

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE pany's Surgeon, is in attendance to give d A. Ay RSON...... F. ARLETON with the names of the Parties in England to whom Managing Directors. business. they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they AND PATRICK MACINTYI will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office Commercial Maritime Journal here by each Steamer. ROYAL NAVAL, MILITAR and GENERAL LIFE NOTICE is hereby given, the Honorable the Governor OF THE . . No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and y Marseilles Two-pence. BRITISHEMPIRE CIETY, 13, Waterloo.place, Cornhill, London, in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurra-included in the charge EDITED BY chee, on the second day after PATRO he arrival of the overland mail from England, in Oc-R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESO. BY THE OFEEN Her, Most Gracious tober next, and in each succeeding month, until fur-Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and AUTHOR OF THE " HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C. ther notice. atthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place. Messrs. Cockburne England possessed of Colonies in every part of the By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council, Hharing Cross. Messrs. Smith. Pay globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt nationally momentous interests. dCouse. John Robert Hu Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a Bombay Gastle, 31st August 1841. Hospitals. work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his per-sonal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors COPPER PLATE PRINTING. late of the Wm. Day THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested look with confidence for the support of every indivi-Army Med that whenever a change of residence or Station dual who reflects on the intimate connection between THE Public in general is hereby informed that colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Pubmay take place, they will be pleased to give informa. Messr VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be exeof the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in for-Lincoln cuted at this Office, at the following prices. rding their Newspaper. lished for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Joh Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed. Shipping in the Parbour. Invitation Cards, Eagraving &c, on the most rea-John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh. part of the world every onabl eterms. Name Agents From. To Sail. Supt. Indian Navy..... Dirom Carter & Co.... Dirom carter & co.... Forbes & Co..... ted for non.participation as Steamer lst Nov. Suez. TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. Lady Feversham Morley Repulse orofits. London. BANK OF AUSTRALAS HE following Works are for Sale and to be had by paying a slight increase B. & A. Hormusjee & co David Sasson London. dary te (see Table V. of the Prospec-Grey & Co..... Skinner & co.... B. & A. Hormusjee... Ritchie, Stenart Incorporated by Royal Charter-1 on application at this Office. othy receive the amount assured before Sarah. MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, 2, MOORGATE-STREET, e, it will be paid to their representa-John McLellan. B. & A. Hormusjee. ... London, . Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ... Liverpool Macvicar Burn & Co. ... Liverpool E glinton, Maclean & Co. ... Liverpool Dirom, Carter & Co. ... Liverpool Dirom, Carter & Co. ... Liverpool McG., Brownigg & Co. Liverpool Syers, Livingston & co. ... Liverpool G. S. King Liverpool W. & A. Graham & co. ... Liverpool W. & Co. Clyde Forbes & Co. Clyde on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Sup-plement to the above, and also the Honorable DIRECTORS. 10th inst. 8th inst. 10th inst. 12th inst. 15th inst. Calcutta..... Eleanor. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barnard, Esq. John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carrolt, Alderman. Oliver Farrer, Esq. Duchess of Argyll. to vitiate a policy. Company's Steamers and Ships of War, cor. ional expense but the stamp. Athol..... rected and enlarged with considerable altera-Charle serving in the Royal Navy assured on Ric Thalia favourable terms. Will of premium constructed upon sound princi-Majestic..... Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring toth inst reference to every British colony. into the Naval and Military Promotion and BANKERS-Messrs. Smith, Margaret..... Ann Martin.... arbitrary imposition of extra premium Bth inst. Retirement..... Rs. Persons assured in this office may change from one SOLICITORS-Messrs. Cecilia..... Hannah Kerr Proceedings of a General Court Martial ee of risk to another without forfeiting their policies 5th int Lincoln's Sir H. Compto Isabella..... 10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 3d inst. 5th inst SECRETARY-W eturning to this country, are required to pay a hom Sterling..... Charles Forbes premium only. The Court of Directors Royal Saxon.... Castle Huntly ... 11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and Despatch grant Letters of Credit Augusta..... Dinlins of Dart-mouth..... others upon advantageous terms. on their undermention NOTICE. 12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term Sydney, Bathurst, M. ton, Melbourne, Ade nce..... Remington & Co... 13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the Vo 2 Applications to H. C. Vessels.-Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Ze-nobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Roy-al Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.-Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Saroy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw Dodley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursand, Caroline, Buby, Cadeaa. Celvon.Government Steamer Seaforth. premiur item Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Ad-ralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all com-14. A dividend of 41. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits. Moorgate-street; Smith 15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business. Payne, and Sm muncations to the Editor will be received .- Bomecretary. bayi, 5th April 1841. WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary. Celyon_Government Steamer Seaforth. French-Man of War Favourite. Bomba

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INDIAN IN TELLIGENCE.

North Zelest Provinces.

Colonel Stoddart.

A communication has reached us from Cabool dated the 10th instant, but contains no news beyond the fol- to see a military man in the office-but we can scarcely lowing, relative to Colonel Stoddart. Amid all the call Sir Sir A. Burnes a military man .- Ibid. 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 is there

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 Palmerstom and to Lord Auckland,-Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 25.

Encroachments of the Seikhs. The encroachments of the Seikhs 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 aud his victorious Seikhs, will hardly fail ere long to bring themselves distinctly enough to the notice of the Court of Pekin. They are not to be turned from their course by the glozings 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 Chiels might draw a very valuable inference.

