



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 30

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**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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Bombay July 1, 1841.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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August, 1841.

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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.

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**A CARD.**

**DR. FOGERTY.**

BEGS respectfully to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that during his illness and temporary absence from Bombay, DR. MERRITT, of Meadow Street, will perform his professional duties.  
Bombay, August 4th 1841.

**INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.**

**North West Provinces.**

AGRA UKHBAR, JULY 22.

The last intelligence of any interest from the Punjab is, that the widow of Now Nehal Singh had a miscarriage, and had given birth to a son, still-born. Shere Singh is accused of having caused the miscarriage, but we cannot vouch for the truth of either report.

According to the news brought by the June Mail the Court of Directors are strongly averse to the annexation of the Punjab, or indeed any military interference with the country while several of the London Journals, which discuss Indian affairs, are of opinion, that we must take the Punjab or give up Afghanistan—we quote the words of one of them—a measure which we are tired of urging.—Agra Ukhar, July 22.

AGRA.—The hopes entertained of a change of weather with the change of Moon, have fortunately been realized and, as yet, to the fullest extent. On Sunday afternoon it commenced raining and has continued so, with intermissions, to the present date. The accounts from the district are equally favourable.

Lieutenant Johnstone, the Adjutant of the Infantry Regiment, Banglekund Legion, has, we are informed, requested permission to resign his appointment. No long time ago, Captain Quin, then second in command, sought and obtained the same permission.

Dr. Hope, and Captain Ellis, returned to Gwalior yesterday morning.

The King of Lucknow's Brother Kasim Ali Khan, has died, full of years. The rains set in at Lucknow on the 11th, and have been very favourable.—Ibid.

DELHI.—Not a drop of rain has fallen since our last number, though showers have been perceived all round, the heat has been dreadful, and our hopes of the new Moon bringing a change dissipated. Yesterday there was great prospect of rain but as usual we were disappointed. There however appears to be but little sickness among the natives of the city and grain has not risen materially in price.

Mr. Schoefft the artist has arrived in Delhi and we trust will find profitable employment for his talents, which are said to be of a first rate kind.

The Bachelors of Delhi give a Ball to the station on Friday the 23d instant, nine o'clock is the hour for assembling, it is to be hoped that a fall of rain will render the weather cooler than at present.

KURNAUL, 13th July 1841.—The native population of Kurnaul have been in a state of great excitement for the last week, owing to their being a most absurd rumour afloat that several fat men and boys have been laid hold of by some invisible Seikhs, who require their blood and grease for tempered swords in Lahore. In consequence of this disturbance, no work people have been procurable for the last two or three days, thro' which the Barrack Master's business has been altogether stopped. You will however be glad to hear that five ferocious looking ruffians were this morning caught in the very act of forcibly carrying off three fat boys from the European Bazar.

With the able assistance of the Police and European Guard, three of the manlooters have been taken, and are now in confinement in the Sunday Bazar Curvaile Chubbotta. The popular frenzy has been so great that a large Guard was necessary to prevent the natives from attacking them dreads have vowed to make offerings to Davie, the God of destruction for their delivery. Two out of the five have escaped, but it is expected they will soon be caught. Our worthy Magistrate and the Military Authorities are investigating the matter.

Who would have believed that such destruction was going on, the ruffians say they are employed by the Lahore Government to collect all the human blood and fat they can get, for which article called Namayee in Hindoostanee, they get a very handsome price.

SEETAPORE OUDE, 11th July 1841.—We have had most excessive heat since the commencement of the month and no rain has fallen here for the last ten days, nor is there any appearance of a refreshing shower. The Ryots in this district are complaining much, and a great failure in the crops may be contemplated should no rain visit us soon. We have had the Thermometer as high as 90°, some days with gloomy and oppressive weather. However, we have but little sickness at the Station.—Delhi Gazette, July 21.

We have been asked where the memorial to Lord Auckland upon the dak improvements lies for signature, but we cannot say; we fear it has only been circulated among a limited circle which should not be the case, as the more signatures, the more weight will it carry, as embodying the feeling of the public; every one without distinction of rank should be allowed to sign the document, and for that purpose it should be placed in some Public office or another. I bid.

**Calcutta.**

A letter received on Saturday from Tirhoot says, "The Cholera is raging sadly, which has interfered with the weeding of the Indigo very much. Many villages are quite deserted." Calcutta, Co. Friar July 19.

