

BOMBAY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 84

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

TO ADVERTIZERS

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

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Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and y Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers... 1 Rupee per Copy. To Subscribers in England... £ 1s. in advance.

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

Table listing prices for visiting cards, engraved cards, etc. Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack... Rs. 2

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions... Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the 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.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that ANNUNDRW WISSAJEE, the adopted son and sole heir of the late WISSAJEE BAGOOROW, having attained the age of twenty-one years, we the undersigned Executors of the Estate and Effects of the said WISSAJEE BAGOOROW, have on the 1st June 1841, given over charge of all the deceased's Estates, &c. to him, and hereby require all persons indebted to the said Estates, to pay their debts to the said ANNUNDRW WISSAJEE without any reference to either of us.

RAGOA CASSINATHJEE.
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By Order of the Board.

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Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

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Bombay, 5th April 1841. W. Huskisson, Secretary.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid 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 deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

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Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l. subject only to the deduction of 184l. 1s. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

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Age 25 Without Profits 1 18 5 With Profits £2 2 11 £ cent.
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Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo place, and 24, Finch Lane, Cornhill, London.

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THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING...

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3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.
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12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders deposits.
15. Board meets every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar, and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfe and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connection with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadix, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE.

Table showing rates of fare to and from various locations. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria. £ 45 " £ 30 "
England and Malta " 35 " " 22 10 "

B. M. WILCOX... A. ARNOLD... F. ARLETON... Managing Directors.



NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra- chee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

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.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. A Steamer... Supt. Indian Navy... Suez... 1st Inst.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Barents; Brig Taptoe and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Carina and Maudslowi, Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—June, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Raagsoon, Pambier Safooy, Fannay, Louisa, Himmah, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlat Feroood, Caroline, Buby, Calista, Ceylon, Government Steamer Seaforth, French—Man of War Favorite.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Colonel Stoddart.

A communication has reached us from Cabool dated the 10th instant, but contains no news beyond the following, relative to Colonel Stoddart. Amid all the unjust persecution that Major Todd has suffered, he cannot still be deprived of the gratification of feeling, that to him is Colonel S———indebted, for his escape from the most atrocious cruelty and barbarism; and it will be remembered to Major T——'s credit, when his persecutors are forgotten.

I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of an article (in one of your late numbers), which has been copied into the *Bombay Times*, and has but this moment met my eye.

The improved condition of Colonel Stoddart's there is incorrectly reported, but your correspondent seems ignorant of the name of the person whose exertions liberated poor Stoddart from prison and rendered his situation at Bokhara as comfortable as, food and attention 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 experiences as well as for the prospect of eventually revisiting his native land.

I have seen Colonel Stoddart's letter to Major Todd, in which the above acknowledgement is made, and in which the Colonel says, he has written to the same effect, both to Lord Palmerston and to Lord Auckland.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 25.

Encroachments of the Sikhs.

The encroachments of the Sikhs upon the Celestial Empire still continue, and have indeed reached an extent likely to attract the attention of the Centre of the Universe, if it be not altogether absorbed by the proceedings of the outer Barbarians at Canton. For the present it may be, but Zorawar Singh and his victorious Sikhs, will hardly fail ere long to bring themselves distinctly enough to the notice of the Court of Peking. They are not to be turned from their course by the glazings of Commissioner Lin, the treachery of Keshen or the powers of Kwang, Lieutenant General of the Chinese Forces and Cousin to the God of War. Defeat alone will tell upon them, a consideration from which Captain Elliott and our Canton Chiefs might draw a very valuable inference.

By the latest accounts, Zorawar Singh continued to advance into Tibet, driving the armed and unarmed inhabitants before him, like sheep. He is now on the Eastern side of the Munzowar 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 extensive as that of Nepal! The whole of the country, marked in our maps as Tibet, is governed by a Chinese Vice-roy at Lassa. This functionary seems to take no steps for the protection of the people entrusted to his care, or to prevent the dismemberment of the Celestial Empire. The mountainous regions, which he controuls, are said to be 1,300 miles in length, and of proportionate breadth, and of all of which the Sikhs are now virtually Masters.

