

BOMBAY

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 80

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS

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

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion 2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion 3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise 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, 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England, £1 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 19, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 11 Gendemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions, Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I., Rs.

NOTICE.

THE Public is 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.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL JAMES, European Seaman, now serving on board the H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, in the Bombay Harbour, announces to the Public at large, that his wife named CLARA having absconded from him on the night of the 5th September 1841, therefore any debts contracted by her from that date or that she may contract in future, he, SAMUEL JAMES, will not be answerable for the same.

For SAMUEL JAMES VICENTE PEREIRA. W. WADDINGTON.

Witness Bombay 28th Sept. 1841.

OVERLAND PRICE CURRENT.

THE Editor and Proprietor of the "BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and MERCANTILE REGISTER," begs to notify for the information of his Friends, and Subscribers to that Publication, that an "Overland" Price Current will be published at the Price Current Press on the morning of Friday next the 1st Proximo, which will contain a precise of the intelligence just received by the H. C. Steamer Atalanta from China;—together with Statements of the Trade, and Arrivals and Departures of Shipping at this Port, &c. &c., since the Departure of the last Mail.—Price per Copy—One Rupee. Meadow Street, 28th Sept. 1841.

A FULL toned upright Piano Forte, by Small Bruce & Co Price 1000 Rupees.—Apply to ALLEN & C.—27th Sept. 1841.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS.

George Fife Angus, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Halifax. Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester. T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. James Bogle Smith, Esq. John Gore, Esq. James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at.

Sydney. Bathurst. Hobart Town. Launceston, and Melbourne Port Phillip.

And also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies at thirty, sixty, and ninety days sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills at Thirty Days sight, and Letters of Credit on New Zealand, at par.

Bills on the Australian Colonies transmitted for collection at the usual charge.

By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

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

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

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be addressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.



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

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

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northbury, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Anderson, Esq. Hamilton B. Avern, Esq. Morton Balmanno, Esq. E. Boyd, Esq., Resident, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Assistant Resident.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq. 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

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

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN BANKERS, Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:— 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premium.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: To and From, 1st Cabin, 2nd Cabin. Includes routes like England and Alexandria, England and Malta, etc.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS. Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq. M. P. Edward Barraud, Esq. John S. Browning, Esq. M. P. William Brown, Esq. Sir George Carroll, Alderman. Oliver Farrer, Esq.

Sir A. Pellet Green, B. N. Samuel E. Magan, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq. William Sargent, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship, Hastings; Summers, Armitage, Madras, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, India, and Bermuda; Tatters and Tigis, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surviving Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal, Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Peimaber Savoy, Fannay, Lodense, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlet Purand, Futel Curria, Bransar, Fad Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africanus.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Agre. The party to the Lieutenant-Governor took place on Friday, but we hear (for we were unable to be present ourselves) that it neither came up to the occasion, nor to the reputation for hospitality which our station enjoys.

Canton.

The Tyoons on the 21st and 22nd instant.

About 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 21st inst., a severe gale commenced; and the inhabitants of Macao were specially concerned that they had to witness and suffer one of those dreadful visitations of providence and comit of the elements, called tyoons.

We have been favoured with the following variations in the barometer and thermometer, Mr. Beale's barometer was about 2 p.m. on the 21st, as low as 24.93.

From various sources we are enabled to give our readers the following intelligence of the calamitous effects of the 21st ult.

H.M.s. cutter Louisa, Lord A. W. Beauclerk in command, Mr. Swan, master, with their excellencies Sir G. Bremer and Captain Charles Elliot.

On board the Louisa, the loss of poor Owen was much felt. He was one of those good men—laborious and conscientious in the performance of duty—steady, sober, and modest—who, however humble their station, gain the respect of all who know them.

H.M.s. joint-plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped; and had not the men who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads.

The schooner Young Hebe, returned to Macao under jury masts on Thursday; the following passengers were on board—Captain Pritchard, H.M.s. Alligator, Lieut. Collinson, Pitman, and Wood, M. messrs. Shedden and Swinburner, n. captains Ellis and Whitecombe, royal marines, messrs. Baker and Molesworth, Madras artillery, and Mr. J. Robert Morrison; 11 passengers, 6 crew, and 2 native servants, in all 19 souls.

The safety of the Young Hebe was, humanly speaking owing, firstly, to the unceasing watchfulness and careful precautions of Mr. Temple, before the extreme severity of the tyfoon came on by which everything was safely housed, and nothing but the two lower masts were left exposed to the wind, and so after having cut them away, all the other spars were saved, excepting one, which was accidentally washed overboard; and secondly, to the speedy determination made to cut away the masts when the necessity arose, and its instant execution; for their weight alone, buried the vessel each heavy gust, with 4 or 5 planks of the deck under water; and soon after they were cut away, the vessel drifted so close to the rocky shore of an island to leeward, that had they been standing, her total wreck would have been inevitable; and lastly, to the ready support he received from his brother officers, particularly from Lieut. Collinson.

