



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED Thrice a Week, on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum—including the Overland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LII

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1841.

New Series No. 77.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Précis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.
The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.
To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*, included in the charge to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England, 15 Rs. in advance.
Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.
Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices:
City's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2
Printing, Ditto, Ditto, " 3
4-coloured, Ditto, Ditto, " 11
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Gazette Office, June 23, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.
MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement. Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankful received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CIVILIAN MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April. Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

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THE "MALTON," Steamers, of 300 Tons, A. L. at Lloyds, to sail about the 10th July. For Freight apply to
EGLINTON, MACLEAN AND Co.
Bombay, 25th June 1841.

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3.—The first division of profits was declared on the 13th May 1840 in London, and on the 15th August in India, amounting to a reduction of 6 per cent on the annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation.
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Age, when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium payable in 1840.
20	May 1835	10000	420	252	168
30	"	10000	480	288	192
40	"	10000	520	351	236
50	"	10000	740	444	296
60	"	10000	1030	618	412

5.—The system of reduction in the Premiums affords immediate benefit to the Assured, or enables them to secure a considerable bonus by affecting a new policy.
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8.—In case the party should not have Indian premium for five clear years, he will be required to pay one year's Indian premium after his return to Europe, and will then be admitted at the English rate for the age at which he originally assured.
9.—A person holding a policy for a term not exceeding seven years, on his return to Europe, for a continuance will be required to pay six months Indian Premium, after his return, before he is admitted to the English rate for the age at which he originally assured, in this no reference is made to the time during which the Policy has been in force.
10.—Parties visiting England on *Furlough*, or a temporary residence, will be required to pay the Indian Premium during his residence in England without reference to the number of years the same may previously have been paid in India.
11.—In all cases of reduction to the English rate the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions effecting English Policies.
12.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the assured, according to the circumstances of the case.
13.—The parent Institution being in London with a similar Establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay, with

power to grant Policies affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies.

14.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the Assured's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta, or in Madras, or Bombay, when issued from and made payable at, these latter Presidencies.

15.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, on which not fewer than five Annual payments have been made, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of loan, two thirds of the estimated value and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies, in diminution of the annual Premiums, or on permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums become unnecessary.

16.—All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Form of Eight Rupees.
17.—The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,
BAGSHAW AND CO.
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Agents, Bombay Branch
25th June 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JUNE 10.

HERATIAN AFFAIRS.—A Correspondent of the *Harkara*, under the name of SENNY has offered some edifications on our remarks touching the present aspect of affairs beyond the Indus, which seem to require a brief rejoinder.

He objects to our designating the restoration of Ghazni by the Persians, the "crowning mercy" of our expedition to Cabul, and declares himself at a loss to understand "in what particular any peculiar out-pouring of divine mercy has been indicated by the cessation of that fortress." He seems either not to have remembered, that this was the expression used by Cromwell in reference to the battle of Worcester, which left him undisputed master of the kingdom. The same expression cannot appear out of place, in parallel circumstances. The cessation of Ghazni, and the pacific disposition on the part of Persia of which it is the index, appear to put the seal of success to this expedition.

And never in the marvellous annals of our Indian career has there been what the world and perhaps the correspondent, would call such a "run of luck," but which those who contemplate the mutations of empires as under the direction of a Higher power, would designate an unexpected succession of auspicious circumstances, as we have witnessed during the last three years. It appears in every movement of the campaign; in the sudden capture of Ghazni, when the battering train had been left behind; and in the case with which the conquest of Afghanistan was achieved. It appears in the subsequent surrender of Dost Mahomed, just after he had gained his first advantage over us; in the dispersion of the Russians, by the same cause which discomfited Napoleon; and in the subsequent resolution of the Court of Petersburg, to relinquish its efforts to attain that influence in Central Asia, which a year before had been declared necessary. By this withdrawal of Russian influence from the politics of that country, the prime element of discord was at once removed; for if Russia had persevered, either she would have marched on to the Indus, or we should have been obliged to advance till brought up by the Gaspian. It was by these auspicious circumstances that this enterprise, conducted in a new and untried field and therefore peculiarly exposed to contingencies, was pre-eminently distinguished. Lastly, just as Major Todd had left Herat, on a threat held out by the Minister, of calling in the Persians, and it appeared that an expedition against that city was inevitable, intelligence was received that the Persian Court, in consequence of communications with Lord Palmerston, had resolved to restore Ghazni and to cultivate pacific relations with England. Thus the last clouds of the storm have blown off and the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. Every thing beyond the Indus has been auspicious, always excepting the drain upon the treasury, which has resulted from the expedition, and has crippled the resources of improvement and benevolence in India.

But says Seney—The storm will gather again. Very probably. Afghanistan has never been free from political storms; but this does not invalidate our assertion, that the storm has blown over and that the sky is serene. It would only be no wonder if we should find the elements of discord again in motion in Afghanistan and discover that more work yet remained for our troops; but it would be a marvel indeed, if two years should suffice to bring permanent tranquillity to a country so long distracted with war. Even in our own more settled possessions in India, there is always sufficient dissatisfaction to create a revolution. No year passes over in which a rebellion is not hatched or contemplated in some part of the country or other; and in time of profound peace, we have no guarantee that we shall not have to march against such places as Karaoul and

Chirkara, in the very heart of our dominions. It would be passing strange then, if in a country like Afghanistan, war has far been the rule and peace the exception, we should not have revolutionary movements to suppress. But why draw upon India alone for examples? Have we not seen two countries like France and England, whose highest interest is mutual peace, on the very verge of a war on a pretext the most flimsy which can be imagined? Have we not seen America and England which are so necessary to each other, on the point of breaking up all mutual intercourse to the ruin of millions on both sides the water, and plunging into on a bloody war for the possession of a few miles of territory, both states having at the same time more waste land than they can settle for a hundred and fifty years to come? And would it be any wonder, if in a country in which war and rapine have prevailed for ages, in which the present has been obliged to follow the plough, so to speak, with a sword buckled to his side, discontent and rebellion should again break out? If the chiefs of Afghanistan can be brought to relinquish their appetite for war and bloodshed in a quarter of a century, we shall have achieved a miracle.

As to the opinion which Seney has formed of Yar Mahomed, we are at a loss to conceive what portion of his conduct, since we have become acquainted with his character, from the day that Major Pottinger undertook the defence of Herat to the time when Major Todd quit it, can entitle him to the distinction of being "one of the most distinguished men, both as a statesman and a warrior whom Asia now possesses." We thought there was but one opinion upon the subject; and that all those who had been brought into contact with him, concurred in regarding him as the most accomplished and prudent in Central Asia.

HURKAU, JUNE 14.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced several arrivals from Sea: full particulars of which will be found in the usual place.

We have received a few letters from different parts, since our last, which, though they contain no news of much importance, are not wholly destitute of interest.

A letter from Ferozepore of the 1st of June says:—"All efforts to detect the plunderers of the dack of the 29th, and to regain our letters have been without effect. Captain Cunningham of the Bengal Engineers, Assistant Political Agent here, has made such arrangements as we were many prevent a repetition of the same. Letters have been received from Bombay, which state, that at Scinde the Bombay troops have been again defeated, and the 1st Cavalry, like their brethren in Bengal, had taken to their heels, leaving the glory of the field to their more courageous enemies. This, if true, gives another substantial proof of the inefficiency of our Regular Cavalry for service, and the necessity for forming them into Irregulars, or an exchange to European troops."