By the latest accounts, Zorawar Singh continued to advance into Thibet, driving the armed and unarmed inhabitants before him, like sheep. He is 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, marked in our maps as Thibet, 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 proportion-ate breadth, and of all of which the Seiks 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 Pekin ? or the expediency 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 determination, and will now visit Agra. His Excellency will leave his Camp on the main road at Allygurh and

lieve, is not the case it was intendent at Mr. Hami-ton should have accepted the appointmeb but Mr. H would not, or could not see this, and sing the best judge of his one mains declined the offer, bough it back is a compared nominally in the first instruct, it bed may have misled the Englishman.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Ibid.]

a little money be saved ; but we do not endorse this. As to the envoyship, 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 pre-sent Minister's successor. We should like very much

Aadras. The state of the second

The Seringapatam.

The Ser ingapatam, Captain Hopkins, from Portsmouth, th e 27th, and the Lizard the 30th of June, anchored in the roads about I A. M. on Wednesday, with a ship full of passengers, about half of whom are for this presidency, and the re-mainder for Calcutta. She has also brought out a detach-ment 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 Enterprize, 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 over-board, Mr. Superintending Surgeon Sladen must be the honoured individual.

We learn also from the same journal that the Vizgapatam 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 Masuli-patam, 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 attrocious 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 ou she found the body of a native boy, about three or four years old, partly covered over with green leaves. She im-mediately 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 conwill leave his Camp on the main road at Anygen 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 to the steamer, it was thought that some detention would take place. The Englishman states, that in Hamilton had ac-cepted the Chief Magistracy of Calcha, This, we be-lieve, is not the case; it was intended at Mr. Hamil-lieve, is not the case; it was intended at Mr. Hamil-

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 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. Acworh. Honorary Secretary.

Government of India and the Press.

There is no small difficulty in any attempt to reconcile the apparent extreme tenderness of the Honourable 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 ser-vice. 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 entrench 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 Honourable 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 be gained, a reason is soon supplied ; and though the latter 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 effect the desired purpose. To throw light upon the history of the East India Com-

pany'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 manrer 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 liber

ty of the subject against the inroads 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 encroaches 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, ve 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 amongst India's greatest benefactors. Incalculable are the benefits flowing from this wise and statesman-like measure of Sir CHARLES METCALFE. The good however is but partially reaped. The present generation is opening the channels for future improvement ; evey 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 skilful, they will not unfrequently 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.—Athencoum, September 25.

nied and directed by not a few skilful British officers (beside many a gallant Frenchman, still anxious to shew their devo-tion to the House of Bourbon) of kindred spirit. Thus, which ever side conquered the victors, i. e. the defacto Spanish Government, must have precisely the same cause of complaint against the British Government which the Su-preme 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 claime or complaint was ever advanced, and where the English Government never thought it necessary to offer a word of explana-tion 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 though 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 interfet in favor of any one Arab, or any of his own subjects concerned in the late emeute, 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 aad plundering, and these acts were systematically continued, and for no short period, after complaint made by the Brilish Representatives to the American Government. This indeed was provocation, and ground for damanding 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 satisfac-tion here? Can it be that our Indian Government feels it-self strong enough to *bully* the Nizam, while our Home Government was afraid to insist on bare justice from 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 filmsy 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 Arab can 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 Geneial 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 establsh a system of passport would be to annihilate traffic and internal communication, by placing in the hands of every Peon and Chupprasce, in fact of every employe of the Native Government a pretext for extortion limitted only by the victim s means of payment. It may be, and we believe has been said that the Nizam's Government is ound to station a cord jects 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 was it not enforced in the case, where it would have done us essential and vital service. If it do not exist is it a worthy exercise of the 'giants strength' to throw so heavey a tax on a week and already impoverished Government, burdened as it is on our account with the maintenance of the Subsidiary Forces,j* 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 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 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, aud no native Indus Government has ever yet had, or probably ever will have, a Native force at its real disposal, whether that force be Hindoo or Musulman, Indian orArab, 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 Seikhs, 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 expelied by the Resident of the day, just as the Arubs are at pre-sent by Major General Fraser.-Madras Examiner, Sept. 6.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot are, we hear under orders to proceed to Kurnaul.

In another column will be found a report of a Meet-ing of Medical Officers of Agra, which we beg to bring to the notice of our Medical readers, as containing 23d Septe several useful suggestions.

Lieutenant Fraser of the Invalids, was we are sorry to hear, lately drowned at Dinapore.

don 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 .--Thid.

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. D'Oyly will succeed Mr. Curtis, who retires on the annuity this year .- Hrkaru, Sept ; 21.

Who shall Succeed.

The Englishman, in speculating on the successor-ship to the high appointment, which will be shortly vacated by Sir W. H. Macnaghten, names, inter alios, General Nott, as one whom he would wish to see Minister at Caubul. Our wishes go with our cotemporary's; but the last received letters from Candahar mention, 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 Afighanistan Force will be given to the Senior Officer with his regiment, and thus

The Bank of Madras.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

SIR,—I send you some correspondence on the subject of e proposed Bank of Madras, for insertiou in the Spectator, a think it will interest your readers. I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant, N. B. Acworth.

LONDON, August 4th 1849. N. B. ACWORTH, 18Q.

being confined to a limitation of 50,000 Rupees as the max-imum 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 deci-sion on the subject having however only been accomplished yesterday, and the orders proceeding to India this day, we have no opportunity of remoustrance, even if, upon a con-sideration, we should deem it necessary, or advisable to in-terrores such on your behalf.

terpose such on your behalf. We should also inform you that the Authorities do n 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 uothing further. We have only now to add that we shall immediately pro-

ceed with the various commissions transmitted to us for execution, on behalf of the Bank, and send them forward to you by the earlist practicable opportunities.

