



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice"

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

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Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 31, 1841.

New Series No. 65.

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 Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail. The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. To Non-Subscribers. To Subscribers in England. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Clerkenwell. 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 LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

- MARINE 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. Proceeding of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. Rs. 1.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY 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 June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "Cyclopaedia of the Arts" 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.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office: Respondentia Bonds, each 2 Rs. 1. Ship's Articles, 1. Policies of Insurance, 1. Bills of Exchange, per set, 8 Ans. 8. Interest Bonds, 8. Bills of Lading, 8. Powers of Attorney, each, 5.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship "DUKE OF BRONTE," 498 Tons Register, E. A. PAYNE, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or before the 10th Proximo. For Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO. Rampart Row, 31st May 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. I. Ship "BELVIDERE," 698 Tons Register, SAMUEL STEPHENSON, Commander, will sail in an hour, for Passage having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board or to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO. Rampart Row, 31st May 1841.

BLACKWELL AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the remainder of the property of the above firm consisting of French Wines, Beer, English Claret, Huts, Gunpowder &c. will be peremptorily sold by Auction on Thursday, the Third day of June next at the Godown at the back of the premises.

All unclaimed Auction Goods not removed before the above mentioned date will be sold at the risk and expense of the original purchaser.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, Solicitor to the Estate. 29th May 1841.

NOTICE.

Postponement of the Lottery from the 27th May to the 15th June next.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 15th June next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND CO.'S

Fourth Calcutta Lottery. All Prizes and no Blanks. On 214 Whole Tickets of the second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of tickets, and Ticket value. 1 Prize of 50000, 50 Whole Tickets; 1 Ditto of 20000, 20 Ditto Ditto; 1 Ditto of 10000, 10 Ditto Ditto; 1 Ditto of 5000, 5 Ditto Ditto; 2 Ditto of 2 each, 4 Ditto Ditto; 5 Ditto of 1 do., 5 Ditto Ditto; 16 Ditto of 1/2 do., 8 Ditto Ditto; 20 Ditto of 2 do., 5 Ditto Ditto; 200 Ditto of 1 do., 25 Ditto Ditto; 1312 Ditto of 1/16 do., 82 Ditto Ditto.

1559 Prizes 214 Tickets.

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors. NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY, Trustee. N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. COCKRELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 18.

We are glad to see that a certain sporting Regiment, lately held up in this paper as martyrs to drill and duty, have so far recovered their spirits as to prefer a cop for the ensuing Souper Race. We congratulate both them and the public on the event, and thus prominently point out the very liberal donation of the Royal North British Fusiliers, not only with the view of encouraging them in the lead they have taken in the sporting world, but also in the hope of stimulating others in the neighbourhood to like exertion in favour of the ensuing season's sport and sociality. We may here mention that the races held formerly at Hadjapore have, for the last three years been removed to the Souper side of the Gauduck, where a spacious bungalow has been erected by general subscription, forming a fine ball room and race stand; the course is one of the prettiest in India; the nation fair with its thousand of horses, elephants, and such small deer though inconveniently near the pitching grounds of the South Lok, is far enough removed to prevent all annoyance.

prospects published in the Englishman of the 15th March last is too many small crumbs to the owner of this second and third race horses, and much amusement to all lookers on. Balls take place every other night, well attended by the elite of the surrounding districts, a band is generally accorded by H. M.'s Regiment at Dinapore, in short the Souper race time is at season of much enjoyment to all who patronise the meeting, and we cannot better wind up this eulogium on it within reach of local spirits to replenish, to betake themselves on or before the 28th of October next—on which day we believe the races commenced—to the shady groves and pleasant pitching places of Souper park.

Well, we have made all practicable enquiry into the Star's last effluve regarding the Commissariat stores, and the result is our own conviction, at least, that there is much more of error than of accuracy therein. But let us give the charge in our contemporary's own words:—

"At the risk possibly of being tiresome to some of our readers, but believing that the majority will be glad to see a subject once taken up properly followed up, we return to the bad supplies for the China Expedition. We lose no opportunity of making enquiries in whatever quarter we may be likely to obtain information, and the latest intelligence we have received is the following. The Englishman by reference to authority will be able to ascertain whether it is substantially true or false, and as we again give quantities as well as qualities he is bound to consider the statement sufficiently explicit for investigation. We learn, then, that among other stores shipped here on board the Lady Clifford, and transhipped at Singapore on board the Tamaton were the following. 1346 bags of bread, 100 pipes ditto, about 40 butts of lime juice, and about 30 of vinegar. We learn that upon their arrival at Chusan, with the exception of 4 or 5 pipes of the bread, the whole of the above stores were found utterly unserviceable, were condemned, and thrown overboard."