This tyfoon had been expected from the usual prognostics of the weather for the last fortnight or three weeks; although the heavy rain, thunder, and lightning on the evening of the 20th, which state of the weather is not usual on the eve of a tyfoon, calmed the expectations of many; but it is remarkable that the cutter and Young Hebe, with the usual fatality that has attended every moment of this unfortunate expedition, should have rushed into its very path.

It is still more singular that H. M.'s superintendent, who is self-charged with the government of Hongkong, did not, when he assumed that office, immediately appoint the only officer who is wanted or who can be of any use; namely: a master-attendant or harbour-master. To prove what an utter job H. M.'s commission in China has been made by H. M.'s ministers, it is only necessary to advert to the following facts: Captain Elliot was first sent out as an adventurer to China, as a master-attendant in Canton river, where he could no more legally interfere with either British or foreign ships than he could in the harbour of Brest; yet in Hongkong bay no officer has been appointed to properly berth the merchant vessels, which if they had all been safely moored with an open hawse to the NE. would not have suffered so severely as is detailed under the head of our shipping intelligence; and to which we regret to add the following fresh disasters, which occurred in the second tyfoon on Monday.

The City of Derry cut away her mainmast and lost her fore and mainmasts in the Lantau passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the tyfoon on her way from the river to Macao roads.

The Forfarshire, which vessel was missing on Thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder gone.

H. M.'s ships Algerine and Thomas Grenville are reported to be totally dismasted in Hongkong bay.

The sch. Sylph was lost on Lintin.

The Nemesis, owing to the precautions of Captain Hall, rode out the tyfoon on Thursday in Hongkong bay in perfect safety; and the second tyfoon on Monday in the tyfa; she left on Tuesday to tow the Sulphur off shore.

After the first tyfoon the Nemesis was actively employed. On Thursday she towed the sch. Starling, Lieut. Kellert, in from Tonkoo bay, every thing standing.

On the same day Captain Hall found on Kowchow island Captain Pritchard and ten seamen who had saved themselves from the wreck of the James Laing; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned; he took on board the Nemesis five of the James Laing's crew, also Mr. Jones, conductor of ordnance and 9 sipahis, who had escaped to the shore from the wreck of one of the prize Chinese war junks; Captain Pritchard remained on shore with five of his men, in the hope of finding his wife's body; they were all afterwards taken on board the Atalanta. The James Laing and transport Prince George were all to pieces; the Prince George's crew were taken on board the Queen; the sch. Black Joke was also wrecked; Captain Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat; the Greyhound anchored off Hongkong after the first tyfoon, all well.

We much fear we shall have to add to the foregoing catalogue of disasters, when all the effects of the two tyfoons to the NE. and in the Chinese sea are known. It is reported that it is probable the Franjee Cowasjee may be got off the shore.

It is said £ 180,000 were lost in the sch. Rose.

The following were the winds and variations in the barometer on Sunday and Monday last.

Table with columns for date, time, wind direction and force, and weather conditions. Includes entries for July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and August 1st.

We are told Lieut. Pedder, r. n. of the Nemesis has, at this eleventh hour, been appointed harbour-master at Hongkong.

C I R C U L A R .

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—Much inconvenience and considerable unnecessary expense having been caused by vessels bound to the U. K. not making arrangements for accommodating and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom it may be, from time to time, necessary to send home, in conformity with the act of the legislature providing for that being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be henceforward strictly observed.

I am &c.

Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

R U L E .

The owner or consignee of all vessels about to be despatched to any port in the U. K. are invariably to report the same at the office of H. M.'s chief superintendent of trade at least 15 days before the departure of such vessels, when they will be informed whether any, and what number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance to Europe, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1841.

Lieut. William Pedder, r. n., having been appointed harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, all persons are required to respect the authority of the said harbour-master and marine magistrate.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

The following appointments have been made by the chief superintendent charged with the government of Hongkong, Mr. Alexander Lena to be Assistant to the harbour-master. Mr. Joseph R. Bird to be Clerk of the works.

By order, J. R. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer of the superintendents.

Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and clerk of the court, has been duly sworn to perform the duties of notary-public and coroner.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Regulations of the port of Hongkong.

The following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the harbour, and the convenience of the navigation thereof.

Art. 1. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if required), un-

der a penalty of \$ 100 to be recovered in the manner herein-after set forth for the general recovery of fines.

Art. 2d. Every master or person in charge of any merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall immediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated by the harbour-master, under a fine of \$ 20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in the same place after a written notice to quit, signed by the harbour-master.

Art. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels are required to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and sparker booms rigged close in, if called upon so to do and generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather or the crowded condition of the port may render necessary in the judgment of the harbour-master, for the safety of the whole shipping; and masters of vessels of loading against the regulation will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$ 400, and payment of all expenses incurred by reason of the vessels breaking adrift, or occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary notice of the harbour-master not being duly regarded.