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

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

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

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 marely throw out 'en passant.' Much blame too, we under-seand has been imputed (we hope in a more decorous man-ner 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 chastice 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 arguing with a monarch at the head of half a million of oldiers, and on this principle we must admit that the Ni-m's Government of his Minister would way soon get the worst of it, were they to dispute against arguments so coent as those which would be advanced against them, if neessary, by the very troops which they themselves pay; but, if isson and analogy were really of any weight in the matter, occurs to us that our diplomates at the residency might find small difficulty in maintaining our right (no one oubts our power) to make the above mentioned exaction, or row any blame on the Nizam's Government, even had ally counived at, aye or instigated its subjects joining in a disorders, which it is quite clear it did not. Most of ulers have doubtless already anticipated that we refer accent and notorious instances of Spain and America. , owing to the characteristic union of imbecility and ratic insubordination which all along so disignished the present (or late) Government, and which nile it rendered them incapable of altogether refraining on encouraging a tendency to rebellion, wheresoever exhib-id, deterred them from esponsing in a manly and open mancised so unsparingly an their backs that lash which he had so fiercely denounced at the Westminister hustings—these, tempted by promised gold, by means of which the chival-rous and consistent Sir 4. DeL. Evans now sits in Parlia-ment, and for want of which his less fortunate Isle of Dogs-men are starving in the streets of London (neglected and un-sided save by the gallant Londonderry who with the true spirit of a soldier is enforcing they right to that promised pittance, the price of that word, shich their lute chief lets them get as they can, or if they can)—these men appeared

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. Thepoor 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 inguished the process the marked diers 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 caus-ing a daily loss to the company's treasury of *twelve hund*-

* Here we of course allude to the Ceded districts-ceded for the pay

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

red rupces, and to crown the whole, we may expect that , the Court of Directors will' on hearing of such defici-ency, record a vote of thanks (which is another name for a blessing,) on the accomplished workman who has done so much to husband their resources -Alhenæum. September

The Triputti Pagoda-

Our cotemporary of the Unitted Service Gazette says " that in the case of the Triputi Pagoda, wach brings to the Government Treasury an average annual revenue of two lacks of rupees, the Government have sent orders to the Collector of Northern Arcot, to continue to receive the same according to the old established custom, pending a further reference to England." Taking it for granted that this statement is correct, the conduct of the Go-vernment is deserving of the highest censure. The last despatch from the Court of Directors left the authorities at Madras without the smallest pretext for continuing their connexion with Idolatry; but in the face of this document we are now told, that orders have been sent to the Collectors of Northern Arcot, to continue to receive the revenue of the Triputti Pageda according to the old established custom, pending a further reference to England. Such tampering with a question of vital importance, plain ly shews that both God and man are disregarded, and the moral character of the Government is a matter of no consequence, the people of England will learn by the next mail, that the Government of Madras, in the face of the pledged promises both of Parliament and the East India House that such connexion should cease for ever, still persist in collecting the revenue as aforetime from Idol temper. What apology will be offerred by our local rulers for thus running counter to instructions received from Home, we cannot pretend to say; but one thing is certain, viz. that a knowledge of the fact will excite the country's disgust and reprobation in no measured degree. For years and years have the public been mocked in their expectation on this subject, and when a final order is is-

sued to do away with the cause of complaint, means are devised to thwart the benevolent purpose, and that too by the very men whose business it should have been to obay the mandates of their superiors with all possible despatch. Lord Aucland's grant of thirty six thousand rupees to the temple of juggernath and Lord Elphinstones rupe order to collect the revenue of the Triputti Pagoda are lost in their administration which no after conduct of theirs will efface. It is a cause of deep regret to us, that British noblemen to whom has been committed such important trusts, should have acted as they are said to have done. Better things were expected from them; but now, both will leave their respective seats of power, and return to their native country, not to receive the ho-mage of the wise and good, but to be regarded as the abetters of a system that has long been pronounced un worthy of countenance and support from a ChristianGovernment --- Ibi d.

Cevlon.

Shipping Intelligence.

COLOMBO, 12TH SEPT .- Arrived schooner Letch emp Kilamarsede, from Negapatam 26th August-Cargo Rico-Passenger, Mr. W. Selby, 15th N. Infantry.-12-Schooner Caliana Letchimy, Ramapole, from Jaffna 23d Angust-Cargo Sundries. 13th Brig Adwere Letchimy, Canagesawe, from Negapatam 13th August-Cargo Rice.

12th-Sailed Barque Morning Star, Capt. W. Harrison, for London-Cargo, Cotton.

In the Roadstead.—Symmetry, Senator, and Anno-bella.—Herald, Sept. 14.

Ceylon Postage.

The Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on - Tuesday (Saturday is the usual day of publication) 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, which we are so disloyal as not to possess) of this official record.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Published By Authority.

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, 13th September, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that it is intended to make the following charges upon all Letters and News-papers &c. sent or received by any Steam Packet to or from Bombay-from this date and until jurther notice, viz.

On every Letter not exceeding a quarter of an

33

ounce in weight..... exceeding a quarter of an ounce and not exceeding half an ounce ... 38 half an ounce and not exceeding

... one ounce..... ounce and not exceeding two 58

33 . . . ounces..... 10s.

For every additional ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces..... 58. And every fraction of an ounce above the weight of two ounces shall be charged as

one additional ounce.

For every Newspaper, Price Current or Ship-

P. ANSTRUTHER, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 14th September, 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that the packets to be conveyed by the Steamer Seaforth on the 21st Septem-ber will positively be closed at 12 o'clock precisely. GEORGE LEE, Post Master General.

General Post Office. Colombo, 14th September, 1841. Printed at the Government Press, by J. Gilgot.

