exists in the hesitation which takes place in
signing them. There is only one obstacle to the
The recog 13 by the opposition journals. It was not sign-
July
ed by the orders of M. Thiers. The honour belongs ed by the orders of M. Thiers. The honour belongs
to M. Guizot, andthis is thereason why the Opposition say that it amounts to nothing?

## \section*{A new name for Parliament} <br> 

been had before the dissolution. A repitition of the trick is
threatened, and will probably be attempted. But this will be a perilons experiment for the landlord's Parliament to make. We trust that no etiquette or technicalities, no hostile ma-
jorities no impediments whatever wil indue Ministers to
resign until they have, aw her Majesty's Ministers, formally and completely propounded to Parriament the eutire poli.t
cy for which they are to be ejected. Thus much is alike
due to themselves, to their Royal Mistress, and to the na cy for which they are to be ejected. Thus much is alike
due to themselves, to their Royyl Mistress, and to the na-
tion. That done and settled, let the landlords' Parliament proceed to its work, as its majority shall serre, and the
peoppe prepare themselves for their allotted burdens. The
fate of the Whig Government is inevitable; but, though doomen to die, let ioveral in int the linght, and ; not in the thist
which hiss been raised by the dirty arts of its adveriaries.-
(C\&nowioLE.)
It will be remembered that the ex-King Holland made himself guarantee for the pay
nent of the interest on the sums subscribed or the Amsterdam and Arnheim railroad and whether the pledge was pereonal or in a quesion or of sovereign. His Majesty has removed the doubt in a manner truly Royal by giving order or the regular payment of this interest out o begun. An Italian named Banchi has been grrested epublican movement in coneerned in that city. He is ate o be a teacher of his own language, who ha ong been noted for the violence of his political y fors. The police had to enter his residenc M. Mulot M. Mulot, jun., has just terminated anothe wetrs ( 250 feet) deep, and pierces into the ands which altennate with the plastic clay above the chalk. Tue water does not come up high
aboved the orifice, but furnishes 3,600 litret about 900 gallous) per hour. There is a slight but in other resp ets it is good and fit for cul aury purposes. Its heat is 14 degrees Centigrade, or 87115 Fahrentielt.
as, in 1838 , conside enitor of the Temps Tribunal to puy a tine of 500 fr. for publishing Chanber of Peers, on the trial of Lieuten Laity. This sum having been levied out of the caution-money for the journal, and not replaced, Temps without haviug the full deposit reqg the by lav, and was y-sterday condemit required another fine of 200 fr ., and be imprisoned for one mon'h. M. Coste's piea, in his defence, was, tracted from the totality of the caution-morey would subject him to the law ; but this was over.. M. Massey, resp nsiole editor of the Charivari,
was yesterday fined 200 fr ,, and condemned to a'month's imprisonmen', for having pablished that out having Kebruary 25 th to April 14th witheposited in the hands of government. The Gazette de France says:-"The judgeor, by default, to a fine of $5,000 \mathrm{fr}$, and th ex. upon as last evening. We have five dars to
odge our plea in arrest, and, according to the odge our plea in arrest, and, according to the
laws of September 1835 , we must appear in supa port of it on the day following."
The Marquis of watrerord.-Henty Tomp-
kins, willecollecior ac Vauxtalliridge, kins, willreollector at Vauxtall nridge, apphed for an
asxaulc summons akaiust tho Marqus of Waterfurd, under the foilowing circunstances: - The applicant
 Vauxhall bridge, when he otserved a carriage com which were seated two gentlemen, and a a lady was accommodated in the lap ol one of them. As they ap;
proacheit the gate, one of then cal ed out " $O$,enn it.; Applicant did so, and then oent as usual to the side hours is on y taken on the Middierex side), but the very moment the gate was opened, a gentieman, who
was driving, whipped his hoises and dashed through vas driving, whipped his hoises and dashed through
Applicait enught hind of the reins, and was dragged several yards, when the genteman who was driving
said, "If you don t let go, IH1 cut you in pieces. pelled to let go. He had never seen the reatleman who assaulted him be fore, but he was postively inform-
ed by a kentleman who witoessed the occurrence that it was the Marquis of Waterior 1.-Mr Gregorie
sid the applicant might take a sumpons against that nobleunan, but it ivould be necessary for him to indeutify the e entlernan who assaülted bin. - The applicant
then took the summons.