Art. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and notice is hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of which shall not have paid fines or expenses awarded for violation of these rules and regulations.

Art. 5th. Transports bearing pendants will always be berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will make application to the senior naval officer on the spot respecting any movement which he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in the report.

Art. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to conform to ordinary port regulations, other than those hereinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned not to cast overboard any stow or other ballast.

Art. 7th. All persons are required to take notice that the harbour-master's authority extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbour.

All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will be proceeded for before the chief magistrate, who is hereby authorized at the written request and complaint of the harbour-master to summon the parties charged, and thereupon to make summary decision: and all fines so recovered will go to the use of her majesty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE.

SECTION I.—Of the functions of the magistrate.

REG. NO. 1.—To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

REG. NO. 2.—Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police, shall have, audibly and ineffectually, made the following proclamation (or words to the like effect): "Our sovereign lady the queen commands all persons to retire peacefully to the performance of their duties: God save the queen."

REG. NO. 3d.—The magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

SECTION 2.—Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate, and the penalties thereunto attached.

REG. NO. 1

1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore.

1. Contumacious with, or without, hard labor, not exceeding two weeks, or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the offence & its frequency.

2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate on any occasion of inquiry.

3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language, tending to the disturbance of the peace and of due subordination.

4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrate, or the constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.

4. Confinement in like manner, not exceeding, one calendar month, or a penalty not exceeding £5, or, both according to the circumstance.

REG. NO. 2.—A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the sanction of the head of the government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrate, till that sanction has been received, & the prisoners must be remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

REG. NO. 3.—All other offences of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the government by the magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

REG. NO. 4.—All prisoners to be maintained on the half-allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 9d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

REG. NO. 5.—If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

REG. NO. 6.—Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

REG. NO. 7.—In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

REG. NO. 8.—Commanders of ships who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by this government.

REG. NO. 9.—Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION 3.—Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

REG. NO. 1.—In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous, or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrive.

SECTION 4.—Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of penalties.

REG. NO. 1.—All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5s the Spanish dollar, and in proportion to the value of the Spanish dollar.

REG. NO. 2.—All penalties, levied agreeably to these regulations, to be for the use of her majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

SECTION 5.—Of the manner in which seamen or others on board the British ships are to be redressed.

REG. NO. 1.—Any person having a complaint of ill usage, to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the heads of government in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Their excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Peking, and Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. H. commander in chief of H. M.'s naval forces in India landed before eight o'clock this morning; the customary salutes were exchanged, & his excellency the admiral left for Hongkong bay about 2 p.m.

Although different accounts have before appeared in the Register of the operations of the British forces under the walls of Canton on the 26th of May, none have been so full and well written as that which we have now extracted from the last Chinese Repository; it will call for a few remarks when it is concluded.

To the Editor of the Canton Press

SIR,—I beg to trouble you with two words in reference to my claim for compensation, which has been made the subject of so much remark.

First.—It was not my intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which I could rightly claim.

Secondly.—I had been told that a committee would be appointed to pass upon every item that was sent in;—this of course, relieved me of all embarrassment, and permitted me to state without hesitation, what amount I ought to receive; for it rested with others to decide whether I should receive it or not.

I am sorry that a committee was not appointed; Captain Elliot subsequently felt that it would not be proper to sit in judgment on claims which he has no intention to sustain in any way, and therefore merely presented, without in any way sanctioning the claims of all persons not British subjects, and made in common with the rest.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COLLIDGE.

Table listing items and amounts: Office furniture 81610, House furniture 4570, Wardrobe 1500, Comprodras and servant's effects 1300, Books 400, Cow and Dog 250, Some items not remembered by us 300.

Table listing items and amounts: Add 100 percent for inconvenience 10260, Loss of office books 5000, Loss of private books 1000, Repairs of the factory 2000, Cash taken from the treasury about 5100.

Making a sum total of 833710.44

Canton Press, Aug. 7.

We consider the following few remarks on the above letter, necessary.

The fourth article of the treaty of the 27. of May—made known to H. M.'s subjects by public notice in Macao on the 5th of June, informed them that—'4th, losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Bilbao to be paid within one week.'

The week had elapsed before the notice was published; Mr. Collidge had been released, by British interposition, from the consular house on the 26th of May.

This fact is not to be forgotten. Now take his letter paragraph by paragraph, line by line, word by word: he begins with two words, which we supposed were contained in MY CLAIM.

With reference to the second paragraph, as Mr. Collidge is a citizen of U. S. his connection with, his mercy to the Chinese authorities we have, at present, nothing to do with: Warren Delano esq. is the acting vice consul of the U. S.