A letter from the same place, dated June 2nd, and received just as we were going to press, says:—

"The account I gave you yesterday, of the flight of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, has, by the receipt, today, of letters from Cabool, placed the matter beyond a doubt. No particulars either of the defeat of our troops in Bombay, or the shameful conduct of the 1st Cavalry have yet reached us, but the truth of the fact may be relied on. The dack of the 29th which was plundered, has been found. The proceedings of Captain Mellish's Court Martial are said to have been somewhat irregular. Both, it is said, letters for Jullahabad. A circumstance has just reached us, from the Post Master of the station, corroborative of this last item of our intelligence. There is also a report that three Regiments of Colonel Skinner's corps have lost almost all their cattle and baggage in the Bolan Pass. They were surprised, it would appear, by one of those mountain torrents, which occasionally come down with such force, sweeping every thing before them. It is also stated that four men had lost their lives in the current. The weather here has become as warm and unpleasant as it was the reverse a short time since. We have no hot winds, so that our tatters are of little use, but the clouds are gathering, and we may hope soon for either a good fall of rain, or for one of those dust storms which, although they spoil many a dinner, leave us with better appetites to enjoy others—the weather which succeeds them being invariably delightful."

We have made enquiries where the best information on the subject might be expected to exist and find that letters from Cabool to May 21st, and from Quetta to May 15th, make no mention whatever of the affair of the 1st Bombay Cavalry. The disaster which Skinner's Horse is said to have met with, is doubtless, the same as that which we mentioned about a fortnight ago.

The general aspect of affairs in the Panjab seems rather more pacific than it has been; and if the accounts which have reached us be true, Captain Broadfoot has sounded a somewhat unnecessary note of alarm. We do not think that he has been altogether blameless, though we have not as yet a very full account of his proceedings. On-correspondent says, "he had some row with the Sikhs, and fired on them; he got the Mussulman people to assist him, and took some Sikh officers prisoners."

From Afghanistan, we learn, that rumours are rife of fresh insurrections among the Ghiljis. A letter from Cabool, of May 16, also states, that an attack on Nidrow is talked of in that quarter. Captain Sanders, we are glad to hear, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds. Of the affair, in which the gallant captain received them, our correspondent says, "The garrison of the Fort amounted only to 40, fifteen of whom fell, and seven were taken prisoners; the rest making their escape over the wall. It seems to have been a very unfortunate affair, as it proved to have been a friendly fort, and the Political Agent Mr. Lynch, ordered the attack by mistake. The envoy is of course

somewhat irate, and Mr. L. will probably lose "his appointment. Todd has reached Cabool, "en route to the provinces." It is but right to add that a correspondent of the *Agra Union*, whose letter we shall notice, presently, gives a rather different account of Mr. Lynch's proceedings, though, from the style in which they are couched we suspect that there is something tropical in the praises of the Major.

A Kurnaul letter of the 2d says, "the 3d Buffs, 3d Dragoons, and 1st and 9th Light Cavalry have been ordered to discharge their marching establishment."

ENGLISHMAN, June 14

A private letter from Poore informs us that the native pilgrims there are at present suffering very great privations in consequence of the continued drought and a sudden rise in the price of rice and other necessaries of life. Though the number of pilgrims this year is not so numerous as that of any preceding year, yet the hardships to which they are subject and the mortality that has occurred among them, are almost unprecedented. Since the dissolution of the connexion of Government with the shrines of Juggernaut, the difficulties of a pilgrimage to the holy place are continually increasing, so that in a few years hence, we presume, the temples and the idols will lose much of their talismanic charms in the eyes of those natives, who follow a goose chase after beatitude. The numerous old shrines which were once esteemed holy have, since Government ceased to interfere with their internal management, gradually fallen into a state of comparative disrepair, and those of Juggernaut must share the same fate now that their glory is past and their palmy days are over.

The following is an extract from a letter from Ferozepore received on Saturday:—

"Though still living in hopes and looking out for squalls, we have neither touched tack or sheet since my last, but vegetating in all the dust and dulness of Ferozepore, where each man seems ashamed of his neighbour, has wisely determined to cut his acquaintance. Were it not for the assistance of our various commandants, we unfortunately Sabros might fancy ourselves undergoing the sentence of a long solitary confinement, varied alone, by the quantity of impalpable powder we are obliged to swallow every day in the shape of dust; a misfortune we believe from which the criminal in his cell is at all events exempt. However, thanks to the aforesaid gentils, now that the hot weather has set in and no mistake, they have kindly taken upon themselves to furnish us with amusement, generally to take place in the morning, but not infrequently a pretty little piece is got up for the evening: wind at white heat and parade ground covered with poor jacks, whose bellies charged with some seers of dol and atah in an active state of fermentation, unable to bear the necessary stirring, have fallen out, and reposing their tormented and belted carcasses in the warm dust, give vent to their overloaded feelings, in various strains infinitely more natural than sentimental. This ought to be put a stop to, and our worthy Brigadier—than whom a better Soldier or kinder man does not exist, and who well knows the difference between the true man and the pretender,—would, by doing so, confer a benefit on all.

"One mad, dog they say makes many, and unfortunately Ferozepore is not an exception to the rule; the gallant chief with the white Kiver, who, to give him his due, does the thing well, though rather too often, has unfortunately bitten some of our commandants, and the two principal sufferers, Little Noodle and Poodle, are now labouring severely under the infliction; the only consolation however to be derived from the same is the enjoyment of a little quiet snizzle, which looking on at their rather awkward attempts at imitation of their great original.

"Of interesting news there is at present a plentiful scarcity, Shelton's Brigade has been stopped on its way to Peshawar, and Sir W. M. they say, is beginning to feel rather ashamed of having allowed himself to be so long hemmed in by Captain Broadfoot, whose character as a blustering alarmist was too well known here to have excited much concern except for the benefit of the gallant Brigade, to whom his folly was being proving fatal, by causing their exposure to the heat of this time of the year nearly deadly climate of Peshawar. Captain B. is now supposed to have reached the latter place, and all his troubles being of his own brewing, it is to be hoped that in the next distribution of rewards he will not be forgotten. Nott's Brigade, the 420 and 43d of the Company of Artillery, have been warned to return after the rains via the Bolan Pass, their place to be supplied by Bombay troops Major Lynch it is believed, will catch it, for his unwarrantable attack on the Gilizee fort; it is said to be in every way uncalculated for and calculated to make a seriously bad impression on that suspicious and restless tribe. Almost all the officers were wounded, but with the exception of Captain Saunders, slightly; he however, we are glad to say, is recovering fast. Captain Mellish's court closed their proceedings on the 29th, and the Kurnaul members, Captains Garrett, Bradford and Pannefather, returned by dark the same day; also our worthy Judge Advocate, who proceeded to join his new appointment at Bareilly. The investigation of the charges lasted 5 days, and a farce or more unjudicial court could not have been selected for the occasion: the proceedings were conducted off in style by the Deputy Judge Advocate, and from what we hear, Captain M. was able to make a better business of it than was at first anticipated.

"All the heads of departments remain quiet still, but certain rumours of large supplies of grain being laid in by the commissariat are current. Indeed the sudden rise in the price of this



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: Names, For, To, Agents. Lists various shipping companies and their routes.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, From, To, Agents. Lists expected vessels and their origins.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

June 22d.—Lieut. C. Kneller, 11th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad. June 25th.—Capt. C. Denton, 3d E. I. Inf., to Poona.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. My Dear Mr. Editor.—You will oblige me by giving these few remarks of mine a corner in your next issue, and perhaps you or some of your Subscribers would satisfy my curiosity by favouring me with an Answer to these queries.

also heard that one of the Nepanee rebels is a chief officer among them.

MERCARA JUNE 11.—The Native General Court Martial which was adjourned some time ago re-assembled in the Mess Room of the 23rd Regiment N. I. on the 7th instant for the trial of a Jemadar of the 28th Regiment N. I.

ARRIVAL.—5th, Lieutenant Mitchell of the 39th Regiment from Cannalore. 7th, Lieutenant Bond of the Artillery from Mangalore, who will remain here a few days for his baggage, and then proceed to Madras on sick certificate.

DEPARTURE.—9th, Lieutenant Mitchell, of the 39th Regt. N. I. to Perriapatnam and Hoosoor.

ARCOT, JUNE 13.—The half yearly inspection of the 7th Light Cavalry, is expected, will take place about the 20th instant by Brigadier J. Napier.