Mr. Pereira of Fattyghur has written to us to give up the anonymous letters we mentioned as having received relative to the charge of adultery brought against him by Mr. Wareham, but we positively decline so doing. If Mr. Pereira had met the charge boldly and demonstrated his innocence, then we might have assented to his request, but he has shunned merely investigation under the advantage of a technical objection. For the lady's sake as well as for his own he should, if innocent, have met the charge openly and manfully. Having declined to do so, and also hearing that Mr. Wareham has resolved to have the subject investigated in our Supreme Court, this firmness of purpose predisposes us to believe that the latter gentleman has justice on his side. If he has, and if he can bring home the charge against Mr. Pereira, then are sure no terms too strong, in which we would speak of the latter's effrontery and iniquity in making the false statements which he has made, for in such case after having inflicted upon a man the greatest injury that is included in the catalogue of domestic sorrows, he will have had the daring additional wickedness to insult publicly the gentleman he has wronged.—Ibid.

We republished about ten days ago from the Delhi Gazette, an account of a sepoy's running into a mess room of the 19th N. I., and attempting to cut down or shoot the officers there assembled. Since then we have received another account of the affair, in which the conduct of a Captain of the Regiment is painted in colors not very complimentary to either his courage, his humanity, or his fraternal feelings. It is stated that the moment the sepoy rushed into the room he rushed out, and although he proceeded to the guard room, so far from bringing the guard with him to the rescue he coolly walked the guard a way to the rear guard! As we do not get the account of the transaction direct, with the usual authentication, we forbear to mention names at present; but there can be very little doubt, that the detail of the transaction, as given in the private letter of one gentleman to another, and which we have seen, is correct in every particular, and that the trembling coward who forsook his friends will soon be dragged into the light, and rendered at least ashamed of his dastardly conduct if he is not signally punished for it. Surely such behaviour comes within the description of conduct 'unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?' Englishman, July 21.

The Rob Roy, while in tow of the Satellite steamer, grounded on the edge of the Sand Bank near Howard's Island yesterday morning. She remained there but a short time, and has proceeded down. The Satellite steamer, in tugging the Rob Roy off the bank burst her boiler; and after taking the Rob Roy to the lower part of Garden Reach, returned to town.

We surmise that some detention will occur as no other steamers are available, at least so we have been given to understand.

On the Bore's coming in yesterday morning, unusually strong—the barque Brothers off Thompson's Ghaut carried away the moorings. She swung foul of the Leonard Dobbin—but without either vessel sustaining any material damage.

Several Bhurs too deeply laden were swamped, and the upper part of the river presented a singular appearance; casks of Rum, bales of goods, and property of other description floating up in the most tumultuous confusion. Ibid.

We have intelligence from Caubul, and the Ghiljis country, in letters of different dates—It is said that General Elphinstone is about to leave Caubul, and return to England—probably on account of ill health. The Caubul orders, issued relative to Col. Wymer's defeat of the Ghiljis and Major Lynch's "little go" having given, and with good cause some offence, to the field force in the Ghiljis country. We give these orders, with the comments of a correspondent, and other information which our letters contain—

"Caubul 8th June, 1841.—Brigade orders by Brigadier Anquetil, commanding H M S S Force, No. 84 of 1841.—The brigadier commanding having perused an authenticated copy of detachment orders issued by lieutenant colonel Wymer on the 30th ultimo, consequent on the total discomfiture of a body of Ghiljis in the morning of the preceding day, derives great pleasure from being able to record the valuable services of captain Leeson, commanding 1st cavalry—lieutenant Hawkins, commanding artillery—lieutenants Moncroft and Bremer, 2nd infantry, and lieutenant Wilson, acting adjutant, 1st cavalry, whose exertions are highly and favorably mentioned by lieutenant colonel Wymer commanding the British detachment, and also by captain Leeson, commanding H M S S troops."

"Now, Mr Editor, mark the following and you will say the above is what we designate rot. I do not hesitate in stating that on no occasion, since the troops marched from Hindoostan, was there any action so severely contested. Had you seen the old dragoon charge you would have been delighted. His men acted with courage and determination, doing something more than discomfiting

the bold and determined fellows that were opposed to them. You will see that no mention of those men has been made, who were so long in action under a heavy shower of balls, and had not their horses been in the best condition they would have made but a sorry appearance on the line of march the following day, when they had to afford every assistance to the convoy. Fancy these men being all night in their saddles and then in the morning obliged to march. This is what those who sit at home at ease would call nothing.

Here is the other order which I consider not, or any thing more refined by which you may wish to designate it.

G. O. by the British Envoy and Minister at the Court of H. M. S. S. Ool Moolk, No. 18 of 1841.

Cabool, 8th May, 1841.—The Envoy and Minister having before him a letter dated 1st instant and its inclosure from captain Macan commanding a detachment of H. M.'s Regular Troops at Khelat i Ghilzie.