On first reading the above we thought that the part relating to the biscuit in pipes was probably a mistake, but it seems that as there happened to be some cakes available, one hundred of them were filled with biscuits, experimentally. Here, however, ends the accuracy of the Star's statement (save the enumeration of the bags of biscuits sent) for by the official returns of the Commissariat Officer at Singapore, which we have been enabled to refer to, it appears that out of the 1346 bags of biscuits only 881 were sent on in the Tamaton, so that it is impossible that the whole supply could, as the Star alleges, have been condemned and thrown overboard at Chusan!—and moreover no report has ever been received here of any condemnation of the Tamaton's stores. It is, therefore, impossible any extent condemned, a report thereof will certainly come, but as we feel certain it would have been here long ere this had the occurrence taken place at all, we will, for the present, maintain that it is an imaginary affair altogether. Moreover instead of the forty butts of lime juice (which we did think an awful quantity) alleged by the Star to have been condemned, the whole supply amounted to but fourteen cases, and there were but twenty-three instead of thirty cases of vinegar, but at any rate we hold the condemnation of even these quantities to be apocryphal, for the reasons above given; and we are sure that at least our military readers who know the perfectly above-board practice of the army in regard to all survey reports will for the present think with us, that none such having been received here, there never occurred the circumstance from which they could have had existence.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 19.

We have been presented, by M. Tassin, with a copy of his magnificent map of the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, with Benares and adjoining territories, exhibiting the district divisions, the civil and military stations and Police Thanas, likewise the Principal Indigo, Sugar and Silk Works.

The title of the map is so descriptive of its nature that it is only left to us to say, though doubtless the size of the largest of six previous maps, it is in point of execution fully equal to the best of them. We speak of the delicacy of the lines, the clearness of the calligraphy, and the accuracy of the relative positions of the principal stations, for of course we are not competent to determine the correctness of the situations assigned to the factories, thanais, &c. We believe that this map is the final work of M. Tassin, who now meditates a return to his native country. If so, we must say that he has well wound up his useful labours in India, and bequeathed to society a valuable legacy. It will be long before we find a fitting successor to Mr. Tassin in a department of the arts so singularly useful.

We were yesterday gratified with a sight of a very fine specimen of the yak or highland cow, which Dr. Haffagie has recently procured, together with several fine Lepcha cows, from Darjeeling. The yak, as most naturalists are aware, is a very dimutive animal covered with long shaggy hair, and having a bushy tail like that of a horse with the head of a bull or bison. Drawings of the animal are given in several works on Natural History, and in others having relation to Tibet, but we make bold to say that they convey—as in the case of all the African wild animals—a very incomplete idea of the hardy inhabitant of the snowy mountain. Dr. Haffagie will, we hope and believe, afford some competent artist an opportunity of rendering the delicacy and of showing the world this curious little member of the vacuole tribe, in all its natural beauty.

The Lepcha cows, procured by Dr. Haffagie, being of a very fine and interesting breed, far superior in bone form and stature to the tenant of the plains of India, we trust that he will endeavor to effect a cross an improve the character of the Bengalee family. If the colonization of Darjeeling should answer no other purpose than that of introducing us to a better description of cattle, and giving us better milk and better beef, it will still have been productive of great public good, and Dr. Haffagie will fully claim the merit of having paved the way thereto.

THE SPORTSMAN.

KISHNAGHUR RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH NOV. 1841.