With such an example before us of the unwarlike and defenceless habits of the Chinese people, who would doubt the issue of a march upon Peking? or the expediency of such a measure, to bring to a speedy close our dilatory and expensive Chinese Expedition?—*Ibid.*

The Commander-in-Chief has altered his previous determination, and will now visit Agra. His Excellency will leave his Camp on the main road at Allypore and come here, attended by his Staff. He was to have left Calcutta on the 15th instant, but owing to an accident to the Steamer, it was thought that some detention would take place.

The *Englishman* states, that Mr. Hamilton had accepted the Chief Magistracy of Calcutta. This, we believe, is not the case; it is intended that Mr. Hamilton should have accepted the appointment, but Mr. H—— would not, or could not see this, and being the best judge of his own affairs declined the offer, though it had been accepted nominally in the first instance. Her Majesty's 9th Foot are, we hear under orders to proceed to Kurnaul.

In another column will be found a report of a Meeting of Medical Officers of Agra, which we beg to bring to the notice of our Medical readers, as containing several useful suggestions. Lieutenant Fraser of the Invalids, was we are sorry to hear, lately drowned at Dinapore. Colonels Bell and Everest have applied for retiring Bonuses.

Great sickness prevails at Kurnaul amongst both 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 Field Officers have been permitted to proceed home.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.

The Extra Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Northumberland*, Guthrie from London 22d May and Madras 13th Sept.—*Englishman*, Sept. 21.

Captain Vincent.

We understand that Capt. Vincent of the 8th N. I., now with the light company of that corps is about to be relieved by Lieut. Travers to enable him to come down for the purpose of retiring from the service.—*Ibid.*

Senior Branch Pilot.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. Statham, we believe the Senior Branch Pilot. He died on Saturday—*Star*, Sept. 21.

We understand, that Mr. J. B. Elliot has declined the Sudder Judgeship, and that the appointment will be offered to Mr. H. Moore. We have also heard, that Mr. J. H. DO'oly will succeed Mr. Curtis, who retires on the annuity this year.—*Hrbaru*, Sept. 21.

Who shall Succeed.

The *Englishman*, in speculating on the successorship to the high appointment, which will be shortly vacated by Sir W. H. Macnaughten, names, *inter alios*, General Nott, as one whom he would wish to see Minister at Caubul. Our wishes go with our cotemporary; but the last received letters from Candahar mention, that this esteemed veteran had sent in his application to be relieved from his command, and that it was his intention to return with the troops. It is reported that the command of the Afghanistan Force will be given to the Senior Officer with his regiment, and thus

a little money be saved; but we do not endorse this. As to the envoys, we are inclined to think that Sir 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 spoken of as the present Minister's successor. We should like very much to see a military man in the office—but we can scarcely call Sir Sir A. Burnes a military man.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

The Seringapatam.

The *Seringapatam*, Captain Hopkins, from Portsmouth, thence 27th, and the *Lizard* the 30th of June, anchored in the roads about 1 A. M. on Wednesday, with a ship full of passengers, about half of whom are for this presidency, and the remainder for Calcutta. She has also brought out a detachment of 88 recruits for the Bengal establishment. The good ship sails we are informed for the Hooghly, on Monday evening.—*Herald*, Sept. 25.

The steamer *Enterprise*, in charge of Captain Biden, proceeds we understand on her intended voyage to Bombay on Monday next.—*Ibid.*

Official Change.

We observe by last night's *Gazette* that Mr. L. G. Ford, Second Member of the Medical Board, has been permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate, with leave of absence for two years. Mr. Adams, the junior member of the Board, will of course act for Mr. Ford, during his absence, but who the officiating third member will be has not transpired. If justice however to the medical service be not thrown overboard, Mr. Superintending Surgeon Sladen must be the honoured individual.

We learn also from the same journal that the Vizagapatam Paymastership has been conferred upon Captain Steinson, and that Captain Pope, of the 24th, at present Secretary to the President and Governors of the Madras High School, has been nominated to the Deputy Paymastership of Masulipatam, Brevet Captain Mitchell, at present acting in that office, continuing to do so as long as Captain Pope remains in his present employment.—*Ibid.*

Murder.

Tuesday, September 21.