The envoy and minister has derived high gratification from the additional proof which has been furnished on this occasion of the gallantry and efficiency of H. M.'s contingent, the officers and men of which have invariably distinguished themselves whenever they have been employed, and have as on the present occasion, achieved the most signal successes even when without the co-operation of other troops. The Brigadier commanding the Shah's force is requested to acquaint Capt. Macan, that it is the intention of the envoy and minister to bring to the notice of the right hon'ble the Governor General in council and of His Majesty Sha Soojah, the valor and skill which has been so conspicuously displayed on this occasion, and to assure captain Macan and the officers and men who served under him, that the gallantry and devotion which have been evinced by them will be duly appreciated.

That excellent officer, captain Sanders, of the Engineer corps, has rendered most efficient aid in the operation. The envoy and minister feels that it is beyond his province to notice the exertions of captain Sanders in such terms as they deserve, and he rests satisfied in the conviction that the uncommon merits of that officer will be fully recognized by his lordship in council. It is extremely gratifying to find that captain Sanders' wounds, though severe, are not pronounced to be dangerous.

Now, Mr. Editor, this wonderful affair that took place occurred at a small fort occupied by thirty men under a petty chief named Ayaz Khan. The poor devils were all killed, which is not much to be wondered at, seeing they had Macan's regt., two guns and half of Leeson's horse—the 1st cavalry—with an auxiliary of one hundred Afghans.

The heat is dreadful in the day in tents; though not oppressive at night. Young Timour is determined not to be cut up on his road to Kandhar, besides the escort he brought to Cabool, consisting of two or three corps, I hear Macan's corps together with two guns are to march from Khelat i Ghilzie to meet him at Mookloor. By letters from England we learn, that the troops are to vacate Afghanistan, by reason of a treaty between England, Russia, and Persia. It is full time something should be done, as there is no treasure but gold at Kandhar, for which the Surrats will only allow 15Rs., and I hear that so low is the exchequer at Khelat i Ghilzie that an attempt was made to reduce the hire of the labourers at the Forts, but they struck work. There are about 15,000 Rs. in the chest. The 43rd left, marched out of Kandhar on the 15th and commenced their march in progress to Mookloor on the 16th, the 42nd are to be relieved at Khelat by a Bombay corps. General Brooks has been relieved at Quetah by England. A curious occurrence is said to have taken place there a short time ago. As the Padre was giving out his text "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, &c. &c." a Patlander cried out to another, "by J—s, then they ought to send for the Camels of the left wing for him." Several shot, shells, &c. have been dug up in the old fort of Khelat i Ghilzie. They say they were thrown into it by Nadir Shah. The Assai Inlee affair has been very severely felt by the enemy. They are still dying of their wounds, especially the Kandhar men. Ten of them were taken out in about an hour to be buried through one gate alone. It is said they have lost between four and five hundred men.—Hurkaru, July 19.

We omitted to mention in yesterday's issue that several merchants in town received on Sunday, by the express, replies to letters sent home on the 22d of April. They appear to have arrived in London on the 3d of June, so that, for the first time letters have been transmitted from Calcutta to England, and been replied to, in the wonderfully short period of eighty-seven days.—What next?—Englishman, July 20.

We regret to learn from the Star that there is too much prospect of the launch of the Precursor steamer being delayed two or three months beyond the time originally anticipated. The particulars of the controversy will be found in another place extracted from our brother's columns together with his comments thereon.—Ibid.

A letter from Lucknow dated the 9th instant, furnishes us with the following intelligence.

Three Companies of the—Corps got repulsed from a village some nights ago about 40 miles from Lucknow; it appears they had been sent to surprise a body of dacoits, but from the native officer who commanded under Lieutenant H—mistaking the orders given him the affair was a complete failure. The Subadar himself was killed, Lieutenant H—'s eyes and horse both killed, besides several sepoy's killed and wounded. I know this only from common rumour, but am ignorant of all the particulars, and we are now waiting to see what further steps will be taken by the powers that be. A most revolting and cold blooded murder took place in cantonments on the night of the 3rd, I believe, the particulars of which are that a Jemadar Native Pensioner had received his month's pension from the Pension Pay Master, and was invited by a Chokedar of a Bungalow at present unoccupied to take up his quarters in, the said Chokedar had charge of the out house during the time he the Jemadar should wish to remain previous to returning home.