The Native Dealer's Plates of their terms. The fourth year of the Kishnaghur, Welter, for all maiden Araks, 19st. 7lbs. each, 14 miles. Gentlemen Riders; 50 gold mohurs from the fund, 10 gold mohurs entrance. Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs each, with 50 gold mohurs from the fund, for all horses, English to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Cape 10st.; C. B. 9st.; Arabs 8st. 7lbs.; Maidens allowed 7lbs., 14 miles. A Purse of 30 gold mohurs from the fund, for all Arabs, weight for age, heats 14 miles. Entrance 10 gold mohurs. Sweepstakes of 40 gold mohurs each, for all maiden Arabs, 1 mile, 8st. 5lbs. each.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH NOV. A Silver Cup, value 1200 Rs. given by the Indigo Planters of the district, for all horses, 14 miles and a distance. Entrance 20 gold mohurs; English to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Cape 10st.; C. B. 9st. 7lbs.; Arabs 8st.; Maidens allowed 7lbs. A Plate of 30 gold mohurs from the fund, for all maiden Araks, weight for age, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs, 14 miles. Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs each, for all Arabs, 2 miles, maidens allowed 10lbs. Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each for all maiden Arabs, purchased of native dealers in Calcutta, weight for age, 14 miles.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH NOV. Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each, with 20 added from the fund for C. B., weight for age, (Calcutta) winners once, previous to the meeting to carry 10lbs., twice 7 lbs, three times and oftener 10lbs. extra 14 miles. Native Gentlemen's Cup, value 100 gold mohurs, for all Araks, 8st. 12lbs. each, Maidens allowed 10lbs., 24 miles. Entrance 25 gold mohurs. A Whim Plate of 25 gold mohurs from the fund, with 10 gold mohurs entrance, for all Arabs, 14 hands not aged to carry 9st, Maidens allowed 10lbs. R. C. and a distance. Handicap Sweepstakes of 40 gold mohurs each, with 20 gold mohurs from the fund, for all horses, those not standing the handicap, to pay 5 gold mohurs, 14 miles.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH NOV. Kishnaghur Turf Cup, value 1200 Rs. for all Arabs, 20 gold mohurs entrance. Maidens 8st. 4lbs., winners once previous to the meeting, 8 st. 5lbs.; twice, 8st. 10lbs.; three times and oftener, 9st. 2 miles. Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, with 20 gold mohurs from the fund, for all Arabs, Craven weight and distance. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Buck Stakes of 20 gold mohurs from the fund, with 10 gold mohurs entrance, the winner to be sold for 500 rupees if demanded within half an hour, 14 miles. Sweepstakes of 100 gold mohurs each, P. P. for all Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. each, 2 miles.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH NOV. Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each for all horses, 2 miles. Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs each, for all maiden Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. each, 14 miles. Purse of 40 gold mohurs from the fund, with 25 gold mohurs entrance, for all horses, weight for age, English to carry 11st.; Cape and N. S. Wales 1st.; C. B. 10st. extra, 14 miles. Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, for all horses, English excepted; Cape to carry 9st. 4lbs.; C. B. 8 st. 10lbs.; Arabs 8st. 7lbs.; 4 miles.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH NOV. A Purse of 1000 Rs. for all winners during the meeting next, with the exception of the Hacks, 20 gold mohurs from the funds, with 5 gold mohurs entrance, 14 miles. Losing Handicap of 20 gold mohurs from the fund, for all horses that have started but not won a race during the meeting, 5 gold mohurs entrance, 84 miles heats. Gentlemen Riders of 15 gold mohurs from the fund, and 5 extra, for all horses, 10st. 7lbs. each. Gentlemen Riders, the riders to bring his cheerous lighted to the scale, 1 mile.

RULES. The Calcutta rules to be considered in force for the Kishnaghur Meeting. All confederacies must be declared. All races, with the exception of the last day to close on the 25th June next, and name the day before the race, and nomination to be addressed to writing to the Secretary. All decisions of the Stewards to be final. Sealed nominations to be sent to the Secretary on the day preceding the race, and to be opened before the Stewards. Stewards to be elected the day before the meeting by vote of subscribers. No subscriber of less than 100 rupees entitled to start a horse for any Plate, Purse, or Cup. The owner of every winning horse to pay one Gold Mohur to meet the expenses of keeping his course in good order, and losers to pay 8 rupees. Any deficiency in the subscriptions to be deducted proportionately from the plates.