The concluding words, however of that paragraph should be noticed. He says—"what he could rightly claim." In the second paragraph H. M.'s forces of all descriptions and her majesty's resident subjects, are informed what he might "rightly claim" but what he ought to receive: this is coming enough: Mr. Collidge says, in so many words—why, as a committee are to pronounce on my claims I shall be a fool if I don't open my mouth as wide as possible; and if the committee think proper to fill it, the folly is their's not mine: the Englishman who could have been appointed on the committee whose knowledge would have been of any service is Mr. J. du Millar; or perhaps some others, for various contradictory reports have been in circulation.

As the concluding paragraph brings into question a British officer who is now superseded we cannot notice it; but the whole letter is, in our opinion, the weakest apology ever made for grasping avarice: with what countenance can this "savvy" citizen of the U. S. ever appear amongst the British forces?—his "rightful claims" have been earned, and what he ought to receive has been paid by their sweat, by their blood, by their lives, and by the lingering disease under which they are now suffering—to be followed, alas! too probably by the death of brave and devoted men.

LOCAL NEWS.

We have heard lately a good deal about the disgrace and banishment of Lin and Tang: and some people, if it said, attach a great deal of importance to the fact. How far these men are really disgraced, we shall see by the following extracts from the Canton Court circular, a daily paper, issued by authority. The Chinese have a saying—

"Of those who scatter flowers noon breeze (i. e. those who "encumber a man with their assistance when he does not require it) there are too many in this world! But of those who carry live coals to another in the midst of snow (i. e. those who play the part of friends in need) how few their number! Certainly we cannot expect to find many of the latter class among the greedy, unprincipled, and time serving mandarins of China! and the conclusion we draw from the following extracts is, that Lin and Tang have not in reality done down upon themselves the impudic displeasure, otherwise the principal high officers would never have dreamt of showing Tang the attentions they did on his departure for "the old country."

6th moon, 4th day. (i. e. wednesday 21st July 1841.)

This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroy left his palace and went to visit his excellency Tang, formerly viceroy of the provinces of Fokien and Che keang—before setting off on his journey. In succession his excellency went to visit Ma, acting Tetuh or general of the Chinese provincial land forces,—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le, waiting to fill a sub-prefecture, and Han, district magistrate of Poo wing, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way on his journey.

Chau, sub-prefect of Tseen shan (alias Keun-min-foo, or mandarin of esa-branca &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang, part of the way &c. &c.

6th moon, 5th day. (i. e. thursday 22d July.)

This morning his excellency Ke kung the viceroy left his palace, and went to visit his excellency Tang formerly viceroy &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

Le waiting to fill a sub-perfecture; Chin, a sub-inspector of granaries in Kwang tung; Lew, waiting to fill a sub-inspector ship; and Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated to their excellencies that they were about to leave with his excellency Tang, to accompany him part of the way.

Chang, sub-prefect of Tseen shan, and Woo, district magistrate of Heung shan, stated, that they had been officially appointed to see his excellency Tang off.

Yau, the now acting sub-prefect of Yangning stated officially, that the Yunnan division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to their own province.

6th moon, 6th day (i.e. Friday 2nd July.) The, chief of the province, partitioned for leave of absence to accompany his excellency Tang part of the way &c. &c. &c.

6th moon, 7th day (i.e. Saturday 24th July.) Han, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated officially that he had returned from accompanying his excellency Tang &c. &c. &c.

Hui sea shan, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and So le che waiting to fill a district magistrate's assistant ship, stated officially, that the Tsung teung (or lieutenant colonel) Paou, had that day started with his regiment of "Shuny yung" i.e. water-heroes on their return to the province of Fokien. (N. B. These are the divers &c. that Liu brought here, at great expense, specially to burn our ships.)

6th moon 8th day (i.e. Sunday 25th July.) Fungyui ta, waiting to fill a district magistrate's ship, stated officially, that the Szecuen division of the exterminating army had that day set out on their return to their own province.

"When the territory of our sovereign is in difficulty we ought immediately to deliver it? What would be the use of adhering "bigotedly to a little bit of good faith, thereby involving disasters and delays?" Chinese statesman's maxim.

MEMORIAL.

The imperially appointed great rebel quelling general Yishan, and his coadjutors Lungwan and Yang-fang most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emperor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial rivers; how that they (the English) have given us back the forts; how that our militia and volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were causing disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquillity to the provincial city, on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your majesty, on the 15th day of the 4th moon, (i.e. Friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedients they had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis, at one and the same time took the greatest precautions for the defence of the city and the tranquillization of the inhabitants, and commanded that the English ships should forthwith put up their anchors and depart.

The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river; a commander of theirs, Warren petitioned us, saying that the real truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for money and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was that he and they (said Warren) and the English had no resource but to beg that they might be cleared off; that they had no intention whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression upon the heavenly dynasty; and forasmuch he implored us, he great general and colleagues and all the high mandarins of the province, that we would "supplacate the great emperor to show them mercy, and pardon their offence!"