A murder of a most atrocious nature was committed on Saturday night, near the Bengalee bazar, at St. Thomas's Mount. It appears that on Sunday morning, a woman going out very early, saw a large quantity of blood on the ground near a prickly pear hedge, which alarmed her and induced her to look suspiciously around. A little further on she found the body of a native boy, about three or four years old, partly covered over with green leaves. She immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, and people soon began to gather on the spot, among whom were the parents of the child. On examining the body, the throat was found cut, and a piece of stick thrust down the pit of the neck, and some jewels that were before on the child were missing. The strictest enquiry was set on foot by the authorities to discover if possible the cruel perpetrator of the deed, but without success. On Monday, however, a providential circumstance led to the apprehension of the monster, a native man. It appears that he lived in the neighbourhood of the parents of the murdered infant, and urged by the wicked desire of obtaining the jewels of the child, enticed the deceased to the spot where the murder was committed, during the bustle and confusion of the Dhermarajah feast. While the hardened wretch was committing the act, his cloth became stained with the blood of his helpless victim, and thinking that no further enquiry would be made, he on Monday gave the cloth to a boy in the neighbourhood to carry it to a washerwoman, which was done. But as the murder had been too much noised abroad to escape the hearing of this woman, she enquired of the boy how the cloth became stained with blood, who said it was occasioned by the cutting of a fowl on the preceding day in the man's house. Not satisfied with this, she went to his house and privately enquired if any fowl had been killed there, and on being assured to the contrary, her suspicions were aroused, and she went directly to the Cutwal and related the circumstance. The boy was instantly taken into custody, and being alarmed, pointed out the owner of the cloth, who was immediately secured. The man's confused answers and distressed manner strengthened the suspicions of the Magistrate, and when our reporter left the Mount, he had been remanded for further examination.—*Ibid.*

The Bank of Madras.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

SIR,—I send you some correspondence on the subject of the proposed Bank of Madras, for insertion in the *Spectator*, if you think it will interest your readers.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

N. B. ACWORTH.

LONDON, August 4th 1841.

N. B. ACWORTH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary to
the Provisional Committee for the
Proposed Bank of Madras.

DEAR SIR,—We had the pleasure, by the last Mail, when we informed you of our expectation that the present dispatch would convey final orders to India respecting the Charter for your proposed Bank. This we are happy to say is realized. We learn that the dispatch, with the final sanction of the Home Authorities, proceeds to the Government of India this day, ordering the passing of an Act of Incorporation for the Bank of Madras. As we have only just become acquainted with the facts, we must content ourselves at present with a brief announcement to you, and a mention of the alterations which have been—*or are to be*—by the Government of India, introduced into the Charter, as transmitted from your side. These latter are not of great importance, being confined to a limitation of 500,000 Rupees as the maximum stock of a single proprietor.

We were not previously aware that these modifications were contemplated, nor do we know the reasons which have governed a reduction to so great an extent. The final decision on the subject having however only been accomplished yesterday, and the orders proceeding to India this day, we have no opportunity of remonstrance, even if, upon a consideration, we should deem it necessary, or advisable to interpose such on your behalf.

We should also inform you that the Authorities do not allow to the proposed Bank the privilege of opening Cash credits on personal security, in fact they allow all that is enjoyed by the Bank of Bombay, but nothing further.

We have only now to add that we shall immediately proceed with the various commissions transmitted to us for execution, on behalf of the Bank, and send them forward to you by the earliest practicable opportunities.

P. S.—Messrs. Scott and Arbutnot being just now out of town, their signatures cannot be appended to the foregoing.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
(Signed) JAS. OUCHTERLOUGH.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—The Committee of the proposed Bank of Madras having received intimation from their London Agents, that the Court of Directors had by the Overland Dispatch which left London on the 4th ultimo, transmitted an authority to the Supreme Government, to grant to the Subscribers an Act of Incorporation; I have the honor by the direction of the Committee to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would be so good, as to communicate to the Supreme Government their wish that the time to be fixed in the Act of Incorporation for opening the Bank for business, may be the 1st May 1842.

The reason for the Committee making this request, is that for want of the necessary materials they do not conceive they can be in a situation to open the Bank much before the time, I have specified.—Until it was ascertained by the Home Authorities, their London Agents were precluded by their instructions from sending out the necessary supply of Books, Notes, &c. and finally engaging an Accountant; and although the most active measures are now being taken to send out the Books and Notes, it is scarcely possible that they can arrive before January or February next, and it may probably be later.