OOACAMUND, JUNE 13.—A subscription or bachelors' ball was got up at Colonel Forsy's house on the 13th of last month; about forty assembled.

CEYLON. OBSERVER, JUNE 7. The Cattle.—The mortality amongst the cattle is described as almost exterminating in many parts of the country.

The Coffee Crop.—Accounts from the interior inform us that the rains are rapidly developing the Coffee berries, and that the coming crop promises to be most abundant.

The Coffee Crop.—Accounts from the interior inform us that the rains are rapidly developing the Coffee berries, and that the coming crop promises to be most abundant.

Duty upon Cinnamon.—Our Mercantile readers are reminded of the equalization of duty upon Cinnamon of all qualities at 2 shillings per lb from the 1st Instant.

their booty, and Mrs. Pinto, the other old woman and, the bearer still engaged in their respective exercises.

As yet not the slightest clue has turned up, likely to cast even a suspicion on any person, as the perpetrators of this most daring and atrocious robbery. Besides the bearer and old female servant, Mr. Pinto has a kidmutgar who left the house at about eight o'clock that evening, but according to the account given by his neighbours, he did not stir out of his own house all that night.

MADRAS.

By the Vansittart, last from Singapore the 16th ultimo, we have received intelligence from China to the 24th and from Macao to the 26th of April.

The Vansittart while in China sailed under Danish colours, and if we mistake not, bore the name of the Danish King. In this character she was the means of supplying many English vessels with cargoes, and we have heard it said, that the tea and other articles sent home through her instrumentality in this way, have added 40,000£ to the revenue of Great Britain.

We understand that the Claudine has been obliged to put into Madeira, which port she left for Madras on the 14th of April, and consequently may not be expected here before the middle of next month.

Private letters from home mention the death of Major General W. Manro of this Establishment, and of Major Eastment, for many years Secretary to the Clothing Board.

KHANDERH, May 29.—In my letter to you of the 30th January last, I believe I mentioned that several gang robberies had taken place in Khandesh, nearly all of which then remained undischarged. I have now to inform you that a few days ago the whole, from the commencement, were traced to a respectable individual, the Subdar Major of the Khandesh Bheel Corps, stationed at Dhurrungum, as being directly connected with all those villainous transactions, in the last of which he appears to have been personally concerned and which proved his downfall.

JUNE 7.—On the morning of the 5th, orders arrived here for the Officer Commanding the 47th Regt. N. I., to send another strong detachment to Badamey. In consequence, one Captain, two Lieutenants, four native officers and two Companies of the above Corps, marched from the Fort fully equipped and in high spirits.

winning a gold ring set with a fine Diamond, a token of his ill-gotten wealth. The whole amount in money, ornaments, &c. &c. taken at the different robberies, and delivered into his possession by his myraids, amounted to about 50,000 Rupees (more or less.)

About three weeks ago, a large body of Bheels collected on the Southpoora hills. (A range of seven mountains on the North of Khandesh) and plundered the surrounding villages of cattle, &c. oppressing the inhabitants, and spreading devastation wherever they went.

The detachment of the 20th R. Gt. M. N. I. has not yet left Dhoolia for Malizaura, as was expected, in consequence of the increase of sickness among the men, and want of European officers in the 22nd R. Gt. B. N. I., some of whom are now ordered on Court Martial duty.

DHARWAR JUNE 1.—On the 11th ultimo, the wife of a Sepoy belonging to the 47th Regiment N. I. and her daughter were drowned in a well near the end of the Lines. It appears that the girl was drawing water with a brass jug suspended by a rope, when she overreached herself and fell into the water, and the mother in striving to save her daughter was drowned also.

On the 30th ultimo, a detachment of the 47th Regt. N. I. consisting of a subaltern, two Native Officers, six Havildars, six Naikoes, one Drummer, and a hundred Rank and File, under the command of Captain C. Woodfall, marched from Dharwar for a place called Badamey about sixty miles to the East of this, where a lot of rebels are plundering the country, and have obtained possession of a large fort.

On the morning of the 5th, orders arrived here for the Officer Commanding the 47th Regt. N. I., to send another strong detachment to Badamey.

Since the departure of the last detachment, the rich Merchants &c. in and about Dharwar, have become very much alarmed, on account of their money, jewels, &c. which I understand they have buried in the earth; and to make themselves appear poor and miserable, they have put on dirty miserable worn out cloths.

Since writing the foregoing I have been given to understand, that for many years past, a number of old guns, shot, and a great quantity of ammunition have been in the Badamey Fort in charge of a Mameddar, and that it was returned as dead stock. The enemy have put themselves in possession of the whole, besides 15,000 Rs. Company's money, and they have got several of the guns fitted up.

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Article would warrant the suspicion, although not allowed by the chief.

Capt. Low of the 89th it is reported, is to act for Capt. Wheeler on his departure, but whatever Capt. L.'s talents may be, it is to be regretted that some one with a little more temper is not to be selected. There is no foundation for the report in the Agra Ushbar, of Shere Sing having been killed by his Akalies, that personage being at present in the quiet enjoyment of all that constitutes the happiness of an eastern monarch, and perfectly undisturbed, as far as regard his personal safety.

Further letters from Ferozepore received yesterday, give sad accounts of the state of the road to Loo Hanah. Capt. Cunningham had posted sowars and burkundazes at different chokies, but it is surmised that the force is too small to be of any use.

ROBBERY UNDER EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—A robbery committed under the most extraordinary and aggravating circumstances has just been brought to the knowledge of the Police authorities, who, however, under all the atrocious aspects of the case, will hardly succeed in bringing the daring perpetrators to justice.

It happened on Monday night in the house of two ladies living together in Doontollah. One of them is a Mrs. Pinto, an old Portuguese lady, and the other a Mrs. Jambo, who has her three young children living with her and whose husband is absent from Calcutta.

Private letters from home mention the death of Major General W. Manro of this Establishment, and of Major Eastment, for many years Secretary to the Clothing Board.

KHANDERH, May 29.—In my letter to you of the 30th January last, I believe I mentioned that several gang robberies had taken place in Khandesh, nearly all of which then remained undischarged.

JUNE 7.—On the morning of the 5th, orders arrived here for the Officer Commanding the 47th Regt. N. I., to send another strong detachment to Badamey.

Since writing the foregoing I have been given to understand, that for many years past, a number of old guns, shot, and a great quantity of ammunition have been in the Badamey Fort in charge of a Mameddar, and that it was returned as dead stock.

hands in endeavouring to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of his duties?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir, - Can you inform me in plain terms what is the object of a Petty Court?

One of your correspondents speaks in strong terms of the Petty Sessions; but until circumstances compel him to ask the decision of a Precious Petty Court - I cannot think he has arrived at the acme of judicial Assistance.

I am Your obedient servant. ARISTIDES.

To Correspondents.

"LIGHT BORN" has been received. We think his present and future communications better adapted to our "Sporting Magazine" and have therefore transferred it to its new quarters.

Standing Notice.

OUR contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE.



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 28, 1841.

ARRIVED June 25th - Barque British King, W. Paton, Master, from the Clyde 11th March.

Calcutta and Delhi papers have been received of the 15th and Madras of the 18th instant.

We beg to draw the attention of the Shareholders of the Bombay Bank and the public generally to what we conceive to be a great abuse in the exercise of the Direction at present constituted.

It may be maintained on the broad principle that the constitution of the direction should be regulated by the subscribing interests.

The greater part of the money invested in the Bank of Bombay belongs to natives and although we would not claim for them a majority in the direction as the business of the Bank is conducted upon European principles.

It is but fair that their money should be represented by at least one of their body. This is claiming no precedent, but merely the carrying out of the plan as at first justly adopted.

Last year Framjee Cowasjee, one of the greatest holders of Bank shares was chosen a director, and was succeeded by Colonel Powell. Dr. Kennedy is the successor of Col. Powell.