Your slaves had, that the foreign ships having on this occasion boiled into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands, and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them, root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners there are others who dress like our soldiers and militia; their rancinations extend every where so that we must send detachments to skirt the whole country to catch them. If we send our regular troops after them in so many divisions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate so clearly before slaying and thus calamity would be entailed on the peaceably disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe. It therefore appeared as the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The headman (of one of these armed associations) Loongtsayng and others, dividing themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black & white; among which last were two chief persons.

Your slaves (thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they behead them at Nanman 1st in reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "it was in reality Breiner, and that they (the English) were willing to pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in a secluded house; but as he is really the case or not, we shall investigate clearly, and afterwards duly unsubmitte your majesty thereon.

At the present moment, the foreign ships having all successively departed, (at Wongkong (or Macao passage) a large number of British troops (i.e. neighbourhood of Howang Kow) have been sent to occupy and man the different forts, and we have thereupon opened the gates, that the people might continue their business and the inhabitants enjoy peace and quietness as they used to do. But of those who remained in the county there are still many who cherish feelings of suspicion and look about them distrustfully; your slaves have already issued proclamations inviting them to return to their homes; and at the same time we have examined clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses destroyed by fire, and we consider it right that a manifestation of compassion should be made in their behalf, and we hope also to find some employment for these poor people who are left without house or home.

As for those forts and guns which have been lost and destroyed in the province of Kwangtung, we must rebuild the one and cast afresh the others, greatly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns

\* Has capt. Warren any recollection of such a conversation? + Yu shan and his colleagues have confessed that they sent orders to have their prisoners murdered in cold blood! Their barbarity is still greater when we consider, that they could not possibly have given these cruel orders till after they had hoisted the white flag, and when they and all the people of Canton were only breathing the breath of life through the English bayonets. Their barbarity is still more, when we consider, that they were in league with the armed villagers all the time, though they swore to us that the villagers were acting entirely independently and against their orders? We confess that we are already sick of the details of Chinese perfidy and cruelty; when is the blood of our murdered countrymen to be avenged? We love not the "honorable officers of the celestial dynasty; we fondly hope yet to see the imperial commissioner Yukeen hanged in chains for the murder of poor captain Smead, and if the above charges can only be proved against Yishan, emperor nephew he be, we trust that he will swing on the same gibbet!

must be cast on an improved principle to meet the change of the time; we must take away where there is a surplus, to make up where there is a deficiency, and in short, so shape our plans and so employ our way, and means as to obtain the great desired result, viz. that our difficulties may be so strong, that without any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them to all eternity. It is not enough that we rebuild our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the city; we must also pay attention to every pass and point of importance, and use other stones and sand bags, or wooden rafts as may appear best fitted—at the same time pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At the present moment in Sam-sun-lee and other villages in the district of Pao-yu, a great many native thieves and robbers have availed themselves of the unhappy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send thither an armed force to suppress them, and along with the troops have proclamations stuck up, to confirm and comfort the hearts of the people.

Your slave Yishan has led with him a thousand soldiers and stationed them at Shekmoon, Kushan and other places in that quarter. In all these quarters he has consulted with his colleague Lungwan, and we have together made an inspection of all the rafts of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yantang distant fifteen lee (5 miles) from the city of Canton we have stationed two thousand soldiers, under the command of Tsung-ping (or brigadier) Keehung, that he may thereby guard the approaches on the eastern side. Your majesty's minister Yangfang resides temporarily at the provincial city, and is in constant communication with your minister Keking the viceroy, and Eong the lieutenant governor, also Chok-shung, a colonel of the imperial guards, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. Your majesty's minister of the new admiral Woo, (poet Kwan's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appointment, and take with him a number of "water boats" from F. Kien. He first goes to the Beca Trigis to receive back the forts, and we are only waiting till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean when your slaves will in person repair thither, and have a thorough inspection of the place which we shall numerously garrison, and take all possible precautions to increase our defences, and deter and sink stakes to strengthen our defences, we are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war when we shall again wait upon your majesty with a supplementary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the city, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the imperial eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. B.—It has no date, but it must have been written sometime between captain Warren's interview with the imperial commissioners which took place on Sunday 6th June, and Lungwan's death which took place on the 23rd of June.

High Water.

Table with columns for date, day, and high water times (A.M., P.M.) for the month of September 1841.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table for September 1841, including remarkable days, Bombay Mean Time, and Phases of the Moon.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of latest intelligence for various regions including India, China, and other parts of the world.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 19, 1841.

By the Duilius which arrived here yesterday from Penang we have received papers from that Island to the 31st July.

From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that the whole of the Arabs taken at Cadamee have been tried and sentenced to death. The commission is now trying about 50 or 40 of our own subjects, who aided the Arabs, —four of the latter have suffered the last penalty of the law, but surely the Government cannot intend that the whole of these unfortunate men are to be treated as felons: they are not, and never were our subjects;

and as prisoners, if nothing will satisfy vengeance but the forfeiture of their lives let the execution be a military one. Three or four of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and no doubt will be spared.