Kishnaghur, 17th May, 1841. J. C. B., Secy.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 20. The following item—of news, certainly, as we read it, and as it is evidently intended that every reader shall read—by the present mail, forms an example of ingenuous a way of perverting historical truth, as we just now remember to have any where seen in our course of Jesuitry reading:—

"At the house of her son, W. Monson, Esq. 73, widower, of the Hon. Col. W. Monson, 70th Regiment, celebrated for his retreat in India when in command of a small detachment of Lord Lake's army, in 1804. Her only son is heir presumptive to Lord Monson." Who (otherwise ignorant) would not imagine that this was a retreat equal in reason to that of the Ten Thousand, and before which all the modern retreats, which confer a glory greater than victory on a general, must be their diminished heels! Would any such doctor ever dream that the retreat thus recorded in the family archives of the house of Monson, was one which has rendered the name of Monson a byword in India—a military bribe—a scorn and a reproach? Celebrated his retreat, indeed!

HERKARG, MAY 18. Letters had been received at Ferozpoore on the evening of the 4th, from Captain Broadfoot in charge of the Kalial, of which we recently made mention. These stated, that the Sikh army, who had been deputed by the Punjab authorities to accompany him, with a view to his experiencing courteous and hospitable treatment, had encamped at a spot, three marches on the left side of Rawal Pindce, and that his subsequent receipt had savoured as little of audacity on the part of the Lahore people, as it could have done without an open rupture.

The gallant Captain, says our correspondent, "wrote in terms, which led to the belief that though he would for the best, he felt it his duty to be prepared for the worst—as far as this could be the case, and imperially regular of reports and for such Shamba's services, who, together with a small detachment of Alexander's horse, under the command of that accomplished hero, our correspondent and his family, were, in the month of the 19th, that accompanied him." Our correspondent and his family, were, in the month of the 19th, that accompanied him. Our correspondent and his family, were, in the month of the 19th, that accompanied him.

That some progress had been made in the month of the 19th, that accompanied him. Our correspondent and his family, were, in the month of the 19th, that accompanied him.

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have been produced by injuries inflicted on the parts themselves. The immediate cause of death was the injuries on these organs, but they were generally influenced by the injuries on the abdomen. I think the injuries on the organs of generation must have been produced by external violence. It is just possible that they might have arisen from natural causes. Reporting her to have received a kick in the stomach, on which she fell to the ground, and then receiving five or six kicks by a man, I should say they were calculated to produce all the appearances I have stated. Even the point of a very heavy foot if struck against the external organs of generation might produce the appearances, and she would be particularly liable to serious consequences from any injury after the blows received on the stomach. I have heard the deposition of Theodoros—certainly one of the injuries might have arisen from the falling as described by him; but the blow on the stomach must have been a heavy one, and neither it was that on the left could have caused by a mere fall. The kick, however, were decidedly more calculated to produce all the injuries than the fall described.

Theodoros I was present when the examination of the deceased Tharamony was taken. I have heard that an examination was done by Mr. Nam y. She did say what he has stated. It was present when the deceased became injured. It was at my shop in Mirzapore, Tharamony lived with the prisoners lives in Tiveta's Bazaar, where he has a shop. The injuries, with him as he conceives, were inflicted by his sister-in-law, at the time she was in the house, and he was present before the injuries were inflicted.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until satisfactory Proof shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council that Rum and Rum Shrub the Produce of any Foreign Country, or of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar or Rum can be legally imported, have been prohibited to be imported into any of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, on the Importation from which of Rum or Rum Shrub the Duty of Nine Shillings and Four-pence per Gallon is hereby imposed, not until the Governor General of India in Council shall have passed an Act containing such Regulations for the Prevention of Frauds by the Admixture of Spirits made from Rice, Grain, or other Substances, not being the Produce of the Sugar Cane or of the Date or Palm Tree, with the Rum or Rum Shrub to be exported under this Act, or otherwise, as in the Opinion of the said Governor General in Council shall be calculated for that purpose; and in the event of any such Prohibition, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, or by Her Majesty's Order in Council, to be published from Time to Time in the London Gazette, to allow the Importation of Rum or Rum Shrub the Produce of the Possessions aforesaid to be admitted to Entry in the United Kingdom at the Duties hereby imposed.