According to Section XL of the act of incorporation it provides that two of the six directors elected by the Shareholders shall go out every year and other two elected in their stead.

those going out are disqualified for re-election for the ensuing year; but are eligible for re-election the year following. When that distinguished native Framjee Cowasjee went out of the direction why was another native shareholder not elected, and why has the former native director been passed over in the re-election of going out directors?

Either the natives must be considered incapacitated for directors or their presence in the direction is disagreeable. No other inferences can be drawn. The former inference may be said to disprove itself; because the only qualification required by the Charter is that the individual possesses the number of shares required to entitle him to a director's qualification.

A few of the natives did hold more shares in the Bank than the aggregate shares belonging to Europeans. Yet natives are excluded from the direction or at least are not elected to it.

We would hope (although at present we see nothing to cherish the hope) that the latter inference is not correct. It shows the native Shareholders to look well to their own interests and to seek to obtain the just representation in the Bank management; their wealth, fitness, and right, entitle them to it.

confidence in the direction must be weakened and then support may at no very subsequent period be altogether withdrawn.

We beg to correct an error which appeared in our report of the Insolvent's Court in the matter of Re Jeffries, where Mr. Campbell, the learned counsel for Insolvent is stated to have said - "but more particularly in Bombay not a single mercantile house could support itself" - (vide Supplement Bombay Gazette.)

The scope of the learned counsel's argument was this: he in alluding to the great support mercantile houses generally throughout India received from their rich brokers, and were that support suddenly withdrawn as in this case of Jeffries, how many would stand? This is what we understood the Counsel to say, and we are happy to state that our Reporter found out the error also but it happened too late to correct it.

It would also appear from our north-west Contemporary that the capture of Chirgong brought to light that the rebel had been supported by the Rajahs of Orcha, Dutteah and Lamteah and that the people they sent were belleted by written orders on the Beneahs for rations, &c.; of these our party got possession and every thing was brought to light.

Government, we hear, have refused to raise another corps at Jausai, and have answered Mr. Fraser's request for such a force in no very courteous terms, that gentleman, our correspondent informs us, had actually commenced recruiting, before the orders arrived from Government.

Chirgong, we learn, was given up to three hours plunder, and it is confidently rumoured that some of the Sepoys obtained 1000 rupees and others a number of most valuable jewels. Cholera is raging fearfully all over Bundelkand.

We still hope that the report of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry is incorrect. The Delhi Gazette observes -

"We have heard nothing further of the alleged misconduct of the Bombay Cavalry, although we observe mention is made of them in the Agra Observer, as our correspondents differ as to the number of the regiment, we hope that the report is unfounded; our doubts are really here in fault this time, made us say that we had heard of "an engagement" at Noddy when we had written "no engagement."

From the Delhi Gazette we learn that the unfortunate affair of Major Lynch has set the whole of the Ghilziees against us; and we may therefore expect a little more sharp work in that quarter. Our contemporary observes:

"The population are said to have risen in arms to avenge the death of the Chief lately killed, and what makes the business worse, is that he is stated to have been one of the firmest of Shah Soojah's allies in that part of the country; orders are issued for troops to march and are fountier mandol the same day it is however surmised that a regiment of Native Infantry and other troops will leave Cabul immediately on the arrival of Shah Soojah's Brigade which was expected on the 7th instant.

In the mean time the country is in a most disturbed state, the daks are robbed and passengers stopped. Our latest letter from Candahar is to the 24th ultimo at which date the right wing and Head Quarters of the 38th N. I. with Captain Lesson's Horse and two of the Shah's guns were about to start for Kelat-i-Gh.

under the command of Colonel Palmer, the force, was only warned on the evening of the 23rd ultimo so we suppose the emergency must be great.

A sporting correspondent at Cabul says the primary arrangements for race are progressing rapidly, more than three thousand rupees are subscribed and horse flesh has proportionally risen in value, any thing having four legs and a tail, will be bought by the connoisseurs; particularly (to use a Cabul expression) if it has been broken in for racing.

The following has been sent us with the intention, as we suppose, of our appropriating its contents. But as its father is nameless (it was sent anonymously) much as we may admire the spirit in which it is written we have neither a wish to have the literary offspring affiliated upon us nor a desire to refuse the founding publicity in the hope that its parent will claim it.

It will afford great satisfaction to the Indian public to learn, that among our brothers of the Bombay Press, there is one, who from thorough acquaintance with the language, statistics, and practices of the inhabitants of the vast Empire of China, is enabled not only to explain the late mysterious acts of Lin and his confederates, but also to give a clear insight into the future proceedings of the Heads of the Celestial Empire.

A knowledge of those proceedings will be highly advantageous to Captain Elliot, and it is to be hoped that the translations of our contemporary, will be forwarded to him without delay.

An accurate knowledge of the Chinese language is fully shown in the following Extracts. "The translations of the Imperial edicts are well worthy of perusal. We have heard some doubts expressed as to the authenticity of those documents. There does not appear to us, to be the slightest ground for such a supposition.

It is by no means impossible that there may be some interpolations, and the translator may have assumed considerable licence in rendering the originals into English, but on the whole we are inclined to regard them as true and faithful translations of the documents which late events have induced the Imperial Court to address to the inhabitants of the Empire.

Another Extract will demonstrate the intimacy which to all appearance subsists between our brother Editor, and the Prime Agents, of the Imperial Policy at Pekin. It is not our wish to accuse any one in Bombay with the crime of corresponding, with the enemies of the British Empire. Yet the great British interests at stake are not to be forgotten, they require a full explanation of the following passage; and it is not too daring on our part to request that explanation.

"Impelled by the immediate dread of the British forces the local authorities in the Southern provinces will consent to truces and make pro- visional arrangements for carrying on trade. For this they will be recalled by the Emperor, tortured and put to death. They will be succeeded by a fresh set of officers who will at the outset endeavour to carry the Imperial mandates into execution, until convinced of the irresistible power of the British arms. These will then yield to circumstances and adopt the temporizing policy of their predecessors; to be like them ultimately sacrificed, to appease the wrath of their sovereign. Such a system can only lead to a complete state of anarchy at Canton, which though it may prove exceedingly distressing to the Chinese, must be productive of the most distressing consequences to the British merchants and indefinitely retard the adjustment of existing differences.

Our contemporary is urgent in recommending that Chusan be again occupied and states that "it is absolutely necessary to strike terror into the Court of Pekin." The latter proposition seems rather manifest to all the world, including even

Captain Elliot but how far the reoccupation may be beneficial to the Island, which has already cost so great a sacrifice of English blood, remains to be decided; but our intelligent contemporary, orary asserts that in that Island "there can be no doubt a much more healthy spot, than that formerly selected for quartering the Troops, could easily be found; and we all doubters must submit our judgments. It may be far distant from every port but that is not of importance!

On behalf of the Indian public we have now to request that our contemporary will continue to favor the world with his translations from the Chinese. At this time they will be of amazing utility. That of Saturday has given us a striking lesson and we have merely to refer such of our readers as may be anxious to know where to find it at length, to the Bombay Courier of that day.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, - JUNE 26.

The U. S. Gazette of yesterday, stated that Mr. Ross Bell had resigned the situation of Political Agent in Scinde, and that Major Outram had succeeded him. We think this is very likely to be true, as it was decided so far back as the end of last year by the Bengal Government, that Mr. Bell should be superseded by the gallant Major.

We still continue to receive most distressing accounts of the Sickness of our Troops in Scinde. At Kotriah there are 176 of the 1st Cavalry, and 400 Infantry, Artillery, Pioneers, &c. The Cavalry are all in Hospital, and it has been necessary to place their treasure chest and standards under the charge of the Infantry Quarter Guard for protection. Of the Infantry 290 are in Hospital. At Shorah there is a detachment of 3 Companies - about 260 strong - and of this number 164 are in Hospital. Out of 20 officers at these two outposts, there are only two fit for duty. The officer of the Artillery is sick, and there are scarcely sufficient men to serve a gun. Our Correspondent says - "All this we have to thank Mr. Bell and General Brooks for, for marching us up the Bolan and back, and not giving us time to build huts. Such blunders are inexorable, and our worthy master would do well to enquire into them."