We learn from the same source that the General Commanding received a report that a large body of Arabs were concealing themselves in a jungle, not far from Belgaum.

Mr. Shaw had left Dharwar. At the gates of that place there are two 9 pounders placed to give a hearty reception to the Arabs, should they make an attempt upon the jail.

The Times Extraordinary certainly contains an extraordinary item or two that we are led to expect in to-days Times a regular tirade of abuse not upon Capt. Elliott, individually but upon the Times, unlike Lord Brougham can stoop to those present and bully an absent being whose nervous arm is not likely to impress our contemporary with a sense of error or correct the abuse lavished upon the ill fated head of any unfortunate victim within reach of its invectives.

Our contemporary announces that for the first time within these two years he has discovered that the differences with China are no longer "operations" but called "a war,"—which by the way is no peaceable intimation of the estimation in which Sir Henry Pottinger is held by the Times: and also that instead of addressing and treating the Chinese officers with respect, Sir Henry applies to them epithets which do not widely differ from the dishonorable encomiums the Times has passed upon the "Myterious personage," Captain Elliott. Sir Henry however, appears less to consider the convenience and pecuniary ends of the merchants, and declares that his primary object is not what our contemporary insisted upon being the duty of Captain Elliott, namely, to obtain the money for the Opium, but to pass by their claims as a matter of trifling import, and "devote his undivided energies and thoughts in securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits and other interests" to interfere or in any way influence his measures. What will the Times say to this? for hitherto the dictum of our contemporary was, that the merchants ought first to have been indemnified, that every other consideration was of minor importance to the commercial interests, and that for the latter alone, all his energies should be directed. The Times we are sure will not relish the estimation in which Sir Henry holds its sage, yes, very sage recommendations, Peace, Peace, "honorable and lasting Peace" is to be obtained according to the Times without negotiation. Captain Elliott proved that he was no less anxious for so happy a result; and, not having offensive instructions from the Home Government, he endeavoured to obtain a lasting peace, in which he was ultimately unsuccessful. His successor has not yet discovered anything to alter in the acts of his predecessor, and, consequently, had not found out that Captain Elliott was "a fool" or that his measures were "void of anything worthy of being admired or appreciated."

The fact is, Captain Elliott from the commencement paid too much deference to the wants, opinions and inclinations of the merchants, Sir Henry Pottinger declares his intention of overlooking them altogether, and to "devote his undivided attention" to peace only, leaving all other matters for subsequent adjustment, and, by cautioning the merchants against hazarding their property or in the event of seizure or destruction, clearing himself of all responsibility in the matter, it is clear that if expediency suggests or necessity demands he will immediately resort to strong measures. Sir Henry has therefore by this declaration freed himself from the great anxiety experienced by

Captain Elliott; the latter made frequent complaints of the speculative disposition and determination of several merchants, who prematurely proceeded to Canton in every interval of negotiation to get a profit of 200 per cent, and, on the principle, nothing hazard nothing have' were treated with great consideration by Captain Elliott, notwithstanding the loss was through their own eagerness for gain.

In the munificent donation of 12,000 Spanish Dollars, given by Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hong Kong or other suitable place on the coast of China, is another proof of the enlightened and humane liberality of the Parsee community. The Parsees have not upon any occasion been backward in their munificent assistance to the needy; here however a Parsee has been foremost in outstretching a benevolent hand towards the sailors of all nations,—an Eastern Dreadnought, where creeds, and tongues harmonize in praising a common Benefactor. We hope the British Government will not suffer the liberality of a Parsee British subject to pass unnoticed, but also aid in the endowment of such a laudable and useful institution.

European Intelligence.

Medhurst and the Dismissed Magistrate.