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| *Tambrian. | Egintou, Mailee |  | 23 Junt . |
| ${ }^{\text {Tapajore... }}$ | Foster \& Co. |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {20th }}$ Junve |
| Childe Harcid. | Foster \& Co.... |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {R Tassoy }}$ Bo.... | Dirom Carer 8 |  | In July. |
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| Wiliam Pirie | Macricar, Bum |  |  |
| Helen Stewart |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {a }}$ |
| Prinesss Charlote: |  |  |  |
| Queen Victoria |  | do: |  |
| Clansman.. | (W, \& T. Edmond \& co.. | do. | ${ }_{230}{ }^{2}$ Junly |
| Christiana. |  | do. |  |
| Woodman. |  |  |  |
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| Kydia |  | dent |  |
| * Have sailed by the latest accoun |  |  |  |
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| PRINTED AND HOUSE, BY H . | PUBLISHED FON PRESS, APOLLO STRE Wr. CROSCADDEN. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PROPRI } \\ & \text { roLD } \end{aligned}$ | OR, at |


[^0]:    as mercenaries, accompanied by a few spirits of a better order,
    and animated by nobler motives, on the side of the rebell:-
    ous democracy of the Spanish towns ous democracy of the Spanish towns, while the ehivalrous
    and royal peessuntr of the Provines and the Castillian faith
    of the Spanish nobles tighting with unbought zeal for their
    ancient privileges their
     many a gallant Frenchman, , still axuixious to ofhew their devo-
    tion to the House of Bourbon) of kindred which ever side conquered the victors, i. e, the defacto Spa-
    nish Government, complaint against the Britishe Grecisely the same cause or
    preme Goverament which the Su-
    Niz preme Goverument is now using as a pretext for fining the
    Nizam, though in the former instance the power to euforce
    the complaint was wantive the complaint was wanting. Braitish ssbe powers were earroree
    in arms in Spain in aid of Spanish insurgents what more can possibly be said against the Nizan, even if the more
    were his subjects. Whe claim, or complaint, suche as is is now under a cosse where a
    might have been made anainst Enlond on the very same
    principles which are now advanced
     plaint was ever advanaced, and where no such claidp or com-
    ment never thought
    tion tion or aper thought it necessary to offer a word of eo explana-
    not, or to not, or hat they would not prevent Britiss subjects from gooing
    in arms into an allied country to eid
    its its Government. No, the Euantry to aid a rebellion against
    quite enough to stand neuter, avis tovernment thought it quite enough to stand neater, and to decline protecting its
    sumbets thus engaged, when taken and hanged, and shot as
    they were altergatety, with rival ferocity, both by C they were alte
    and Carlists.
    Jare we are that the Nizann will never inters in favor
    the late enab, or any of his own subjects concerned in the late emeute, and we really cannot subee why as this was all
    the satisffuctien similar a case, our Home Government ever gave in so very
    tent with it in the presument should not be conThe case of the late Canadian rebellion, and the conduct of the American Goveramant and its subjects (citizens, we
    beg their pardon) relative thereto parallel case, only that here England was the party $b y$ whom satisfaction might thave beee enforced on the grou by whom
    principles now urged against the Nizand ground of complaint, and the right to demand redress, redress, was stronger beyond all Comparison than it can
    possibl be pretended to be in the present case. There the Yakees (sympathizers) joined our rebels in large numbers,
    armed themselves from the Goverameut arsenals, took the tish island (Navy Island) partly fortified it fought then Uish island (Navy Island) partly fartified it, fought the Royal
    troops, killing several of them, and basely assassinated one
    of their officers (Lt Weire, of their officers (Lt. Weir we, think) and did incredible da mage by burning aad plundering, and these acts were sys
    tematically continued, and for no short period, after com-
    laiit made by the Briiish Represent tematicaly continued, and for no short period, atter com-
    plaiut made by the Briish Representatives to the America Government. This inded was provocation, and ground for