Intelligence to the 28th Mar, from Upper Scinde has reached us, which may truly be said to be of a dismal and melancholy nature. The insalubrity of the climate is most destructive to the troops, who are suffering dreadfully from the combined influences of sickness and want. It is our painful duty to record the death of Major Liddle, 1st Cavalry, who died at Kotra, a place discribed as full of pestilence and disease. Major Liddle was well known throughout the British Army. He was an excellent officer, and a highly estimable man. A small party of the 6th N. I. occupying an outpost, under Captain Farquhar, have 100 men sick and unfit for duty together with three European officers. Out of a party of 50 Irregular horse there are 42 laid up. The poor camels are dying by scores and dozens, and they seem to be regarded with the greatest apathy and indifference, while a little turpentine mixture, properly applied, might be the means of saving many. Lieutenant Ramsay of the Commissariat was very ill, and Lieutenant Varden was so bad that small hopes were entertained of his recovery. At Dadur, Kotra, and other places, sickness is raging dreadfully, so much so, that it is painful to behold such a sacrifice of health, and strength, and life, made for the preservation of our controul over arid sands and barren rocks, and profitless fields, of scanty and stunted production, over wretched villages, with their lean dogs and famished inhabitants, over miserable forts, over wild irrelaimable tribes and hordes, who delight in the freedom of the hill and the desert, whose chivalry consists in thieving, killing, and burning, and who laugh to scorn at the slavery and toil, and degradation of industrious life. Is Beloochistan going to be to us what the vaunted conquest of Algiers is to the French? If the sword of the Belooches does not inflict upon us such calamitous losses, as the Moors of Africa have inflicted on the French, then will sickness effect it if our troops are to be left a prey to its ravages.

Since writing the above we have received the following important intelligence of Mr. Ross Bell having resigned, and is to be succeeded, it is believed, by Major Outram, who is to have Political charge of Upper and Lower Scinde. We think that Government could not have put its choice upon a better man.

Major Liddell, 1st Cavalry, died at Kotra on the 21st instant, this promotes Capt. S. Poole to be Major, Lieut. W. F. Curtis to be Capt. and Cornet L. M. Valiant to be Lieut.

We also regret to announce the death of Capt. Rebenack, 25th Regt. N. I. at Kotra on the 24th June, this promotes Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby to Captain, and Ensign G. Marsten to Lieut.

The heat at Kotra is fearful and the sickness is great. - U. S. Gazette, June 25.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1841.

No. 374 of 1841. - The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments as follows:

The Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

No. 545 Mr. Henry Richard Mackenzie, ... No. 538, Charles Hay Hayne, ... No. 476, Robert Macdonald Hamond, ... No. 553, George Augustus Frederick Nichol, 19th May 1841.

No. 551, John Thomas Francis, ... No. 549, George Frederick Sheppard, ... No. 550, Tarcovius Bernard, ... No. 557, Octavius Dobree Lancaster, ... No. 375 of 1841. - The following Native promotion is made: -

First Tindal Judge of the Court of Sudder, vice Govind Jangne pensioned 1st January 1841.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1841. No. 376 of 1841. - An Order by Major General Wills, Commanding Northern Division of the Army, under date 30th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Turnbull of the Regiment of Artillery, to take charge of the Office of Sub-Assistant Commissary General on the 1st instant, and until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 378 of 1841. - A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Surgeon J. McMorris, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

An Order by Brigadier England, K. H. dated Camp Dadur the 1st April 1841, placing Private Benjamin Smith of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, for employment as a Butcher in the Detachment of the Regiment.

An Order by the same Officer dated Camp near Moostong the 22d April 1841, placing Gunner Michael Duffy of the 3d Company 1st Battalion Artillery, at the disposal of the Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for employment as a Butcher in the Detachment of the Regiment.

An Order by the same Officer dated Camp near Moostong the 22d April 1841, placing private Bernard Coyle of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, at the disposal of the Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for employment as Superintendent of the Public Camps.

An Order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp Quetta the 5th May 1841, placing Acting Sergeant William Cooks, and Corporal Patrick Butler of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment at the disposal of the Deputy Commissary General, Scinde Force, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1841. No. 380 of 1841. - The following Orders are confirmed: -

An Order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp near Aboobom, the 29th March 1841, appointing Lieutenant Fenning of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, consequent on the departure of Captain Gray on sick leave to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1841. No. 381 of 1841. - It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Lists of Remittances to Europe, on account of the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service have been sent to the Hon'ble Court of Directors by the Steamer Cleopatra.

1st General Roll for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot, and Staff.

3 Ditto ditto of the 6th and 40th Regiment of Foot.

2d General Roll for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 Ditto ditto of the 6th and 40th Regiment of Foot.

3d General Rolls for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of effects and credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto of the 17th Regiment of Foot.

4th General Rolls for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of effects and credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

2 Ditto ditto from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, and 17th Regiment of Foot.

3 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 6th and 40th Regiment of Foot.

4 General Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment' from 1st February to the 30th April 1841.

2 Ditto ditto of the 17th Regiment of Foot from ditto ditto.

6th General Roll for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of Family Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

1 General Roll from the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

2d General Roll for the Quarter ending 30th April 1841, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

No. 382 of 1841. - An Act of Parliament to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for the observance of discipline in the Indian Navy, and to amend the Laws for regulating the payment of Regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of Officers and Soldiers, dying in service, and the rules and articles for the better Government of the East India Company's Forces dated 4th August 1841, having been received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause copies of the same to be circulated immediately from the Adjutant General's Office, under that Officer's official signature, to all Officers Commanding Divisions, Stations, and Garrisons, and to each of the Hon'ble Company's European and Native Regiments.

Agreeable to the concluding Section of the Act which provides for the period at which its operation shall commence the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 1st of July next, the New Act and Articles of War, are to be considered in full force and operation, and to be duly adverted to by all public authorities under this Presidency.

No. 383 of 1841. - By a resolution in the Revenue Department under the 7th instant, Lieutenant F. C. W. de la Riviere, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant W. E. Evans of the 1st European Regiment were appointed to Act as Assistants to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

No. 384 of 1841. - The following Field Order by Major General Brooks, Commanding in Scinde, dated Camp near Quetta 21th April 1841, is confirmed.

The Superintendent of Bazaars and Police at Dadur is authorized to entertain, pending the sanction of Government, the Establishment laid down in Government General Order 2d April 1827, (2d Supplement page 28) for a second class Bazar from the 4th instant, the date of Lieutenant Ramsay's assumption of that duty.

No. 385 of 1841. - By a Resolution in the General Department, under date the 16th instant, the following appointments have been made: -

Lieutenant H. J. Willoughby, of the 2nd European Regiment, and Lieutenant J. S. Kennell, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistants to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks.

Lieutenants Compton and Price are confirmed in their appointments in the 1st instant.

No. 386 of 1841. - Acting Assistant Apothecary Oliver has been appointed by a resolution, in the General Department, to the charge of the Medical duties at Chimbour.

No. 387 of 1841. - The following temporary arrangements are confirmed: -

Lieut. G. F. Symond, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as Adjutant in the Detail and Recruits of that Regiment.

No. 388 of 1841. - The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified, in his name and posted to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

William Henry Roles Green, - Rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 25th May 1841 Army, 2d Feb. 1841.

No. 389 of 1841. - The following temporary appointments are confirmed: -

Lieutenant J. L. P. Hoare, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Adjutant to the Candlish Bheet Corps, from the 19th ultimo.

Lieutenant C. C. Johnston, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Staff Officer at Sukkur, vice Fenning.

No. 390 of 1841. - The following Native promotions are made: -

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dewjee Jadoo to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Mirza Buxoo Beg to be Jemadar, in succession to Deep Sing pensioned 1st January 1841.