I am not certain about dates, but the day succeeding the night of the murder, a Dobbie in the service of a gentleman who lives next door to the vacant Bungalow having lost his donkey, went in search of the animal into the compound of the vacant Bungalow, and on looking down a dry well of no great depth from the surface saw the feet of a corpse partially protruding through the earth which appeared to have been recently disturbed. Being now afraid, he departed and communicated what he had

seen to a fellow servant, when the circumstance eventually came to the master's ears; search was made, and the Chokedar and others who had been living in the hut houses were not to be found. The body was examined and a court of inquest assembled; the man's throat had been cut on the back of the neck. As yet the Chokedar who is now known to have been the murderer has not been caught, but his woman and a boy about 16 years of age are in custody, the latter has confessed the whole case. There was another man besides the Chokedar concerned, who who has not yet been caught, I believe, though the hue and cry has gone forth over the country. The amount which tempted these villains to murder their victim was 42 Rs. two of which the Boy got as his share for keeping watch while the deed was being perpetrated. The principals each 20 Rs. (the Lion's share) to the selves, and I take it while Policemen can be bribed these wretches will escape, or perhaps now may have got beyond reach altogether. The weather has been excessively hot of late and the rains have not even yet properly commenced.—Ibid.

The Sugar Pilot Brig has returned with the loss of her main yard to Kedgeree.

The Sea Horse Pilot brig has also returned to Kedgeree in a leaky state, and with inferior pump gear. We hear that this result was anticipated before the brig left town.

It is reported that several vessels have bore up leaky; we are only surprised that one half the shipping that leaves this Port in the S. W. Monsoon, accomplish their passage down the Bay of Bengal, from the frightfully deep maver in which they load.—Ibid.

Letters from Mymensing and Dacca give lamentable accounts of the state of the plant in those districts in consequence of the rise of the river and heavy falls of rain. A deduction of at least 25 per cent, from anticipated quantities may unfortunately be safely reckoned on.—Ibid.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Patolee, Kishnaghur, says.

'Our indigo prospects hereaway are very good; we are having splendid weather for our manufacturing operations which are going on swimmingly. Higher up, however, they complain sadly of too much rain.—Ibid.

We give a prominent place to the subjoined letter, partly of news, and partly of a monition, addressed to the Governor-General—it comes from the Candahar quarter, and contains some salutary advice:—

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE EARL OF AUCKLAND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c., &c.

MR. LORD.—How is it, after the positive injunctions given by you, for the Envoy and Shah Soojah to visit Kandhar, that they have not done so—here are the Dooranies all ready, after the harvest, to rise again, and unless the Court appears, you will find, that they will do so. The Tookee declares that, just for the present, they are not inclined to fight, but that we shall be favored with an occasional visit from them after the crops are saved—the Politicians suppose that by bringing down Prince Timour they will induce the Shahboodeen family to come in, but I much fear that it will end in a different manner. There are six and twenty of that family who have the greatest possible influence over the Tribes in the Tookee and Ghilzee country, even to that of life and death, over any one who displeases them in it.

The Governor is still at large, although at reward of ten thousand rupees has been offered for his apprehension, dead or alive, yet he manages to traverse the country with impunity. Every matchlock manufactured at Kandhar should be registered, I hear that from thirty to forty are daily sold outside the gates to the Yoggee.

Your obedient servant,

VERITAS.

Hurkaru July 20.

There have been a good many useless out-pourings on the wretched prospects of the Company's European soldiers, but they have not been followed up with that determination which can alone ensure attention and success! Our correspondent and his leader "Quarter Century," seem to have hit upon the right method, and they shall have our best efforts to aid them on this occasion, or any other in which it may be manifest that they deserve support. That much is due to them is our firm conviction. Napier's touching remark that "the British soldier languished under the cold shade of aristocracy" conveys but a faint idea of the Company's European soldiery, who wither and die under it by thousands.—Star, July 20.

In the case of Hodgkinson v. Stopford, tried yesterday, and which was for the difference between the sum for which 5,000 maunds of Sugar were sold by Auction and the contract price (the Defendant refusing to accept) a verdict was found for the Plaintiff for Rs. 21,999-9.—Ibid.

Counterfeit Coins.—It appears that counterfeit coins (rupees) are manufactured upon a large scale in the vicinity of Calcutta. These manufacturers transmit the coins to a Podar at Kidderpore. The Podar contrives to pass off the coins for genuine ones. When a Bank note is brought to him to be cashed, he counts out good rupees, and then in a dexterous manner he substitutes the counterfeit coins which are placed under a mat by diverting the man's attention to something or other. Through information given the Deputy Superintendent of Police proceeded to the place with a search warrant, and discovered 461 counterfeit rupees in the Podar's shop. He (the Podar) with twelve or thirteen others concerned in the nefarious transaction was apprehended. The Chief Magistrate has transferred the case to the 24. Purgunnahs, and in the mean time the Deputy Superintendent is endeavouring to trace out the manufactory.—Ibid.

The Case of the Mutiny on board the Maingay.—This case was further heard, and from the defence set up it appeared that out of four, one Lascar is missing who, as the defendants stated, had been shoved overboard by the master. Three or four witnesses on behalf of the mate proved that only three men jumped overboard. The case stands over for further investigation.—Ibid.