An Ordinance to this effect was certainly, required but we think it would be much more creditable to forego a few pounds perhaps not more than $\pounds 10$ or or 15 on the 21st than thus hurriedly fulminate this 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 even admitted by Government to be illegal) depending upon the Ligislature by a restrospective enactment 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 phantom of a deliberative assembly, and reversing the constitutional order by making the Legislature the instrument of the Executive. The emergency is not of sufficient importance to warrant such extraordinary measures.

The rates now fixed are fair and moderate-2 shillings for a half ounce letter; and we venture to say that the revenue from this will be much greater than it would have been if all went on smoothly and the 4s. 9d. had been charged.

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 .- Observer, Sept. 16

Sale of Cinnamon Land.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. 30 lots of the Caderani Cinnamon Garden comprising 302 acres, 3 roods, and 27 perches, were purchased by Messrs. A. and R. Crowe and Co. for £115. The land is poor and cinnamon very thin.

At the same sale Mount Lavinia house (that is as much as has not been pulled down) with 7 acres of Cocoanut land was bought by the Revd. J. G. Macvicar for £148. Sic transit gloria mundi.-Ibid.

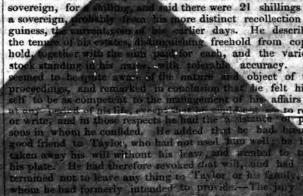
23rd, Madras to the 25th, Agra to the 25th, and Ceylon journals to the 20th instant.

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 returning to his native country, The Colonel has been sadly neglected by the British Government, which ought long since to have freed 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 of difficulty, and unfeelingly left to the tende, mercies of an enemy. Who can recall to 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 Government property, which was shown by the fact that up to the issue would not profit by the sad lesson, and left Bank of England, his pension at the India House, and had poor Stoddart to endure his afflictions, regardless 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 condition of the gallant Colonel. To Major Todd, not to his own Government, is Colonel Stoddart indebted for the greatest blessing of lifeliberty. The conduct of Major Todd is high. ly praise-worthy, and in expressing our approval of the Major's behaviour we congratulate the Colonel upon the kind and successful 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 sto Bombay Dawk, and the scurvily manner in which the Editor of the Englishman has been at treated in not filling his Cupboard English papers. We at Bombay were better off than our Calcutta contemporaries but should we experience similar treatment at the hands of the Post Office Anthorities. on the arrival of the forthcoming mail, (ex

ty to Henry Pinks Arnold, whom he had only adopted, bu to whom he gave his own name. The petition was opposed not by young Arnold, but on behalf of Mr. Pinks himself." Had the petition been sustained, the will is favore of your e petition been sustained, the will in favour of young Arnold must have been set aside, the testator being by this verdict of the jury, declared to have been non compos me stis on the 11th of March last, when that instrument was executed ; whilst the original will, bearing date anterior to the alleged lunacy, would have remained in force. Mr. Pinks had, it appeared, been taken from the Foundling Hospital by a gentleman of the name of Chase, residing at Luton, in Bedgentieman of the name of Chase, residing at Editor, in for fordshire, who, from motives of benevolence, was induced to befriend and patronise him until he was enabled to provide for himself. At a very early age, through the interest of his benefactor, he obtained a situation in the East India 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 to his personal wants. Never having married, he had no family, and by frugal habits he acquired the means of pur-chasing landed property in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire to the extent of from ± 300 to ± 400 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 84th year, feeble in body, if not in mind, and almost totally blind from cataract. He has lived for the last five years at his house in Great Warner-street, usually passing the sum-mer months at Breachwood-green, in Hertfordshire, which the father of Henry Pinks Arnold is the nominal tenant. A number of witnesses were called in support of the petition. It appeared from their evidence that Mr. Pinks had two attacks 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 become subject to some extraordinary delusions of mind, such as fancying that he was not in his own house when he was ; that he slept in a river; that he visited at the houses of the Dukes of Wellington, Bedford, and Northumberland, and that these and "other great lords," to use his own term, were in the habit of calling upon him; that he also imagined he never had a shilling at command, whereas he had at the time sole and undisturbed control over his pension and given the receipts for his rents, affixing his mark, as he could not see to write his name. Dr. Burrows, the principal medical witness called in support of the petition, described Mr. Pinks to have what he termed " an old man's memory," forgetful of recent events, but tenacious of those long gone y. The delusions under which he was said to labour the natural result of unsoundness of mind produced by organic disease at that advanced period of life. Dr. Burrows 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 progress of the inquiry two long examinations, one in the public room of the the other in a private apartment, to which none but the com missioners, jury, counsel, and solicitors were admitted. His answers were generally rational, but his memory failed him occasionally. He seemed much distressed by the proceedings, which he said would be the death of him. One of the witnesses having stated that Mr. Pinks, when speaking of the present administration, had insisted that Lord North was one of the three principal Secretaries of State, the learned Chief Commissi mentioned that amongst various nmediately observed that he reother topics, Mr. B he was dead. He mistook a membered Lord d there were 21 shillings in pre distinct recollection of er days. He described reehold from copyand the various accuracy. He object of the e felt himaffairs as

instrument, and in which he devised the whole of his proper-



TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1841

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance which it is intended to bring before the Legislative Coun-cil, is published for general information. To provide for the transmission of Letters to and from this Island by Extraordinary Express. Whereas the convenience of the public would be greatly promoted by the occasion-Preamble. al employment of Steam-packets or other extraordinary convey-ance for the despatch of Letter mails to and from this Island; And whereas such arrangements would involve great expence, and it might be necessary to this Island; And whereas such arrangements would involve great expence, and it might be necessary to impose a rate of Postage on Letters, Newspapers, Price 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 p. stage." Postage,"

1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Gover-nor of Ceylon, with the advice Governor with consent and consent of the Legislative

Governor with consent of Executive Council em-provised to employ ext regulate the Rates of Postage on Letters sent or received thereby. for the said Governor with the consent of the Exe-cutive Council, to employ any Steam-packet or other mode of Express for the conveyance of Letter-mails to and from this Island, and to impose upon all Letters, Newspapers, Frace currents and simpling Reports conveyed thereby, such Rates of Postage as to him and them shall appear requisite. Provided always tha-such rates shall have been pret viously notified in three successive Gazettes.