IV. And be it enacted, That before any such Rum or Rum Shrub shall be entered in the United Kingdom as being the Produce of any such British Possession the Master of the Ship importing the same shall deliver to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of Importation, a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector of the Sea Customs of the Port where such Rum or Shrub was taken on board, testifying that there had been produced to him by the Shipper of such Rum or Rum Shrub a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Collector Assistant Collector of the Land or Customs Revenue of the District within which such Rum or Rum Shrub was produced that the same was of the Produce of such District; and the said Collector of Sea Customs shall, in the Certificate which he is hereby required to give, state the Name of the District or Districts in which Rum or Rum Shrub was produced, the Quantity and Strength thereof, the Number and Denomination of the Packages containing the same, the Name of the Ship in which it is about to be laden on the Vessel importing such Rum or Rum Shrub shall also make a Declaration before the Collector and Comptroller that such Certificate was received by him at the Place where such Rum or Rum Shrub was taken on board, and that Rum or Rum Shrub so imported is the same as is mentioned therein.

Provided always and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint any Officer or Officers other than the said Collector and Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Collector of Customs to give such Certificate.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

The only interesting items of Military and Naval news are that Admiral Parker is coming overland to join the China fleet; that late events on the coast of Syria and China have so demonstrated the efficiency of war-steamer that sixteen new vessels of that description are to be built with all delay; and that Army Agents are to be abolished, or rather rendered comparatively useless, by Paymasters being ordered to communicate with the Paymaster General direct.

Those interested in the Australian provinces will be gratified to hear that Port Phillip is to be raised to a separate colony.

United Kingdom, the following Duty, in like Manner as if the same had been imposed in and by an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for granting Duties of Customs*; (that is to say.)

For every Gallon of Rum of any Strength not exceeding the Strength of Proof by *Sikes's* Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less Strength than the Strength of Proof, and for every greater or less Quantity than a Gallon, being the Produce of any British Possession within the Limits of East India Company's Charter, not being sweetened or mixed with any Article, so that the Degree of Strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such Hydrometer, Nine Shillings and Four-pence.

For every Gallon of Rum Shrub, however sweetened, the Produce of and imported from such Possession and so in proportion for any greater or less Quantity than a Gallon, Nine Shillings and Four-pence.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That such Rum or Rum Shrub shall be the Produce of some British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter into which the Importation of Foreign Sugar shall have been prohibited.

III. Provided also and be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation until satisfactory Proof shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council that Rum and Rum Shrub the Produce of any Foreign Country, or of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar or Rum can be legally imported, have been prohibited to be imported into any of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, on the Importation from which of Rum or Rum Shrub the Duty of Nine Shillings and Four-pence per Gallon is hereby imposed, not until the Governor General of India in Council shall have passed an Act containing such Regulations for the Prevention of Frauds by the Admixture of Spirits made from Rice, Grain, or other Substances, not being the Produce of the Sugar Cane or of the Date or Palm Tree, with the Rum or Rum Shrub to be exported under this Act, or otherwise, as in the Opinion of the said Governor General in Council shall be calculated for that purpose; and in the event of any such Prohibition, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, or by Her Majesty's Order in Council, to be published from Time to Time in the London Gazette, to allow the Importation of Rum or Rum Shrub the Produce of the Possessions aforesaid to be admitted to Entry in the United Kingdom at the Duties hereby imposed.

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Those interested in the Australian provinces will be gratified to hear that Port Phillip is to be raised to a separate colony.

His manner is mild and persuasive, his doctrine orthodox, and his language appropriate and effective.—*Englishman*.

CALCUTTA POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Consistent with the promotion of Mr. Watts to the Collectorship of assessment, the following arrangements taken place. Mr. Swinburn, a Supernumerary Clerk, is appointed HEAD ACCOUNTANT on a salary of 150 Rs. and 50 Rs. increase given to Mr. Harwood, who has the correspondence department, leaving a balance of 200 Rs. saving to John Company.

Mr. Fure is appointed Municipal Clerk to the Magistrate in Sessions—this arrangement has taken place in consequence of the great satisfaction he gave during the short time he was accountant. A better or a more judicious selection could not be made by the Magistrate, and we congratulate them accordingly.—*Ibid*.

DINNER TO MR. DICKENS.—The bar gave a dinner to Mr. Dickens at the Town Hall yesterday on his quitting the Profession to embark on an exclusively mercantile life. The three learned Judges were present as guests.