Fatteghur.—Extract of a letter from Fatteghur, dated 3d July.—A frightful affair occurred here to-day. A native armed with a tulwar entered the bungalow of the Quarter Master Stokes, of the 63d, and commenced cutting at his son, a boy about 11 or 12 years old, and wounded him dangerously in several places. The father of course flew

to the rescue of his son and received several severe cuts, and but for the sentry, who chanced to be in front of the house, rushing in and bayonetting the villain, both father and son would have been murdered. It is hoped both will recover. The Quarter Master Sergeant had not joined above a month.

It appears that the man's estate or village, which is in some part of this district, was sold a short time ago for arrears of rent, and he came here, it is thought, with the intention of murdering the Collector, but not knowing the station properly, thought by a sentry being at the Sergeant's bungalow, that he had hit upon the Catchery; the fellow, although severely wounded, is still living.—Ibid.

#### CALCUTTA COURIER,

Our Hong-Kong correspondent's letter published by us on Monday, informed the Indian public, for the first time, of the direction in which the evidence before the Court of Enquiry relative to Chusan had set. A previous communication had informed our readers, that statements of a very serious character had been exhibited by a medical man attached to the Expedition, and it now appears that Brigadier Burrell has been called upon for some explanations, and when these have been furnished, the accumulated information will, of course, be forwarded to Presidency. Without endeavoring to anticipate the result, it will be a more profitable employment to request the attention of the Government to some of the statements made in our correspondent's last and previous letters. From these we gather that the flat lowly-lying tongue of land on which, from necessity, the proposed town is to be built, will probably be unhealthy. Our correspondent expressed this as his opinion in a former letter, and, therefore, to avoid a repetition of the Chinese Walcheren, we do hope that cantonments for the troops will be provided upon some of the elevated land in the vicinity. Though, for commercial purposes, it is necessary to erect the town on the sea shore, no such necessity exists for quartering the soldiers on the locality, at all events the most likely to be the birth-place of intermittent fevers. Captain Caine, the Magistrate, with wise precaution, is effecting a system of drainage, but the very fact that such a system is required, is a warning that not a soldier should be needlessly exposed to the low land malaria, and we do hope that Government will inculcate the necessity for preventive measures, and the adoption of arrangements having for their object the avoidance of disease. We consider it our duty to make these remarks, because we know our correspondent is no alarmist, but a man of sober judgment; not but that we have full reliance upon Sir Hugh Gough, whose first address, upon joining the force, we well remember as pointing to prevention in future, and we are the more confirmed in our confidence, because with a salutary regard to the Chusan warning, we learn from our correspondent, they were destroying great quantities of unwholesome provisions found among the transport stores. To provide that the soldiers have well-preserved rations, beyond doubt, is one of the best safeguards of their health, but an accidental occurrence of bad provisions is but a temporary evil; but not so the establishment of barracks, or cantonments, in a malarious situation; and, moreover, bad provisions, used for a short time, rarely produce a more than temporary visceral derangement, whereas sleeping for a single night amid the miasma of low lands, will often fasten febrile affections upon the human frame from which it never loses traces of the effects until it finally reaches the grave.—

From a letter received yesterday from Lucknow, dated the 10th instant, we are sorry to learn of a reverse sustained by a detachment of the 2d Oudh Local Battalion, whilst employed on a service in which such a disaster could be little anticipated. It appears, that Banghur is a place famous in Oudh as the refuge for all the rogues and villains in this country. A large detachment from the 2d Oudh Local Battalion from Seetapore was sent out to seize a very noted Dacoit and his party, and arrived at night at the place they occupied; but, from the stupidity of some of the Native Officers, the affair proved a failure, and a very disastrous one, for the detachment lost a Subadar, Havildar, and about four Sepoys killed and about sixteen wounded. On the retreat of the detachment, these villagers turned out and fired on them. We quite agree with our correspondent in hoping, this nest of wretches and the Zemindars will not be allowed to rest in quiet.

The other items of news in the letter are, that one of the murderers of the pensioned Naik, whose murder was mentioned by our correspondent a short time since, has been discovered, secured, and will speedily be brought to trial.

"On the 8th a new Bungalow took fire, and was entirely destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining, and as the wind was blowing strong from the W., and other Bungalows were in danger, this may cause the Natives to ensure; all the Houses in this Cantonment-belong to Natives. On Saturday the whole of the Officers at the Station assembled at a Shooting Match, to shoot for a Silver Tankard, with plain-bored barrels, Lieutenant I. of the 73d carried off the prize. In the afternoon, foot races, jumping, hopping, and other feats that caused much merriment, went on till evening.—Ibid.

#### China.

(From the Canton Press, May 22.)