2. And it is further enacted, that no Action or Prosecution shall be maintain-

Indemnity for charges made by authority of Postanaster General for Letters conveyed previously to the passing of this Ordinance by Ex-presses, the despatch of which was notified in

able before any Court in this Island against the Postmaster General or any other Person or Persons acting under his autho-

ously to the passing of this Ordinance by Ex-presses, the despatch of which was notified in Gazette. Postage on Letters conveyed to or from this Island by means of any Steam-packet or other conveyance, the sailing or despatch of which for the purpose of carrying Letters had been previously notified in the Gazette. And every such Action or Prosecution which shall have been so instituted shall be abated, and all proceedings had thereon shall be rendered null and void.

3. And it is further enacted, that the exception contained in the 2d Clause of Part of 2d Clause of the above mentioned Ordinance Ordinance No. 8 of 1386, No. 8 of 1836, in favour of "Letters to be sent by any private

•The restrospective clause is to prevent us from bringing our threatened action against the Post Master General; but if it be omitted we promise to spare him. En. C. O.

Shipping Arribals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3, Ship Phœnix, R. Shaw, Master from Mauritius. 5th Sept. DEPARTURES.

None.

Military Arribals and Departures.

ABRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon A. Burn....from England 2d Oct. 1841. Waller Selby..15th Regt. M. N. I do. 4th Do. Do. Lieut. H. B. Kemball U. A...... from Poona 3d Do. Do. DEPARTURES. ha Lieut, G. Sandwith Euro. Lt. Infy. to Poona Surg eon A. Graham 15th..... to Mahablo Do.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELL ADEN......Aug. 29 AGRA.........Aug. 29 ALEXANDRIA.......Aug. 19 AUSTRALIA. Adelaide.....June 18 Sydhey.....July 17 BURMAH. MADRAL.

BURMAH.

Moulmein.... Aug. 18 CAIRO..... Aug. 20 CALCUTTA...... Sept. 23 CANDAHAE..... CEVION.....



pected to-day,) verily dealt with the coolness ;---nay magun aye, and forbearance too. di

Our Madras contempo cry out for food, not, like threa for the mind, but serious consequence to the Ma

ead, bread. The Ch

and cakes

the ar

y interfered with th in the supply of roll akers, which per ind created nor small mperaries, too, whe in consequent up leas, of the overland muil, al achings somewhat e days before the encomiums them stand and

the and grumbling chs, and all joined in the whoop, bread, ive us bread, or we perish ! The igistrate may thank his cloak-the of the law-that the shafts of our modraties did no violence to his doughy

To the loss of the state of the state of the state of the state of the gross poll to be—Bruen (C) and the state of the gross poll to be—Bruen (C) 704, O'Connell (W) 696, Yates (W)

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

the first

river she has been repeatedly fined and imdering the coal-barges; but she no sooner an she is to be seen wading through the mud, coal-barges, picking up stray lumps of coal, and pieces overboard, which she " paints" in a penner, by first washing the dust off with water, and rance of having failen overboard by accident. It is this nlawful trade that has so often got Kate Macarthy into trouble. Last winter, during the severe frost, and while the trouble. Last winter, during the severe frost, and while the river was covered with ice, and the coal-barges were locked in, opposite the wharfs by immense icebergs, the old woman was pursuing her business, alternately wading up to her arm-pits in the mud, and then walking 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 mud-banks, she has embraced the officers like a bear, and, after half-smothering them, has left them as muddy as her-self. On Monday the prisoner was detected among the coalafter half-smothering them, has left them as muddy as ner-self. On Monday the prisoner was detected among the coal-barges at the Salisbury wharfs. She was about to leave the place laden with as many painted coals as her strength would sustain, when Grimstone, the constable, stopped her. She immediately threw down her bag of coals and ran back into the mud. A river constable made an attempt to stop her, and she hugged him closely and dragged him into a her, and she hugged him closely and dragged him mids a mud bank. They rolled over each other, and the old woman appeared to consider it as glorious fun; but it was nearly death to the man, who came cut of the mud quite exhausted, and in the most pitiable condition that can well be imagined. Kate Macarthy buried herself in the mud up to her chin, and Grimstone and two other officers, fearing that they should meet the same fate as their companion., whose clothes were completely would be there until the tide cising com-The mission of Lunacy. Hico inquirendo was opened at Gray's im Holborn, the 23d ult, and continued by add in day to day until Thursday, when the investing character tad.—Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, with Mr. Miller, in support of the inquisition ; Mr. J. Bacon to great length of the proceedings, it would possible to give the evidence in detail, but the me will sufficiently explain the principal fea-ase :—The subject of the inquiry is Mr. Wil-f Breachwood green, Hertfordshire, and Great Clerkenwell, who was alleged to have been

Gazettes.