At a meeting on Thursday of the Middlesex magistrates, Sir G. Farrant moved for a copy of all the papers connected with the striking out of the commission of the peace of Charles Henry Moreton Dyer. The chairman read a letter from the Lord Chancellor, declaring that the hon. magistrate was removed from the commission for an admitted indiscretion—in having held such conference with a prisoner as he, a magistrate, ought not to hold. The circumstances of the case are detailed in the following evidence:—Mr. G. L. Chesterton, Governor, says—I cannot remember the exact date, but I think it was about ten days before 19th February last, when I left town, Medhurst told me that he should be glad to speak to me. He came into the office, and told me something had been proposed to him which he was desirous I should know. He then told me it had been suggested to him, that the way to get his release from prison was by paying a sum of money; that the proposition had been made to him by a visitor, and that the party said that the sum would be £3,000. I expressed to him the strongest opinion that I could, that it was quite a fallacy to suppose he could obtain his liberation by any payment. He said the person suggested that it could be done through Lady Normanby. I said, "if there is any object in this proposition, it is to defraud you," and advised him on no account to pay any sum of money, or to countenance the proposition in the slightest degree. I asked him who the person was. He said he could not tell me, being under a promise not to divulge the name, but said I should know it. I felt that there was no danger that he would lend himself to the paying of any money. I thought, it coming from a visitor, a trifling idle proposition. I took no steps to ascertain who the visitor was. Medhurst told me the chaplain knew of it. On my return from the court on the last county-day I had a conversation with Mr. Mr. William, and then began to see, for the first time, that it was a very grave matter, in which the name of a gentleman—a magistrate, was mentioned. The following morning I sent for Medhurst into my office, and endeavoured to ascertain from him who the party was. He said he was not at liberty to tell me the party. He said he did not understand what made it supposed it was that gentleman, for he had not said a word to any one to lend them to the supposition of its being that gentleman or any other. I was aware the party I had mentioned had frequent conversations with Medhurst in the workshop. If Medhurst had given me a distinct answer, I should have submitted it to the visiting justices. On Friday, the 19th, when I endeavoured to ascertain of Medhurst who it was, he said, "There is one thing I have positively ascertained—that the party who made the proposition to me was authorised to do so by Lord Normanby and Lord Melbourne." He said also, if there was no play there was to be no pay. I had not seen Mr. Dyer at the prison for some years before his recent visits. (Mr. Chesterton here handed in the two papers annexed, being lists of the visits of magistrates, not being visiting justices, who have visited the prison since 1st November, 1840, and of persons who have visited Francis Hastings Medhurst, a prisoner in the House of Correction, under orders of magistrates, and the dates of the visits, and by whom the orders were given.)—The chairman then said, he ought to mention that when the Marquis of Normanby had heard that Mr. Moreton Dyer had asserted that he was related to the Marchioness, and that through the influence of her ladyship the liberation of Medhurst was to have been obtained, his lordship had stated, in contradiction of the former declaration, that he happened at that moment to have in his possession a letter which he had received from the senior Mr. Dyer, on the subject of an appointment, in which that gentleman had said "you know nothing of me nor of my family—an observation which would not, of course, have been made, had the statement of Mr. Moreton Dyer, as to a relationship with Lady Normanby, been correct.—Here the matter dropped.—(Advertiser.)

French and English Marine.

Count TIRLET requested that he might be permitted, before the minutes were adopted, to correct an error of the Minister of Marine in the last sitting. Admiral Duperré had said that the steam force of the British navy was less numerous than that of France. He (Count Tilet) was prepared to show the reverse of this assertion of the Minister of Marine. Official documents, annexed to the budget of the marine, proved that France had only 41 war-steamer afloat, whereas England had 75, most of which were of a large size and power, whilst 34 of the 41 French steamers were only of 200 horse power. The MINISTER of MARINE thanked the noble Peer for giving him this opportunity of correcting a slight error into which he had fallen. He ought not to have said that England had a smaller number of war-steamer than France. He ought simply to have said

that she had not more. It was quite true that on the 1st of January last England had 75 war steamers, but it was equally true that France had as many at that time.

Baron DUPIN begged, in addition to the explanation of the Minister of Marine, to observe that Count Fieschi had forgotten the difference that existed between the English and French steamers.

The Minister de BOISSY was glad to hear this statement, and that of the Minister of Marine, but in order to be perfectly satisfied he wished to know the comparative force in guns of the steamers of the two countries.

The MINISTER OF MARINE replied that the number of guns was no criterion of the respective strength of the vessels as vessels of war. Each nation armed its steamers in its own way.

Ambassadors at a Discount.

The Constitutional observer :- The following eleven Ambassadors are at present in Paris, on leave of absence from their respective posts or have finally quitted them.

Holland House.

In what language shall we speak of that house, once celebrated for its rare attractions to the first ends of the civilized world, and now silent and desolate as the grave?

Thou bill, whose brow the antique structures grace, Read by bold chiefs of Warwick's noble race, Why, once so loved, whence'er thy bowers appear,

Yet a few years, and the shades and structures may follow their illustrious masters.

The present Arkwright is the son of Sir Richard. He has an income derivable from estates worth perhaps 400,000, which he manages himself without any steward or agent.

On another occasion Strutt was asked to remedy another great defect in the machinery, connected with the ravelling of the thread or web.

Such are the men who rise from nothing by dint of genius of some sort or another, coupled with skill, assiduity, industry, mechanism, ability, and above all, honesty.

Dalton of Manchester.

I found the great philosopher in the little laboratory of the institution, staring at me as if struggling to recognize an old acquaintance, whom length of time, and his recent severe attack of illness, had probably obliterated from his intellect.

Dalton was in the act of endeavouring to loosen, with patient placidity, the stubborn glass-stopper of an empty bottle, and welcomed me with a single smile, after a moment's hesitation and a shake of the hand.