We stated last week that the Chinese were continuing their hostile preparations at and near Canton, and our belief that the present arrangement would not long remain uninterrupted. The occurrences of this week have strengthened that belief, and there is every probability that hostilities will commence in a very few days. It is said that not many days since several communications of a threatening character and in an insulting tone were made by the Chinese authorities to H. M. Plenipotentiary, the tenor of which, was to require the immediate restoration to the Chinese of the forts now held by the British and of Hongkong. A flat refusal was of course the only answer they received and on the 17th H. M. Plenipotentiary left for Canton in the *Nemesis*, where he arrived on the 18th, and then made a communication to several of the principal British merchants, to the effect that their being now little doubt left of the hostile intentions of the Chinese, he recommended every British Subject at

Canton so to order his affairs as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. This communication, although the indications of hostilities had been plain for some time, caused of course a good deal of anxiety among the commercial community, and preparations for departure were immediately made. Our last advices from Canton are of the 20th, at which time no departures of foreign merchants had actually taken place, but everything bore indications of the speedy commencement of hostilities. For some days previous soldiers had been seen in great numbers, with lighted matches apparently quit prepared for an attack, in the streets immediately behind the foreign factories; the inhabitants were again leaving Canton in great numbers, and although only a week ago the mandarins attempted to calm their fears, and tried to arrest their flight we are told, that lately the head men of the streets were called together, and intimation made to them to inform the people of their respective streets that they had better get out of the way; an order has also been issued to remove from the tops of the houses the fireworks which it is usual to keep there. The Hongmerchants also were removing their families and whatever they possessed of value. The number of troops collected in and near Canton is by some computed at 50 to 70,000, and we have even heard it said there were no less than 130,000 although we are inclined to believe the first figure to be nearest the truth. The Emperor's nephew or cousin, Meifang is said to have arrived and he will of course be Commander-in-Chief. Preparations for defence are proceeding everywhere, and very large quantities of logs of wood to throw up breastworks have lately been obtained from the province at Kwansze. The two or three hundred fishing boats, the gathering together of which in the Macao harbour caused some uneasiness, and which the Casa Branca Mandarin informed the Procurator of Macao has merely come into port on account of the scarcity of fish, have, at least the greatest part of them, arrived near Canton, for what purpose we have not been able to learn, but have no doubt they are intended to cooperate in some way in the intended hostilities. For rafts were seen constructing, we are told, in great numbers just above Canton and the troops were being exercised daily and nightly, to accustom them, we fancy, to know their friends in the intended night attack.

The British ships, with transports &c., all left Hongkong, with the exception of the *Draif*, on the 10th and proceeded to the *Bozue*, where they arrived, we are told, yesterday, so that at the time we are writing the greater part must be near second bar, and it was confidently expected that immediately on their arrival at Canton operations would be commenced. No doubt hardly can now be entertained that the conflict is at hand. We hope that on this occasion the advantages gained by naval and military valour and science will not again be lost, as has been hitherto the case, by abortive diplomacy. Our next issues will, we hope, be full of interesting and gratifying matter.

**Hong Kong, May 7th 1841.**—Some of the Merchants have left the Factories for Whampoa, not feeling themselves to be in safety at the former place whilst Canton contains so many Tartar Soldiers as it does. The greater part of the tea has been shipped. Several of the smaller squadrons have again moved up to the Factories, and interruption to the local arrangements relative to the trade is daily expected. The sailors and marines in the river are becoming sickly with the diseases (fever and dysentery) endemic there at this season of the year. A force, Naval and Military, the destination of which is not positively known to the public, but confidently asserted to be in preparation, and will sail on the 12th instant. The Military portion will be under the Command of Sir H. Gough, and will consist of the 18th and 49th Regiments, with some Artillery and Sappers, the Naval under Sir A. Flemming Senhouse. The Camaronians and 37th N. I. are to remain at Hong Kong, under Major General Burrell. These doings are inexplicable to the uninitiated, under the circumstance of the Commodore being daily expected, and of the arrangement existing between the local authorities at Canton and Capt. Elliot. I hope that the desire to do something is not inconsiderately burring on our present Commanders. If there be 20,000 Tartar Troops at Canton, one would suppose that the concentration of our force would take place in that neighbourhood—since we can arrive at conjecture only in thinking on future intentions it is useless to puzzle our brains with the matter. Ague is still prevalent. The ladrones are infesting the mouth of the river and islands in its vicinity. Captain Carne has commenced his official duties at Hong Kong by ridding the place of the gambling shops; he will have much to do in endeavouring to keep out of the inland the number of vagabonds flocking to it. The Officers of the 37th have already built mat houses and I have no doubt that the Colony will increase rapidly, Hong Kong is not so barren as it has been stated to be the hills are bare, but it possesses several small productive valleys.