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697 ; gross majority for Bruen and Bunbury 9. How melancholy has been the fate of the Repealers (writes our correspondent); they complain bitterly that they have been deserted, shamefully deserted by the Whigs, and urge, as their ground of complaint, that Lord Fitzwilliam's tenants voted against them. That Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, who proposed the Hon. Freder-ick Ponsonby, in opposition to Colonel Bruen, at the last election for this country, shrunk from their side on the present occasion, and would not vote, and that his Protestant tenantry also voted against them. Nor are these the only reasons why the Repealers feel dis-appointed. A great number of the freeholders, whom they kidnapped and supported in all possible luxury for the last five weeks, actually voted against them, and Carlow, which they imagined would yield at once to their agitation, has flung off the fetters of domination. How often has. O'Connell declared in Dublin, at the Repeal Association, that " Carlow was perfectly safe-that Bruen and his faction would never again triumph over Repealers !' and yet, notwithstanding all his vauntings, repeal is extinguished, and Bruen will be triumphant. There never was a more important election in Ireland than this, and none more desperately contested. O'Connell's greatest energies, his most unremitting efforts, have been used in agitating the county, and still, as in Dublin, his prospects have been blighted. What he intends doing next is a matter Feannot divine. On Thursday the High Sheriff having been informed that a serious disturbance was contemplated by the peasantry, authorised Colonel Jackson to call out all the military. This caused no small astonishment in the town, and many of the lookers-on exclaimed against it ; but there were many reasons why the Sheriff acted in this way, and they were these-he was informed that the people were prepared to obstruct Col. Bruen's voters from coming up to the poll ; secondly, that no later than that day two of Colonel Bruen's voters coming from Kilkenny were dragged out of the coach ; and, thirdly, a concourse of people armed with pikes, scythes, etc., assembled on the road for the purpose of attacking any Conservative who approched the town, and with the usual shouts and menaces declared that the " Orange faction" should be destroyed. The booths were opened on Saturday morning at the usual hour, and re. entirely at liberty, while the remaining three ran away mained open till 12 o'clock, when the assessor finding that there were no voters to poll on either side, ter-minated the election. The defeated candidates are determined to petition against this election, and have entered a protest against the High Sheriff, his assessor, and his deputy, for what they term unlawful and unconstitutional conduct.-(Standard.)

Destructive Missiles of War.

burn, Colonel Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, C. B., Lteutenant-Colonel Dundas, C. B., and Major Chalmer, of the Royal Artillery, attended in the marsh-es at Woolwich to witness the experiments with percussion shells, which was deferred till to-day, in consequence of two barges anchoring within the range on the former occasion. A number of officers of the Royal Artillery were also present, and a number of stran-gers from London, and Mr. Reece and Mr. Wilkinson. After waiting nearly an hour before an opportunity of-fered to fire, owing to the crowded state of the river, with vessels passing upwards and downwards, the sig-nal was given that the range was clear, and the fol-lowing were tried :---

No. 1. a 32 pounder shell, invented by Mr. Wilkin-son, was fired, and struck near the top of the mound, passing onwards to the river Thames without burst-

fragments, numbers of them entring the ground, ar apparently spreading eastward and estward between

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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. Graham, however, ran great risk in attempting to capture it. With the utmost caution and activity he succeeded in making an incision 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 ponderous animal gave symptoms 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, and made several efforts to regain the deep ; but the " gallant Graham," holding on by the rope, contrived to counteract its motions. After a desperate contest, during which he had the address to inflict numerous wounds about the neck and jaws of his formidable opponent, 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, drawn high and dry on the sands. The struggle, however, 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, was snapt in two like a piece of whip cord. The party then fired a bullet into its head, and after the infliction of sundry blows, the protracted conflict was brought to a close in the death of the fish about eight o'clock. It measured in length upwards of 14 feet, in girth between seven and eight, and might weigh about a ton and a half .- (Ayr Journal.)

A sad accident.

Mr. Villiers, an English gentleman residing with his family at Tours, was returning, on the 15th inst., in his carriage and four from visiting a country house he was building about two leagues from the town driv-ing himself, 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 traces, left one of the horses with the carriage. When they were stopped it was discovered that Mr. Villiers lay under the carriage lifeless, and mangled in a manner too shocking to relate, nearly the whole of his dress being left in fragments at different parts of the road, his head crushed by the wheels, and his flesh torn from his body in many places. This deplorable condition was owing to his having twisted the reins round one of his wrists, and being thereby dragged the whole of the way. Two servants in the seat behind were also thrown out, but

"Yesterday Lord Bloomfield, Major General Drummond, C. B., Director-General of the Royal Ar-tillery, Colonel Sir H. D. Ross, K. C. B., Deputy Ad-jutant-General to the Royal Artillery, Colonel Cockreturning home from a ball, and, eighteen months back, a son, who had been only five months in the British Navy, was drowned withm sight of Bombay. Mr. Villiers was highly respected at Tours, and his funeral was attended by a great number of French inhabitants, as well as nearly all the English residents. -Gal. Mes.

Factious Use of the Queen's Name

If there be any person about the present Court, having enough of true devotedness to her Majesty to prefer her Majesty's interests and the parmenence of her sway over a greatful people, to the temporary advantages of the whig radical faction, that person cannot but regard with some alarm, and with great indignation, the use-the insolent use-which these Whig-radicals make of her Majesty's name. Beaten n the House of Commons, beaten in the House of Lords, No. 2, a 68-pounder well, invented by Mr. Napier, struck the bulwark, and sploded immediately on passing through, dividing itser into a thousand small ity in the realm, they have the audacity to mean their newspapers have that her their side against the parliament and