These circumstances coupled with the fact that the Official year of Government ends on the 30th April, have induced the Committee to think that the 1st May next, would be the most convenient day for opening the Bank.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. B. ACWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Ibid.

Government of India and the Press.

There is no small difficulty in any attempt to reconcile the apparent extreme tenderness of the Honorable Company towards its native subjects, and the neglect with which their appeals for justice are too often treated. But very recently, an order from the Court of Directors on the subject of harsh conduct towards the Sepoys was republished, which states, that any officer, whatever be his rank, against whom a charge of maltreatment is proved, shall be dismissed the service. The principle is good, and it would seem to indicate that the Court was resolved to atone for the neglect of its predecessors, the records of whose Government tell but comparatively few tales of humane consideration for the Natives of India. But how does this new born feeling correspond with the manifest inclination to trench upon their rights, and to suppress every effort of the sufferers to put forth the only means by which they can redress their wrongs? The fable of the "fox and the lamb" is not an inappropriate illustration of the conduct of the Honorable Company towards very many of its influential Asiatic dependents. Though no cause of quarrel may in reality exist, yet if an object is to be gained, a quarrel is soon supplied; and though the latter may carry upon its face a contradiction, yet, a palpable absurdity, it is not the less acceptable if it serve as a pretext to effect the desired purpose.

To throw light upon the history of the East India Company's proceedings since its incorporation by Royal Charter, has occupied the time and attention of some of our most talented countrymen. Much has been done to give them a form and intelligibility, but much remains to be accomplished in this particular department of labour. The spirit of the age in which we live will force into open day what has hitherto been enshrouded in darkness and most studiously concealed from the curious and scrutinizing. The close manner in which all the Company's plans have been laid, and the little known of the ultimate designs to be accomplished till certain consequences have made them readable, have rendered the historian's labours exceedingly difficult and embarrassing. If from the commencement of this gigantic power's operations, there had been allowed the existence of a free press, the evils attendant upon its growth would have borne no proportion to what they are.

The duty of the Press is, to uphold and protect the liberty of every subject against the encroachments which it is the desire of every Government to make upon the liberties of the people: to be in fact, the balance of power between the governing and the governed; to watch over the interests of the latter and to check the encroachments of the former. So long as the legitimate object of the Press is kept in view it will continue to form the barrier to oppression and the advocate of justice. It therefore becomes the duty of all to drink deep into the spirit of the press, to strengthen the bands of its conductors, that the Public Press may continue to be the bulwark of British and Indian freedom, and the lever of public improvements.

In these views of our cotemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, we entirely coincide. Had no restrictions in this matter 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 been made to groan. The Press of India has now been emancipated nearly seven years. The great boon was conferred by one, whose name will never be forgotten, nor will he himself cease to be revered as emphatically among India's greatest benefactors. Incalculable are the benefits flowing from this wise and statesmanlike measure of Sir CHARLES METCALFE. The good however is but partially reaped. The present generation is opening the channels for future improvement; every successive year is adding to the stock, and to the end of time its blessings will be felt.

The Hindoos, and indeed every class of natives, begin to appreciate the value of a Free Press, and they cannot do so too highly. Our regret hitherto has been, that in this respect they fall very far short of what they ought to be. As yet they scarcely understand the proper use of the weapon put into their hands, and the probability is, that till they become wiser and more skillful, they will not frequently wield it to their own injury. Notwithstanding, the proverb will prove true, that "by erring we learn," and in due season they will see their way more clearly: the instrument will be tempered to times and circumstances, and they will be less likely to draw the bow at a venture.—*Athenaeum*, September 25.

Hyderabad Affairs.—The Arabs.