**May 12th.**—The sailing of the Expedition, mentioned in my last note as being fixed for this day, is now deferred until the 4th. It is very doubtful it will not leave until the arrival of the Commodore. No disturbance has yet taken place at Canton, but Chinese troops are said to arrive daily. The Court of Inquiry has examined all the witnesses to be brought before it: Colonel Burrell, I beg his pardon, Major General, has to make some kind of rejoinder; the Court has to form its opinion, and its duty will be brought to a close. A Committee, Naval and Military, is inspecting the provisions of the fleet, and condemning much of them. Weather cool, but wet and dull.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—About the beginning of last month the Reverend Mr. A. was busily engaged in going from house to house, for the purpose of canvassing for the votes and obtaining the signatures of those of the Roman Catholic persuasion to a petition to be addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor, complaining against his Brother in Christ, Fre Miguel Antonio Gonzago. The petition was accordingly submitted to the Government, and I am informed that an answer has been received to it, which instead of circulating for the information of those who subscribed to the document seems to have been kept quite secret—or merely, for the perusal of a favoured few. Having been one of those who signed the petition, I think Mr. Editor that I have as much right to peruse the reply of Government as well as any other person, and would, therefore, through the medium of your valuable paper, beg to suggest to the Reverend Mr. A. that, if he finds it a difficult task to personally circulate the reply, that he engage a Hamaul or some other person for that purpose; and if this is too expensive then to send a copy to be published in any of the public Journals for the information of those concerned. By doing this we shall then be made acquainted with the objections that the Government may have to our petition, and can then therefore be enabled, through the able assistance of the Reverend Mr. A. to concoct another petition of complaint against Fre Miguel, which I and all other well wishers of Padre A. cannot too much hope may meet with a more favourable reception than the last would seem to have had.

I remain,  
My Dear Mr. EditorYour most obedient servant,  
A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PETITION.

Although we are at all times ready to insert the communications of persons on either side of a question, we wish it to be distinctly understood by our correspondents generally, that in giving publicity to their imprecations or complaints, we hold ourselves free from expressing concurrence in the views of either party.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—In some of your issues for July I find there are loud and sad complaints against the Bazar Sergeant, who carries on a Leather, Tallow and Horn monopoly; now Mr. Editor, I myself have to complain and will do so until this traffic (for so it may well be called) be entirely put a stop to.

The Ciumra walla (Leather man) I believe has served his time to a Tanner in Scotland and also to a Tallow Chandler, and assure you, both he and his dame understand the business very well. He is however doing well here by making, and sending out for sale, by Madrasse women, Fat Candles. The moochies are I believe getting up a petition to hand up to Government, and the cause of their complaint is, that the Bazar Sergeant having bought up all the leather to send to Europe and Exchange it for Linen, &c. which his madam is to retail here—they are all idling for want of employment and thereby starving for want of food.

Mr. Editor, I earnestly beg you will give insertion to this, and my wish is that the monopoly carried on now by the sergeant will be put a stop to at once, and I hope this will cause it.

Your's obediently,  
A. VOICE.

Poonah, 30th July 1841.

We have received a great number of complaints against the monopoly of the Bazar Sergeant which if true, calls for the interference of the authorities.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

## Domestic Occurrences.

## BOMBAY.

## MARRIAGE.

At Deera, on the 15th July, by the revd. S. T. Pemberton, A. M., captain Henry Spiller Watkin, 15th regiment native infantry, to Anna, 2d daughter of the late William Penny, esq. of Glasgow.

## BIRTHS.

At Bhooj, on the 17th July, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the 30th July, the lady of captain H. Jacob, 19th regt native infantry, of a son and heir.

At Bombay, on the morning of the 30th July, the lady of major A. C. Peat, c. B. Engineers, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

In Bombay Harbour, on the evening of Sunday 25th July, Mr. Peter Longrigg, son of J. Longrigg, esq., of Lancaster, sincerely regretted by his commander and all the ship's crew.

At Sukkur, on the 15th July, of fever, Mr. Richard Gibbons, head clerk in the office of the assistant political agent, Candahar, aged 36 years.

At Jaulnah, on the 28th July, from the effects of teaching Thomas James Ritchie the youngest son of major W. E. A. Elliott, of the 29th regt. of Madras native infantry, aged one year, eight months and twelve days.

At Colaba, on Monday the 2d of August, Alice, only daughter of Lieu tenant Colonel Deshon, H. M. 17th regt., aged 3 years and 6 months.

## To Correspondents.

We have received the important communication of our friend PADDY BERRY. Our native correspondent at Surat will be attended to as soon as his communication is translated. What are our friends SOLUS and SCINDIA about?



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, August 5, 1841.

We are now in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Steamer with the overland mail, and will be happy enough when it arrives to dispel dull care.

We have received Calcutta journals to the 22nd ultimo, they are barren of intelligence.