    damanding redress, yet how did the British GGovernment act
    there? They complained, got no redress, damanding redress, yet how did the British Government act
    there ? They eomplained, got no redress, and contented
    themselves with hanging se pirte sympathizers. Why not be contented with similar satisfo tion here? Can it be that our Indian Government feels it-
    seff strong enough to bully the Nizan, while our Home
    Gowernent wasfrid to mericans not sound very dignifiec to avow this ourselves
    It would
    but we may rest assured that others will proclaim it formen but we may rest assured that others will proclaim it for us,
    if while we pass over the repeated, gross, and systematic
    outra
     pretext as the present to fasten responsibility on the helpless
    Government of the Nizam. There is moreover one very peculiar feature in the present
    case. We complain of the Nizam's allowing Arabs to pass rrom his dominions into ours, but might not the Nizam well
    reply that inasmuch as our territories completely encircele his
    dominions, so that no Arabean possibly enter then dominions, so that no Arabean possibly enter them except by
    previoussly passing throughours, we navethe remedd in our
    own hands and that the fault, the fons et origo mali rests really with ourselves.
    If we will allow those Arabs to pass into thes Nizam's
    Country (we consider their settlement then at least in our numbers quite as objectionable, and their removal quast in our
    desirable, as Geneial Fraser can possibly do see no ground on which wee can ponterwards fairly make make the
    Nizam responsible for estamsish responsible for their acts. What is he to do ? to and internal communicication, would be to annihihilate traffic
    every Peon and Chupprasee, in fact of every hands of employe of che Native Goverument a pretext for extortion limitted on-
    ly by the vietim s means of payment. It y by the victim s means of payment. It may be, and we
    believe has been said that the Nizam's Goverpment is
    bound to station a cordon ou its frontier, to prevent its sub. bound to station a cordon ou its frontier, to prevent its sub-
    jecs passing into our territories, pat we know not on what
    principle of interanational law we can prove that the Nizam is more bound to do so than the Americe es. In the obligation really exists, why was was it not
    enforced in the case, where it would have doue us essential and vital service. If If dit do not exisist is it it a worthy exercise
    of the 'giants strength' to throw so heove
     es, * and of the extravagantly paid body called the Nizam's
    Reformed troops, with which he really has no connection Reformed troops, with which he really has no connection
    but that of being their paymaster, and over which it is
    particularly provided his Government shall have no conThe fact is that the evil springs from the fault of the Ni-
    zam's Government, not from the anomalous position which we occupy with respect to it. We call it an independent
    Government, and we are bound by treaty so to consider it, and to abstajin from all ( (1) interference with its internal
    concervs yet we exclude it from all control over the concerns, yet we exclude it from all control over the troops
    paid by it, and called by its name. Now a Governinent so long as it exists in any shape, even with the shadow of in-
     at its disposal, aud no native Indus Government has ever
    yet had, or probably ever will have, a Native force at ititreal
    disposal, whether that force be Hindoo or Musuluman, disposa, whether that force be Hindoo or Musuly
    Indian orArab, which will not be in spirit and at bott
    deeply hostile to our very Theeny rastib, whicur very name.
    This is the real oujection which our Government has to
    Arabs, but they are no worse than their predecessors the Arabs, but they are no worse than their predecessors the
    Patans the Seikh, or the Rohillas, who have suceessively
    formed the Force of formed the Force of the Nizan's' Governamane and who have
    each in their turn been objected to and sought to be expelleach in their turn been objected to and sought to be expell-
    of by the esident of the day.just as the Arrbas are at pre-
    sent by Major General Fraser. - Madras Examiner, Sept. 6 .

    Baking a Magistrate
    