Jemadar Pursand Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Bappoo Sawant to be Jemadar, in succession to Dewjee pensioned. - Ditto.

No. 391 of 1841. - The following Native promotion is made: -

Sappers and Miners. - Date of Rank.

Havildar Raj Goer to be Jemadar, vice Nursoo pensioned. - 1st January 1841.

No. 392 of 1841. - The following Native promotions are made: -

21st Regiment Native Infantry. - Date of Rank.

Jemadar Suddoo Sathar to be Subedar and Havildar Gunness Sing to be Jemadar, in succession to Madoo Sawant pensioned 1st January 1841.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1841.

No. 393 of 1841. - By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 9th instant, Assistant Surgeon H. Glasse has been appointed to act as Vaccinator in the Deccan from the date of Assistant Surgeon Bouchier's departure to England on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1841.

No. 394 of 1841. - In publishing to the Army the following Notification, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay be treated by the Military authorities at the different Stations through which he may pass, in the manner due to His Lordship's Rank.

ECCLLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble Bishop of Bombay, purposes to hold an Ordination in the Cathedral, on Trinity Sunday, the sixth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Sattarah, Sholapoor, Dharwar, Belgaum, Rutnagore, Dapolee and Malcan Poth, and at any intermediate places requiring His Lordship's presence.

In the mean time it is requested, that the respective Ministers and Chaplains at the different Stations will prepare and examine candidates for confirmation.

Divine Service will commence at the Cathedral on Thursday the tenth day of June at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend G. Pigott, A. M. Chaplain of Colahah and the Harbour.

By order of the Lordship of Bombay. (Signed) C. H. BAINBRIDGE, Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

No. 395 of 1841. - Agreeable to the Regulations of the Bengal Presidency, the Widows of European Soldiers are not in future to come up on Lord Clive's Fund until six months after the decease of their husbands but the subsistence money will be continued to them under the provisions by the Government General Order No. 141 of 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

AUSTRALIA.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PORT PHILIP PATRIOT, MARCH 18. In every attempt that has been made to account for the late depression in the money market of Melbourne, and of the colony generally, it has always been the practice to attribute, to an alleged sudden contraction of the discounts at the banks, much of the distress which had existed, and is as yet but partially removed. Now, it is not the fact that there exists any grounds for this supposition; the banks have increased rather than contracted their discounts, we must therefore, look to some other cause for the production of a distress so very general. As far as Melbourne is concerned it is easily accounted for; the deep and regular drains of hard cash to Sydney, in payment of land purchased from the Government, were sufficient to have had a serious effect on the money market of a much larger established community, but the distress which has existed and still exists in Sydney and Hobart Town is to be attributed to some very different cause, and to our Sydney and Van Diemen's Land contemporaries we leave the task of ascertaining what is the cause.

The following statement will show the amount of securities held by the various Banks on the 30th June and 31st December, 1840, from which it will be seen that the increased accommodation granted to the public for the last six months amounts to £266,695 12s. 1d.

Table with columns: Increase, Half year ending 31st Dec, Half year ending 30th June, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Commercial Bank, Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Australia.

The above does not include the Port Phillip or Sydney Banking Companies, the return of which have not yet been published.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By the Agnes and Elizabeth we have South Australian journals to the 3rd instant, inclusive. The Private Secretary's office, a detached building, had been burned down, and many valuable records destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been raised by Mr. Huntly Macpherson, a man, who had just returned overland to South Australia from Port Phillip, and whom many of our readers must remember having seen in a state of derangement at the Laub Inn. Mr. Macpherson was committed to take his trial for the offence, but previous to the trial a writ de lunatico inquirendo was issued, the jury, however, were unable to arrive at a verdict.

Mr. Garratt, the senior partner in the firm of Garratt and Fisher, had disappeared from Adelaide very unexpectedly, and it was supposed, had bolted from the colony. The South Australian papers say Mr. Garratt has left sufficient funds behind to meet all demands upon him, but judging from the fact that his partner had left the colony some time previously, taking with him 4000 sovereigns to purchase horses at Valparaiso, we doubt whether the assertion has any foundation in fact. We give a few extracts in another column.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. MINISTERIAL DISASTERS.

The disasters of this week must have taught Ministers a lesson they are not likely hastily to forget. The attempt to impose upon the house a new Reform Bill for Ireland, under the guise of amending the laws relating to the registration of voters, has recoiled upon their own heads with terrible force—another instance of the poisoned chalice's return to the lips of those who had prepared the deadly draught. On Monday night they were left in the unexpectedly large minority of twenty-one, upon the very fundamental principle of their measure. Our readers will bear in mind that property is the common element of the qualification franchise in all parts of the empire, as settled by the Reform Bill. To it, in some cases, occupation is, attached as a condition, but in all the possession of a certain amount of property was indispensable. But long anterior to the Reform Bill property constituted the basis of the franchise the measure of electoral fitness. Different opinions may of course be honestly entertained upon the question of amount, but until Lord Morpeth's recent attempt to dispense with property altogether as an ingredient in electoral qualifications, we never heard of any difference of opinion as to the necessity for at least maintaining that constitutional principle intact and unimpaired. The wildest dreams of Chartism could not contemplate a more sweeping or radical change in the qualifications for the franchise than that Ministers sought to introduce into Ireland. It was ludicrously absurd to talk of a five pound or an eight-pound rating, irrespective of burdens and incumbrances as a test of qualification. Rating is evidence only of burthen, not of profit; and in adopting Lord Howick's amendment, the House of Commons expressly and emphatically declared its repugnance to Lord Morpeth's scheme. One would have supposed that the chastisement then inflicted upon Ministers would have deterred them from repeating the rash experiment; but, no. The division, on that occasion, they alleged, was not a fair test of the sense of the house. They were taken by surprise, and upon closer inspection, they found that there existed no incompatibility between Lord Morpeth's amendment and the main scope of their bill! Well, a second trial was vouchsafed to them, and the defeat of Thursday strengthened and confirmed that of the preceding Monday. Ministers must be the veriest gluttons if they be not satisfied with the amount of punishment they have this week received. Two defeats in one week upon the great question of the session ought to content them, keen as may be their appetite for such luxuries. The conditions with which these were served up must have heightened their flavour. For instance, what could have been more deliciously palatable than the lecture on public spirit and political morality with which Lord John Russell was favoured on Wednesday night by Mr. Wakley? We must say, however, that the snappish retort it drew from that noble personage, bespoke any other feeling than one of gratitude for so kindly-meant an advice. It showed how deeply the gentle admonitions of the member for Finsbury had stung the Whig leader. On Tuesday morning the Chronicle took the precaution of warning its readers against believing the rumours of the resignation, which, according to the same authority, had gained currency at that early hour in clubs regarding the resignation of Ministers.

political lives has taught us caution in that respect. The matter would of course be vastly different with any other set of men than those now at the helm of affairs.

LONDON CHURCHYARDS.