France and the Eastern Question. The Government has never ratified, directly or 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 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 Certainly something has been accomplished. 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 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, themselves tore up the treaty of July, and counteracted 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 head of a million of men, 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 was war which would have been imposed upon us. We must have lacerated the treaty, and prevented its effects à coups de canon. It would have been absurd to hope for such results from simple isolation. But what have we obtained from isolation? All that could be obtained for the Pacha without having recourse 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 without doubt the desire to put an end to it went a great way towards bringing about the concessions which have been made to Egypt. Perhaps there was in the treaty an arrière pensee for driving the Pacha to extremes, and annihilating his power ; if so, the isolation of France has paralyzed the intention .- The Powers were anxious to put an end to the Turco-Egyptien question, in order that the French and European question might not be kept in suspense. Those powers, which were more interested in calming the public mind in Europe than in destroying Mehemet Ali, have employed their influence in London and at Constantinople. The remonstrances of Mehemet, Ali against the first firman have been listened to. Instead of a conditional hereditary government, he 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 Egypt He has indeed lost Syria, but, in Egypt, he remains nearly as he was, with an addition of hereditary Power and that country, which is the creation of his genius 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 save Egypt have gained their object. By the new Convention of London, the Ottoman Em-pire becomes part of the droit public of Europe. Instead of the exclusive 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 will not prevent Sebastopol from being still a threatening vicinity for Constantinople, for we know of no means of putting another hundred leagues or more between the Ottoman Empire and Russia; but does right count for nothing? If position be every thing, why did Russia attach so much importance to obtain for herself by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi the exclusive right of protectorship for Turkey? Why, in addition to her vicinity hertroops, and her fleets, did she with to have a pretext for intervention? So long as there shall be even a little port of it on the day following."

been had before the dissolution. A repitition of the trick is threatened, and will probably be attempted. But this will be threatened, and will probably be attempted. But this will be a perilous experiment for the landlord's Parliament to make. We trust that no etiquette or technicalities, no hostile ma-jorities, no impediments whatever, will induce Ministers to resign until they have, as her Majesty's Ministers, formally and completely propounded to Parliament the entire polit cy for which they are to be ejected. Thus much is alike due to themselves, to their Royal Mistress, and to the na-tion. That done and settled, let the landlords' Parliament tion. That done and settled, let the landlords' Parliament tion. That done and settled, let the handlords Parhament proceed to its work, as its majority shall serve, and the people prepare themselves for their allotted burdens. The fate of the Whig Government is inevitable; but, though doomed to die, let it fall in the light, and not in the mist which has been raised by the dirty arts of its adversaries.— (CHRONICLE.)

It will be remembered that the ex-King of Holland made himself guarantee for the payment of the interest on the sums subscribed for the Amsterdam and Arnheim railroad, and that after his abdication it became a question whether the pledge was personal or in his charac-ter of sovereign. His Majesty has removed the doubt in a manner truly Royal by giving orders for the regular payment of this interest out of his privy purse, although the road is not yet even begun.

An Italian named Banchi has been arrested at Marseilles for being concerned in late republican movement in that city. He is stated to be a teacher of his own language, who has long been noted for the violence of his political opinions. The police had to enter his residence by force in order to effect his arrest.

M. Mulot, jun., has just terminated another Artesian well, at Clichy. The bore is only 80 metr s (250 feet) deep, and pierces into the sands which alternate with the plastic clay above the chalk. The water does not come up high above the orifice, but furnishes 3,600 litret (about 900 gallous) per hour. There is a slight admixture of sulfurated hydrogen gas in the water, but in other resp ets it is good and fit for culinary purposes. Its heat is 14 degrees Centigrade, or 87 115 Fahrenhelt.

M. Coste, resp usible editor of the Temps, was, in 1838, condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to pay a fine of 500fr. for publishing an account of the private deliberations of the Chamber of Peers, on the trial of Lieutenact Lasty. This sum having been levied out of the caution-money for the journal, and not replaced, M. Coste has been prosecuted for publishing the Temps without having the full deposit required by law, and was y-sterday condemned to pay another fine of 200fr., and be imprisoned for one month. M. Coste's plea, in his defence, was, that he did not suppose so small an amount subtracted from the totality of the caution-money would subject him to the law ; but this was overruled.

M. Massey, responsible editor of the Charivari, was yesterday fined 200fr., and condemned to a month's imprisonment, for having published that journal from February 25th to April 14th without having the full amount of caution-money deposited in the hands of government.

The Gazette de France says :- "The judgement which condemned our responsible edi. tor, by default, to a fine of 5,000fr., and the exa pense of posting up 3,000 copies of it, was served upon as last evening. We have five days to lodge our plea in arrest, and, according to the laws of September 1835, we must appear in sup-

the two bulwarks, the spreading of the sm moment of explosion distinctly showing its the dreadful distruction it must have cause explosion of a similar nature taken place on the deck of a man-of-war-

No a pounder shell, invented by Mr. Reech weing fired, exploded soon after it was projected from the mouth of the gun, portions of the shell, about an inch square, having been dug out of the ground, which had been torn up the depth of the furrow of a plough in the line of the bulwark, the places going for-ward in a straight line with tremendous force after the of then shell had burst. On the last trial it was the general showin opinion that the shell invented by Mr. Reece had struck the ground about half the distance betwixt the gun and the bulwark, which caused the explosion, and we their vote ware of the same opinion at the time ; but on the same circumstance happening to-day, we particularly notic-ed the action of the smoke when the explosion took place, and, on examination, found the fregments, which proved that the shell had burst nearly half-way, or about 200 yards in front of the bulwark, before it had touched the ground ; and it is important that Mr. Recee should observe this fact, that he may be able to 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 experiment.

After waiting until four o'clock, it was found impossible to fire the other rounds, four in number, owing to the great number of vessels passing on the river. It is but justice to Mr. Wilkinson to state, that his shells are not yet officially brought before the select committee, but merely private experiments, which he is permitted to make to ascertain certain important points connected with the subject. They are on the same general principle as that which on a former ex-periment succeeded so perfectly, but with various modifications to ascertain the amount of resistance necessary to meet the shock they receive in the gun, as also to ascertain if the fulminating powder is injured by remaining in the shells for a length of time-all these shells having been prepared, and in the arsenal eight months ago ; therefore they are not intended to come into competition with, or in opposition to, the shells of Mr. Reece and Mr. Napier, though fired at the same time .- (Standard.)