We learn from Hyderabad that a demand has lately been made upon the Nizam's Government, in the name of the Supreme Government, for a Lac of Rupees or thereabouts, under the pretence that it is responsible for the late Badamee affair, inasmuch as the Arabs engaged in it had issued from the Nizam's Dominions. Whether they all did so in point of fact, we believe is more than doubtful, but this we merely throw out 'en passant'. Much blame too, we understand has been imputed (we hope in a more decorous manner than usual) to the Minister, Rajah Chundoo Loll, who is declared to have behaved very ill in allowing people from the Nizam's Dominions to join in insurrections excited in the Company's territory, and it is alleged that he is bound to prevent this, and to hang or otherwise chastise all who offend in this manner. It has also we understand been made a grave subject of complaint that the Nizam's Government allows Arabs to enter and settle in its dominions.

It was said, we believe of Frederick the Great, that it was ill arguing with a monarch at the head of half a million of soldiers, and on this principle we must admit that the Nizam's Government, if we must admit that the Nizam's Government got the worst of it, were they to dispute against arguments so cogent as those which would be advanced against them, if necessary, by the very troops which they themselves pay; but, if reason and analogy were really of any weight in the matter, it occurs to us that our diplomatists at the residency might find some small difficulty in maintaining our right (no one doubts our power) to make the above mentioned exaction, or to throw any blame on the Nizam's Government, even had it really committed it, as yet or instigated its subjects joining in those disorders, which it is quite clear it did not. Most of our readers have doubtless already anticipated that we refer to the recent and notorious instances of Spain and America. In Spain, owing to the characteristic union of imbecility and love of democratic insubordination which all along so distinguished the present (*or late*) Government, and which while it rendered them incapable of altogether refraining from encouraging a tendency to rebellion, whosoever exhibited, deterred them from espousing in a manly and open manner, worthy the Government of the most powerful empire in the world, the cause they secretly cherished. British subjects were arrayed on both sides. The Isle of Dogs men with the invincible hero of Hernani at their head, who exercised so unsparringly on their backs that lash which he had so freely denounced at the Westminster hustings—these, tempted by promised gold, by means of which the chivalrous and consistent Sir G. D'Al. Evans now sits in Parliament, and for want of which his less fortunate Isle-of-Dogs men are starving in the streets of London (neglected and unsaved by the gallant Lordendary who with the true spirit of a soldier is enforcing their right to that promised pitance, the price of their blood, which their life chief lets them get as they can, or as they may)—these men appeared

as mercenaries, accompanied by a few spirits of a better order, and animated by nobler motives, on the side of the rebellious democracy of the Spanish towns, while the chivalrous and royal peasantry of the Provinces and the Castilian faith of the Spanish nobles fighting with unbought zeal for their ancient privileges, their church and their king, were accompanied and directed by not a few skilful British officers (besides many a gallant Frenchman, still anxious to shew their devotion to the House of Bourbon) of kindred spirit. Thus, which ever side conquered the victors, i. e. the defuncto Spanish Government, must have precisely the same cause of complaint against the British Government which the Supreme Government is now using as a pretext for fining the Nizam, though in the former instance the power to enforce the complaint was wanting. British subjects were arrayed in arms in Spain in aid of Spanish insurgents—what more can possibly be said against the Nizam, even if the Arabs were his subjects. We have cited Spain as a case where a claim, or complaint, such as is now under consideration, might have been made against England on the very same principles which are now advanced by the Supreme Government against the Nizam, but where no such claim or complaint was ever advanced, and where the English Government never thought it necessary to offer a word of explanation or apology, or to say whether it was that they could not, or that they would not prevent British subjects from going in arms into an allied country to aid a rebellion against its Government. No, the English Government thought it quite enough to stand neuter, and to decline protecting its subjects thus engaged, when taken and hanged, and shot as they were alternately, with rival ferocity, both by Christians and Carlists.

Sure we are that the Nizam will never interfere in favor of any one Arab, of any of his own subjects concerned in the late *emute*, and we really cannot see why as this was all the satisfaction our Home Government ever gave in so very similar a case, our Indian Government should not be content with it in the present one.