We are very glad to find the Bishop of London going so far as to declare himself friendly to a general law for the prevention of burials within the boundaries of the city of London. The declaration appears to have been made under the influence of a strong impression upon his lordship's senses and nerves. He had been officiating in a parish where thirteen skulls had been thrown out of one new grave; and he adverted, as of frequent occurrence, to a worse exposure than that of bones, human flesh, we presume, in a style of putrescence and decomposition. The horrible indecency of such exhibitions, and their loathsomeness effect upon the sensations of the spectators, are by no means the worst portion of the mischief arising from graveyards; we may often rather say, grave cellars; amongst the crowded streets and lanes of a large city. There is a constant generation of poisonous gases. The atmosphere becomes laden with unwholesome matter, productive of disease and mortality. In this case, as in the malaria produced in close courts by the want of draining and sewerage, the depressing effect upon the human frame is one cause of addictions to the use of ardent spirits. Grave-diggers, and other persons employed in churchyards, are generally drunkards. The solemn services for which they prepare do not recover the tone of the system, or its deceptive semblance in their sensations, like the stimulus of alcohol. Immorality and disease are thus multiplied by observances which should only teach "the resurrection and the life." Some impressive statements on this subject were made by G. A. Walker, Esq., an eminent surgeon, in his evidence before the committee of last year, on the health of towns. We shall briefly mention a few of them. The removal of the bodies from the vaults during the demolition of the old Church of St. Dunstons was found to be a work of much difficulty and danger. The labourers were kept half drunk to encourage them to get through with it. The malaria from the corpses was, however, too strong for them—one became unconscious in the act of removing a body, and ascribed the mortal illness which ensued to the effect produced upon him. Mr. Walker declares it is more than likely that such was the fact. Two men employed in preparing the vaults of St. Mary-le Strand for a fresh interment, were affected with similar symptoms; those of the labourer just mentioned, nausea, loss of appetite, debility, and eruptions, terminated in typhoid fever. Relatives of deceased persons, and the undertaker accompanying them, to inspect a vault preparatory to the funeral, had also suffered severely. Two dangerous illnesses, of two years' duration, are recorded in Mr. Walker's evidence (3,495, as occasioned in this manner. The brutalizing effect upon the persons familiarized with such scenes as close and crowded graveyards present may easily be imagined. "The system has educated a race of men, and compelled them to execute offices that they ought to shudder at; it is a very frequent circumstance for a grave-digger to cut a body in half." Fragments of coffins are an article of traffic for firewood. The wood, when room is wanted for more burials, is sold or given away in large quantities, and used as common fuel. "The people say it smells now and then," was the testimony of a grave digger, "a drinking man," whose own fire, was replenished with it. The funerals are said to amount to fifty thousand annually. It is surely time to abate this species of nuisance. In France an ordinance of Napoleon prohibited the establishment of cemeteries throughout France within a mile of the bills of mortality. At Naples they are not allowed within two miles. Similar prohibitions exist in Austria and Prussia. What is the difficulty here? "The pecuniary interests of the metropolitan clergy." The Bishop of London thinks that "it would be possible to frame an act for the general establishment of cemeteries in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, without injuring the pecuniary interests of the metropolitan clergy;" and if that be a sine qua non, let us hope that the possibility will be realized. The money, like that of Vespasian's tax, is not impregnated with the odour of the source from which it is derived. It must be treated, it appears like any other pecuniary right or vested interest. The modern doctrine is, that a clergyman has a title to a burial fee on the bodies of his parishioners, whenever and wherever they are committed to consecrated ground, although he may not officiate, but be comfortably taking his wine at the moment that the funeral is performing at the distance of miles. When a cemetery obtains an act of Parliament, the payment of this fee is rendered compulsory, besides the fee of the clergyman actually officiating. But the principle cannot consistently stop here. The claim of the parish grave-digger, who does not dig the grave, is as valid as that of the clergyman who does not bury the corpse. And if the resort of funerals

to cemeteries leave the vaults and graveyards in the street less noxious, the parish apothecary has a claim also for his unpoisoned patients. The injury palpably extends to the undertaker. The pecuniary interests of metropolitan gin-shops, involved in various stages of the improvement, are also damaged. The moral right runs through all these classes; the practical difference being that they are not organized and powerful corporations, whose chieftains *ex-officio*, have seats in the Upper House of Legislation.—Morning Chron.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Bishop of LONDON have respectively presented the liberal donation of 100l. towards the establishment of a school to provide the sons of Clergymen with the best possible education at a moderate expense. Mr. W. GLADSTONE, M. P., has given 250l., and the Bishop of RYON 25l. in furtherance of the establishment.

MUNIFICENT DONATION TO THE CHURCH BY AN UNKNOWN BENEFACTOR.—On Sunday, April 25, three sermons were preached in Trinity Church, Gray's Inn road, by the Rev. G. H. BOWERS, Rector of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the morning; the Hon. and Rev. B. NOEL, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford row, in the afternoon; and the Rev. T. DILE, Vicar of St. Bride's, in the evening, in liquidation of the heavy debt on the Church, and the annual expenses for light and fire. The collections produced upwards of 721. On the Thursday following while the Minister of the Church was conversing with some Ladies who instruct the children of the poor in the Church for want of funds, which prevent their instruction elsewhere, a gentleman entered, and requested to see the Minister, when assured that he was speaking to him, and invited to walk into the vestry, he declined to do so, and simply addressing the Minister by name, requested to be informed whether the Church was freed from debt by the sermons. The Minister replied, that the debt on furnishing it together with the large current expenses, were too heavy to hope for such a result. You will then permit me to hand you this to that object, said this kind friend of the Church, and tendering a black envelope instantly quitted. The Minister, on opening the envelope, found a gratification that it contained a note for 50l. Such an act so delicately done, would be materially injured by any comment, but we trust its example will not be lost upon the parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn, and that many known sons of the Church will imitate the munificence of their unknown brother as far as circumstances will permit.

We hear that Dr. GRAHAM, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is likely to be the new Bishop of WORCESTER.

Accounts have been received from Maranham, a province of Brazil, of the total destruction of the ship Earl Percy, belonging to Liverpool, by fire, on the evening of the 14th of March last. From the few facts received, it appears that the vessel was laden with a valuable cargo, consisting of cotton, oil, India rubber, annatto, and other valuable property, and was shortly to have sailed from Maranham for Liverpool. An attempt was made by the crew to save the ship from total destruction by scuttling her, but this failed. The captain and crew succeeded in saving most part of their property, and are now staying at Maranham. The Earl Percy was a splendid sailing vessel, and is insured to the amount of 2000l.; her destruction, together with the cargo, is reported to be 1000l. There is every reason to believe that the fire originated amongst the bales of cotton.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS ABROAD.—We find the following narrative in the Constitutional:—"M. X., a gentleman of independent fortune, father of a family, a widower, and still young, resident in the Marais, had taken into his house, as governess, a young lady from London, to direct the education of his children, and especially to teach them English. Mme. A., possessed all the agreeable qualities of a pretty English woman: she had an air of sentimental coquetry, long fair hair, beautiful blue eyes, a slender waist, and she was two-and-twenty. Two days ago at breakfast time, M. X., at first surprised, and then uneasy, at not seeing Mme. A., went to her room door, which he found locked. He went down stairs and asked the concierge if he had seen her go out. The answer was

in the negative. The anxiety of M. X. was redoubled: he thought she must be ill; so he went for a lock smith and had her door opened. M. X. went in himself first, thinking that, if she were not dead, she was, at least, in one of those delicate and romantic nervous crises to which ladies in Great Britain are subject; but not finding her any where in the room, he stood as it were thunderstruck. On a sudden a fatal thought came over him—"I have been robbed!" he exclaimed, and rushing to his secretaire, found that two notes of 1,000f. each, and a quantity of jewels, worth 20,000f., had disappeared. It has since been ascertained that Mme. A.—had left the day before, but in what direction she went is not yet known. Meantime M. X., who is inconsolable for the loss of his jewels has been to relate the whole affair to the Commissary of Police of his quarter.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 5.