CONFLICT WITH A WHALE. A small whale of the finner species that frequent the Atlantic, and usually follow the herring in their migrations, was caught at the stake nets, near the conflux of the Pow Burn, on the afternoon of Thursday week. The person in charge of the nets (Graham), about two o'clock, then high tide, observed an object of considerable size rolling about the stakes, within a few yards of the shore. Without any one to assist him, the courageous fisher-man hastened to the spot, and, with no other imple-ments than a pocket gully, and a rope which he brought with him, rushed in middle deep, to the at-tack. The dorsal fin of the huge animal alone was seen as he approached, the water being more than

elp them to recover that sway which the House of Commons, and the lared them unworthy to possess. og factious selfishness, and inso-pitch pever before exhibited in archial authority. What can be more audacious, than the atticians to make a party tool an be more disloyally selentify the Sovereign with thent that the people are completely they distrust, plan them? And yet it is and ho at this v are declaring by the Whig-radical government, Conservative government i dicals open assert, throu govMajesty the Queen is " ament which is desired by by the people. It has deed not very remo and in e, that the Sovereign was sup Tory politics were in favour , that Whig or Whig-Radi on the government. But it is a circumstances that the Tory us the Sovereign being on their side sort of government which the per ferred. No ; the Tory journals, wh they might have were too respec vereign to treat him as a party tool. aware that it must be injurious to hold him forth to the public as hostile to ment which the national determination cessary to employ; and whatever they m of the royal preference, as an individual, im-not presume to make a public use of that suppo-ference, in order to serve the purposes of parti-delicacy was no more than their duty. We do the any praise for it; but we do ask for the gravest i dignation when c induct exactly the opposite is pursue by the beaten Whig radical party. And when we ca to mind that this party is the same which for so many years declaimed against any use of the royal name and influence, although in harmony with the voice of parliament and of the electors of the House of commons -when we reflect that for a long series of years every species of abuse and scurrility was cast by them upon the royal influence, and even upon the domestic virtues of the grandfather of our present Queen-when we think of these things how can we refrain from the strongest expressions of loathing and disgust at resorted The ch the selfish pretence of deference to royalty with which the Whig-radicals cover their desperate devotedness to place and pay? We could draw a picture, if we pleased of what our Sovereign has lost by the offensive elinging bread tax, th the popular. The attention, notwith to her palace and her government of this selfish and heartless party, with which it is impossible that any honest people can long sympathise. We might exhibit

ustice and civilisation amongst mankind, treaties, whatever may be said to the contrary, will go for something. The proof that they are not easily broken, exists in the hesitation which takes place in signing them. There is only one obstacle to the recognition of the advantages of the Convention of July 13 by the opposition journals. It was not signed by the orders of M. Thiers. The honour belongs to M. Guizot, andthis is thereason why the Opposition say that it amounts to nothing."

A new name for Parliament.

The new Parliament should be named the Landlord's parliament- The commanding power in it consists of the landowners and their nominees. The towns and boroughs have returned a majority of representatives in favour of the commercial policy of Ministers, and against monopoly. Scotland has returned a Majority on the same side, and Ireland also. All these majorities are converted into a minority by the English counties. There is an and triumph of the landed interest. The elections have called in constituting the proprietors of the soil, or rather the portion of them which clings to bread-tax and monopoly, the scaling class. They have turned the scale against Scotland, Ireland, and the town population of England. Already in possession of the House of Lords, they have now mastered the House of Comons. The permanence of such a supremacy is not in the ature of things. Its temporary existence indicates no nary dislocation in the frame-work of society, and machinary of representation ; its endurance is out tion. The cities and boroughs of England, and ished by a class. The minority of their repreis transmitted into a majority by one set of pera most insignificant set, as to mere numbers ; of superlative wealth were, all the incum territorial possessions discharged; to talk ant intelligence would be ridiculous ; and suing in this very contest an object of ry self-interests to the peril or ruin of asting sources of national prosperity. e people are, for the time, vanquished al condition must need contain within wn destruction, the tendency of npt with the nation has been suffiperiod in which its power for

hall

mentary

strength of Tory opposition. idly be made a fearful gulf After a very short time we ons. Other modes will be alar opinion and feeling. from without." From gauntlet on behalf of Agu *Br *Su *Th *Aq May Lydi Kilb ce itself in collison with oon force themselves upon mentous interest of dividing fories are already squabbling.

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spoils and honours, Nor do we wonder their ir

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD .- Henry Tompkins, toll collector at Vauxbalt bridge, applied for an assault summons against the Marqu's of Waterford, under the following circumstances :- The applicant stated that on Thursday week, about six o'clock, he was on duty at the gate on the Middlesey side of Vauxhall bridge, when he observed a carriage coming from the direction of the Vauxhall gardens, in which were seated two gentlemen, and a lady was accommodated in the lap of one of them. As they appreached the gate, one of them called out " Open it." Applicant did so, and then went as usual to the side of the carriage to receive the toll (which during certain hours is on y taken on the Middle-ex side), but the very moment the gate was opened, a gentleman, who was driving, whipped his horses and dashed through. Applicant caught hold of the reins, and was dragged several yards, when the gentleman who was driving said, " If you don't let go, I'll cut you in pieces , and he then lashed him so severely that he was comr pelled to let go. He had never seen the gentleman who assaulted him before, but he was postively informed by a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence that it was the Marquis of Waterfor I .- Mr Gregorie sold the applicant might take a summons against that nobleman, but it would be necessary for him to indentify the gentleman who assaulted him .- The applicant then took the summons.

Fessels Erpected.

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* Have sailed by the latest accounts

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