The great English Manufacturers.

The present Arkwright is the son of Sir Richard. He has an income derivable from estates worth perhaps 400,000, which he manages himself without any steward or agent.

On another occasion Strutt was asked to remedy another great defect in the machinery, connected with the ravelling of the thread or web.

Such are the men who rise from nothing by dint of genius of some sort or another, coupled with skill, assiduity, industry, mechanism, ability, and above all, honesty.

A Graduate of Oxford.

A young man of respectable appearance, named George Doborn, was charged before Mr. Twyford with wrenching the knocker from the door of Mr. Dow, in Brydges street, Strand.

The One Thing Wanting.

[The following affecting effusion has been sent to us through the kindness of a Tory friend. We have not been able to prevail over the modesty of the author to allow us the advantage of giving his name to our readers.]

DEAR SIR: How true were thy words lately flowing, "That the Tories should soon rest in Downing street 2 m. bowers."

How soft, how delightful, his new bed of roses, Should Peel, undisturb'd by the Chartists, or Swing,

Find the Captain—contented with all he proposes— To his Rodens and Percivals ready to cling!

Oh, our glorious return may well gladden the spirit, For our Buckingham, Hertfords, and Lonsdales be free To rejoice in their right—the heir-looms they inherit—

Where our plots never flag, and our funds never fail, Where our Ernest we toast, where, when Peel is restor'd, Victoria, perhaps, uninsulted may be?

Forget, then, to pore over former reverses, Nor remember the groans of the Standard and Times; Boston's visage no longer as black as a hearse is,

Our lawyers and priests are in clover already— Making bargains at once for their ermine and lawn— Are for coronets panting, their brows to adorn!

Literature.

Evils and Remedies of the Present System of Popular Elections, to which is added an Address on the Proposed Re-forms in the Commerce and Finance of the Country.

There is some good sense, a great deal of bad taste, in this volume. Its subject, the Present Election System; the Ministerial Measures of Finance; and Mr. Sisk Buckingham himself, are pretty equally distributed through its pages.

We learn, from a statement at the close of it, the number and the sizes of the books written at various times by Mr. Buckingham. These amount to thirty-nine volumes in octavo, forty-two volumes in quarto, and two volumes in folio.

It is quite possible that very few Readers may have been aware of this circumstance. It vindicates Mr. Buckingham's claim to a place above Payne himself; and we do not know that any other writer ancient or modern can presume to take similar rank beside these two.

Yet it is not so much for this honorable circumstance that we think the volume before us deserves encouragement, as that it happens to be Mr. Buckingham's first effort in uodecimo, and limited to three hundred pages.

A great many sensible and pungent remarks on the defects of the Reform Bill; on the necessity of an extension of its principles, and a searching reform of its details; are the materials of the first part of the duodecimo.

HOW AND WHY MR ACRINGHAM WROTE UPON POPULAR ELECTIONS.

It was written in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, on board the ship President, on her way from Rogland to America, and the greater portion of it was penned amid the profound stillness of the midnight-watch, when on the greater part of me fellow passengers were buried in deep sleep.

To the Electors of Great Brita in, then, I commend the careful perusal of these pages, just as they were written, amid the vast solitude and impressive grandeur of that sea on which I may be said to have been cradled;

HOW THERE WAS A STRIKING SCENE AT ONE OF MR. B.'S LECTURES.

The whole assembly here rose, and gave three loud and simultaneous cheers: in the midst of which, Mr York,

the liberal candidate for the city, entered the room; which caused these cheers to be repeated. At the same moment of time, the gas-lights which had been, up to this period, only half charged, as it was yet twilight, were put up to their full charge, by which the previous gloom of the hall was suddenly changed into a blaze of light.

Now is the winter of our discontent, Made glorious summer by this son of York.

MR BUCKINGHAM AS A POET AND AN ORATOR. Mr Buckingham then thanked the numerous and respectable audience for the patient and profound attention which they had paid to his discourse, and begged permission to read to them some effusions in connexion with the subject on which he had addressed them.

If God's free bounty bids his creatures cease, Shall man monopolize the rich supply, See brutes fall fed—while fellow-creatures die?

Notwithstanding the length of time during which Mr Buckingham spoke, the attention of his hearers never for a moment flagged; the convincing power of his arguments, and the elegance with which they were enforced, together with the abundance of facts and appropriate anecdotes, the result of his extensive travels, with which his mind is fraught, and the humour he displays in delivering them, all contributed to make an impression on the mind, we believe of every person present, that will not soon be erased.

Horrible Event.—The ship Charles, from New Orleans, was found abandoned in the Gulf of Mexico by the steam-boat Tiger. The captain of the Tiger went on board. He found on the table in the cabin four bottles of porter, three parts empty, their necks knocked off, and the beer appeared to be still fresh.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.



By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sea. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Tanjore, Malabar, etc., with their respective agents and arrival dates.

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