By the sudden demise of General Harrison the republican constitution of the United States is for the first time subjected to an ordeal, the ultimate results of which it may be somewhat difficult to foresee. As far as regards the relations of America with Britain and other Powers it is very possible, though far from certain, that those relations at present will undergo no material change. We have been assured, indeed, that this may be confidently relied on: and the alleged fact that the General's Cabinet will be retained without any important modification, gives, we admit, considerable plausibility to the prevalent belief. But the abrupt substitution of one man for another in the highest office of a Government, where the tone of public policy depends so much upon the executive as in the United States, must always create a considerable degree of uncertainty as to the precise disposition of the new President to follow implicitly in the steps of his predecessor: and still more so, when the short period during which the latter may have occupied the chair not only renders it difficult to determine what the general character of his measures would have been, but deprives his supposed intentions of all the weight that might belong to a matured and successful example. If General Harrison did not feel himself bound to adopt the peculiar statesmanship of Mr. Van Buren, we see no reason why President Tyler may not be disposed to assert a similar independence, on many points, in reference to the deceased. Admitting, however, that the public course understood to have been chalked out by the General to will for the most part be punctiliously adhered to by his successor, and that the relations of America with Europe will thus remain unchanged, the sudden event whereby that republic has been brought into an internal emergency of which it has had no previous experience, involves a variety of considerations not less important to its own stability than destructive to constitution, which, in the event of the President's death, ordains that the Vice-President shall assume the supreme office. The entire responsibility of the term for which the former had been elected, is now devolved upon the stability of the union, and the popular sanction to his chief executive officer, are really guaranteed by as near an approach to the principle of hereditary succession in case of death as democratic pride could be supposed to tolerate. But that this new experiment will work satisfactorily among the American people, upon whom it has been forced by an inscrutable interposition of Providence, may well be matter of doubt. The presumptions, we think, lie the other way. Accustomed, as they have been, to exercise a direct influence in all the principal state-arrangements of their country, it is not unlikely that President Tyler's accession, which, for the first time, excludes them from that influence, may eventually give rise to considerable impatience and dissatisfaction. To have offered no objections against a conditional proviso, drawn up half a century ago, for a possible exigency which seemed seldom likely to occur, is a totally different thing from practically approving of the particular person in whose favour that proviso is suddenly and accidentally brought into operation. The appointment of an individual to the Vice Presidency having usually been regarded as a merely nominal elevation, involving little chance of his further advancement, may have heretofore passed with a degree of popular indifference which, when unexpected circumstances actually raise him to the supreme chair, may possibly be spersed by vexation and chagrin. With those democratic habits whereby every citizen enjoys the indefeasible right and the personal importance of actively constructing the national Executive, the Americans, unless we greatly mistake them, will be ill content to merge their self-importance in the predestinations of any constitutional proviso whatever. Nay, the uncontrolled freedom to which they have long been accustomed in the election of a President may be expected to render them only the more jealous of an arrangement which practically forestalls their liberty, and subjects them, for a time, to a species of state fatalism scarcely compatible with their republican tastes. Their electoral condition, in short, involves a kind of political freemasonry, where the brotherhood, being entitled to a perfect equality of suffrage in all the concerns of the craft, will naturally be as tenacious about the choice of a "Tyler as about that of the Grand Master himself. Anything that happens interfere with this privilege may possibly occasion, sooner or later, considerable disturbance in the lodge. It is worthy of remark, too that as Mr. Van Buren's horrible robustness and good health enabled him to weather the whole term under the weight of years may probably suggest the advantage selecting future Presidents as much for his physical infirmities as for their experience and wisdom by the occupant of the Presidential throne should aspire to be in high honour with the republic, his advanced years will only enhance his authority and commercial veneration. It on the other hand he should hapten fall into disrepute, too diseases of old age will render it the more easy to break him down, and toss to sea some of his ride. On the strength of these considerations, we should scarcely be surprised to see the day when an American President will be chosen on much the same grounds as those which determine the election of a Roman Pontiff. As the holy conclave are said to pitch their suffrages upon some superannuated cardinal whose reign is likely to be of short duration who can really conceive it possible that a similar procedure may eventually be resorted to by the transatlantic citizens. In that case, a hopeless consumption or an incurable atrophy, or some dreadful chronic

disease, may peradventure prove, *ceteris paribus*, to be the prime recommendations for the chief magistracy of the Republic. The vice-chair will then become the principal object of ambition as the avenue to the higher office, and the scandal told of the artful cardinal, whose assumed senility and decrepitude secured him the Papedom, will probably find its parallels in a purer and more liberal meridian.—(TIMES)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 6.

The sensation produced by the government notice of Friday night on the corn-laws is rapidly extending through the country. Everywhere it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgiven; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring towards it like lions on their prey. The complaint of the *Times* as to its Tory leaders is their want of sympathy with the poor. We leave them alone with their lamentation. It is their exclusive possession. Their title to it is confirmed by the hideous yells which greeted Lord John Russell's announcement of his motion for a committee of the whole House on the corn-laws. The description by the *Times* of its own party amply confirmed. The purpose of untaxing the poor man's bread excites their infuriate hostility. All pretence, affectation, or decent show of sympathy was, in that moment, thrown to the winds. It was an exhibition of human nature horrible and humbling; and happily one which is rarely to be witnessed. But it marks what the people should feel. Its intensity is the measure of their gratitude. Were there no other evidence, it should suffice to show that great indeed must be the good which could call forth that fierce antagonism. In proportion to that first ebullition of rage will be the cunning, trickery, and determination with which the great measure that occasioned it will be opposed. Only by an overwhelming display of its will can the nation ensure the blessings which ministers have placed within its grasp. They have magnanimously committed themselves to a deadly conflict with the hitherto paramount interest of Legislation. They are no longer part-takers in the crime of a monopolist class which has never yet allowed any minister to be independent of it. The die is cast. They go with the people for cheap bread. They side with the manufacturer and the operative, the tenant and the labourer. They are for the many against the few; and their judgement is with God and their country, and the voice of the country will be raised; it must; in tones which will strike terror into the foes of justice they claimed and asserted. The corn-law question may be settled now. It will be settled if the people bestir themselves. Ministers cannot carry their proposition; snarl out the hard driven objector. Can they not? Then never let that objector say one syllable in behalf of the people of Britain; for with them it rests. If they will, the bread-tax is already virtually abolished. As we urged on Saturday, this is no time for dallying. There is but "one little month" for the people to utter their voices. Let petitions be signed in every parish and hamlet. Every person whose name is not appended is in the same position as if he were a slave from his neighbour's loaf. "He who allows oppression, shares the crime." The decision rests with the country. No Member of Parliament should be indulged even with the affectation of ignorance of the wishes of his constituents. On former occasions the House has refused—contemptuously refused, to entertain the subject. It will refuse again, even though the proposition emanates from the Government, unless there be a strong and general adulatory demonstration by the people. Petition then: petition every where, the millions of bread-eaters for bread untaxed by the monopolists. The walls of the metropolis are placarded with notices of the religious gatherings held during the present month. The "May meetings" are at hand. Success to their devout and philanthropic undertakings. But what is that religion of which part consists the solemn supplication "Give us our daily bread?" Now is the time for all to repeat the Saviour's words without hypocrisy to evince their sincerity. The question is whether daily bread given by heaven, shall be allowed by man to reach those who earn it. Neither Church extension on the one hand, nor "celebrated abolition on the other, strikes so deeply in religious principle as this does. Sect and denomination differences are comparatively on the surface. Let congregation church and dissenting, aid with their petitions, as they did for the abolition of slaves. Slavery was a monstrous evil, but starvation is a worse. Those who in their multitudes demanded mercy for the negro should also insist on justice for the poor. During this brief interval, it will be incumbent on all the Anti-Corn-law Associations, from the great Manchester League to every parish club, to redouble their exertion. Instead of the long campaign before them, there is an impending crisis. It is "now or never." Should the recent notice be received in any way which can be construed into apathy or indifference, the golden occasion is irretrievably lost. The associations must put forth their strength to the uttermost; and let the people join them so as to show their force. Let them enrol their names as they did in May, 1832. "He that is not for us is against us." There can be no neutrality of such a question as whether manufactures are to be annihilated, and the nation permanently subjected to an impost on its food for the profit of a class interest. And let it be remembered that all Anti-Bread-Tax Associations and Committees are also preparatory arrangements for the election contests that may speedily ensue. Their work ends not with petitioning. They are a Grand Jury finding true Bills for the tribunals by which parliamentary responsibility must be made more than nominal. If petitions will not avail, votes must. A spirit will be roused on which the Carnon Club may expend its million without making an impression. We have argued this Corn-law question long enough. The pressure on those who find work for the multitudes is becoming too strong and threatening for prolonged reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favourably for the national interest. The announced purpose of the Queen's Ministers is as the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on, and sweep away before it all the defences of this inhuman monopoly.—(CHRONICLE)