The case of the late Canadian rebellion, and the conduct of the American Government and its subjects (*citizens*), we beg their pardon) relative thereto, is another almost precisely parallel case, only that here England was the party by whom satisfaction might have been enforced on the grounds and principles now urged against the Nizam. Indeed there the ground of complaint, and the right to demand redress, ample redress, was stronger beyond all Comparison than it can possibly be pretended to be in the present case. There the Yankees (sympathizers) joined our rebels in large numbers, armed themselves from the Government arsenals, took the Government Cannon, and with these supplies seized a British island (Navy Island) partly fortified it, fought the Royal troops, killing several of them, and basely assassinated one of their officers (Lt. Weir we think) and did incredible damage by burning and plundering, and these acts were systematically continued, and for no short period, after complaint made by the British Representatives to the American Government. This indeed was provocation, and ground for demanding redress, yet how did the British Government act there? They complained, got no redress, and contented themselves with hanging as pirates a few of the Yankee sympathizers. Why not be contented with similar satisfaction here? Can it be that our Indian Government feels itself strong enough to bully the Nizam, while our Home Government was afraid to insist on bare justice for the Americans?

It would not sound very dignified to avow this ourselves but we may rest assured that others will proclaim it for us, if while we pass over the repeated, gross, and systematic outrages of the Americans, we avail ourselves of so flimsy a 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 from his dominions into ours, but might not the Nizam well reply that inasmuch as our territories completely encircle his dominions, so that no Arabian possibly enter them except by previously passing through ours, we have the remedy 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 the Nizam's Country (we consider their settlement then at least in our numbers quite as objectionable, and their removal quite as desirable, as General Fraser can possibly do) we really can see no ground on which we can afterwards fairly make the Nizam responsible for their acts. What is he to do? To establish a system of passport would be to annihilate traffic and internal communication, by placing in the hands of every Peon and Chupprasse, in fact of every employe of the Native Government a pretext for extortion limited only by the victim's means of payment. It may be, and we believe has been said that the Nizam's Government is bound to station a *cordon* on its frontier, to prevent its subjects passing into our territories, but we know not on what principle of international law we can prove that the Nizam is more bound to do so than the American Government was. If the obligation really exists, why was it not enforced in the case, where it would have done us essential and vital service. If it do not exist it is a worthy exercise of the 'giant strength' to throw so heavy a tax on a weak and already impoverished Government, burdened as it is on our account with the maintenance of the Subsidiary Forces, and of the extravagantly paid body called the Nizam's 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 control.

The fact is that the evil springs from the fault of the Nizam'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 abstain from all (!!) interference with its internal concerns, yet we exclude it from all control over the troops paid by it, and called by its name. Now a Government so long as it exists in any shape, even with the shadow of independence which we allow to that of the Nizam, must have an armed force of some kind really (and not only nominally) at its disposal, and no native Indian Government has ever yet had, or probably ever will have, a Native force at its real disposal, whether that force be Hindoo or Musliman, Indian or Arab, which will not be in spirit and at bottom deeply hostile to our very name.

This is the real objection which our Government has to Arabs, but they are no worse than their predecessors the Patans, the Sikhs, or the Rohillas, who have successively formed the Force of the Nizam's Government and who have each in their turn been objected to and sought to be expelled by the Resident of the day, just as the Arabs are at present by Major General Fraser.—*Madras Examiner*, Sept. 6.

Baking a Magistrate.

The blessings pronounced upon the head of the Acting Chief Magistrate within the last three days, leaves him in this respect, the richest man at the Presidency. The poor souls who have been heavily fined and placed in durance vile, have reason to declare him to be the most efficient Superintendent of Police that Madras has known for many a long day. The Palmyra and Cocoa nut trees, as they nod their leafy plumage congratulate each other on the respite given them from the puncturing and parting process of the expert climbers who almost exhaust them of the vital principle. Every family which is in the habit of consuming bread, admires the intelligence and quick-sightedness of the Magistrate for giving them double the weight of their former loaves in a much smaller compass. The faculty too no doubt bless him, for adding to the list of their patients. The dyspeptic class of consumers, as they struggle with the horrors of indigestion, crave a blessing upon the man who has entailed upon them so much wretchedness. Thus, high and low rich and poor, mothers and their unweaned children, soldiers and sailors, all unite in declaring that no individual that ever before sat in the Chief Magistrate's seat, engaged a whole community in ringing changes upon his *not able* acts. We had almost forgotten to add, how much the Board of Revenue will have to bless him, for causing a daily loss to the company's treasury of twelve hundred

* Here we of course allude to the Ceded districts—ceded for the pay of that very force.