We have received Madras papers to the 27th ultimo, they contain nothing of importance. The paper war has subsided.

The Inquest on the body of the native female that was found dead in a house in the neighbourhood of

Duncan Road, terminated on the evening of Tuesday last, from its adjournment of the Saturday previous, but without the slightest clue being found as to the actual perpetrators of the murder, she was first discovered—on her bed, strangled with the noose about her neck,—Binnia, who, it appears, had been on terms of great intimacy with her for several years till within a few months of her death. This individual, with some others, has been given into custody on suspicion of having been implicated in the deed.

We have received the *Agra Ukhar* to the 22nd ultimo, from which we learn that intelligence of any importance from the Punjaub was, the miscarriage of the evidence of Non-Nehal Singh, and who had given birth to a son, still-born. Our contemporary states, although he cannot vouch for the truth of the report, the cause of this miscarriage is assigned to Shere Singh.

We also learn from the same source the death of Kasim Ali Khan, brother to the King of Lucknow—he was full of years.

The rains appear to have set in at Agra and the surrounding districts.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* to the 21st ultimo, from which intelligence of matters relating to Cabul is very scanty.

Our contemporary observes:—

Our letters from Cabul are to the 4th instant, but there is nothing stirring in them. The whole of the forces have marched in from Jellalabad, and all is quiet. We have heard from the Camp of the 16th N. I. at Chunar. Shades four marches from Kelat-i-Ghilje, on the 1st instant. Oolan Roberts about 6 miles to the North East, and the village of Khojuck Orbal, about the same distance to the South East on the opposite side of the Turanuk river, to each of these places a guard of a Naick and six sepoy has been sent at the request of the head men of the villages, who came into camp to beg so large a body of men for their protection so long as our troops remained in the neighbourhood. Sooltan Khan and the Ghooce are said to be at the river near Urgandee, 60 miles from camp, with only a few dozens of followers. All is quiet at Kelat-i-Ghilje, the 38th are on their way back to Candahar, from which place Capt. Woodburn's Shah's Infantry, two guns, two Jaun Baz corps (horse) have gone towards the Helmund, as Achter Khan is besieging Ghirak; and the 42d N. I. is proceeding from Kelat to Candahar.

All the old Corps are looking with great anxiety, and with some doubt, to the so long promised relief, and without encouraging grumbling, our opinions being rather strict as to the duty of a soldier, it is really high time that the case of these Corps be taken into consideration, for they have done their work right well, whilst, if it be found absolutely necessary to keep the Corps in the country, the harassing duties should be participated in by the newcomers, the 19th, 37th, 42d, 43d & 35th Regts., after looking for their relief for nearly two years, are still called out whenever duty is required; their only consolation in all this harassing must be, that having always done their duty so well, government would rather employ them than other corps who are equally anxious to take their share of duty, but, seriously, and in more points than one, it is the bounden duty of the Government to think of the return of the sepoys of these regiments to the provinces.

Our north western contemporary seems still to entertain the thought that some work will be done in Nepal, he observes:—

"Reports from Ferozepore, for there are always some flying about in this quarter, give out that the 29th Regt N. I. goes to Bareilly next cold season and the 30th to Umballa to form a new Cantonment. The Light Infantry Battalion, it is added go to Dinapore, with a probability of service in Nepal.

We hear it spoken, that Public Meetings have been frequently convened of late amongst the Parsees, to take into consideration the establishment of schools for the purpose of instructing the youthful portion of their community in their Religious creed, and, also, the formation of a Society for promoting general and useful knowledge, by a regular issue of tracts and other periodicals. They further contemplate entering into a lengthened confutation, in Goojrathee and English, of the argument adduced by the Revd. Dr. Wilson against the Zoroastrian Religion about the year 1832. A subscription has been set on foot amongst the members of those Meetings and a pretty good sum is already collected.

For the present we leave them, wishing that every success may attend their exertions for the advancement of knowledge and refrain from offering any observations till a more mature occasion.

FROM an extract from our contemporary the *Times* our readers will perceive that there has been a strike in the Bombay Dock-Yard, at a time when the services of the men are particularly required to complete the caulking, &c. of one of Her Majesty's vessels of war.

In Bombay we have had a number of strikes lately Hamauls, Buggywallas, Coolies, Boatmen, Caulkers have all taken it into their heads to play tricks and leave the public in the lurch to do in the best way possible. These strikes will soon get among our domestics and then there will be pretty how do you do. It is not long since there was a strike in the meat market. Surely the authorities should form some regulations that will "strike home" to these "strikers" or the bane will spread even to our Printing Establishments, and we will be left to manage the business like the American Editor. The whole of it is that Bombay Hamauls and servants are corrupted by the Renegades from Madras, who