The Advocate General proposed Mr. Des. health and success to him in his future pursuits—a toast which was responded to with right good will. Mr. D. returned thanks, recalling his past career, and briefly sketching his future hopes, which we sincerely trust may be more than realized.—*Eastern Star*.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—There probably is not the whole of the Company's dominions any set of men whose situation is so little to be envied as the unfortunates of the Preventive Service Cooped up in ships when ships are really prisons, without society, subject to the caprices and ill-temper of those on board, which they likely to experience in proportion as they do their duty, it can be little less than the fear of absolute beggary that ties them to the hateful employment. A letter in today's *Englishman* alludes to a petition that is, or is to be, preferred to the proper authorities, praying that 2 officers may be posted to each vessel, to enable one to go on shore every alternate night. Whether this could be done without a very material addition to the expense now incurred by Government I know not, but certainly some system of relief might be adopted that should mitigate the irksomeness of confinement and yet not be a very costly proceeding. If a grievance that can be remedied is complained of by a class of individuals, nine times out of ten a disposition is shown to meet it, which is in itself some consolation to the complainants, but unfortunately when nobodies are the sufferers their story is too often neglected as full of troubles signifying nothing. The writer of the letter is well aware of this, and seems almost to despair of the petition being attended to. He distrusts those whose immediate province it is to interfere, and appeals to the Governor General, beseeching him to do so. He says: "But I trust Government will call their attention to the subject, and see if they cannot make it appear advantageous to adopt this improvement in the Preventive Service, and surely our respected Governor will not leave India's shores without conferring on a body of useful men, a boon which will enable His Lordship to carry with him the blessing and grateful feelings of that body, more especially when such can be conferred without the entanglement of law or inconvenience to Government." I am convinced that if his Lordship will enquire into the matter, he will find it only common humanity to interfere.—*Notes by an Idler in the Eastern Star*.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MAY 19.
A CONSTABLE ROBBED BY A CHOKEDAR.—Yesterday a Constable attached to the Police Office was robbed by a Chokedar of the same establishment under the following circumstances: It appeared that the Constable came at this Police and as usual left the Chokedar in charge of his house; finding that he had forgotten to bring his keys he went back, but could get no admission in spite of his loud knocking at the gate; thinking that the Chokedar had been taken ill with the cholera he ordered his syce to climb up one of the out-Offices; he did so and opened the gate. As soon as the Constable got in, he saw the Chokedar coming out of the house; he suspected something wrong, and on searching him found a large table knife stuck on his *dhotie* behind, also 5 rupees and 17 annas on his person. The man endeavoured to make out a plausible story, but it would not do; he was taken into custody, and the case is now before Mr. Robison the Magistrate.

POLICE OFFICE.—MAY 18, 1841.
(Before the Chief Magistrate.)
AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY.
A young European female, named Margaret Horrigan, appeared at the Police and preferred the following complaint against her husband, John Cornelius Horrigan. She stated that she arrived in Calcutta about a month ago on the *Ocean Queen*; she came by the express desire of her husband Horrigan. On the day of her arrival her husband met her six miles down the river, she introduced him to Mr. Bisset, the commander of the vessel, as her husband. Horrigan heard her do so. Horrigan told her that there was a Mr. and Mrs. Daniell lodging in his house. At first she thought that this was true, but found certain inconsistencies in Mr. Daniell's statements. She taxed Horrigan with being intimate with this person; he then acknowledged it, and when she spoke to Mrs. Daniell about it, she told her that Horrigan had threatened her and told her not to speak of it; she owned that she was married to Horrigan in 1835. He denied it, but said that he was complainant's husband, and that he wanted her to live with him at Burdwan.
Complainant added that she has one letter.

wherein Horrigan acknowledges her to be his wife; this letter with the marriage certificate has been taken away from her; but she could not say by whom. Mrs. Horrigan, alias Mrs. Daniell, and Mr. Bisset saw these papers.
Hence, a private in the artillery, nephew to Horrigan, and was in his another's house in London when complainant was married to Horrigan, which was about two years ago. Complainant's maiden name was Margaret Berkeley.
Horrigan puts no question.
Captain John Charles Bisset, commander of the *Ocean Queen*, deposed that the complainant came from London as passenger. The arrangement with regard to passage money was made with the former Captain who is dead. He told witness, before his death that complainant's passage would be £30 but probably he would get only £15. Witness saw the certificate of her marriage both in London and here; he does not recollect the name of the Church. Complainant told him that she lost her certificate on a sofa in the house which he understood to be Horrigan's. Mrs. Horrigan's behaviour was perfectly respectable. Horrigan told witness that he would pay all complainant's expenses. He chiefly called her, Margaret in witness's presence but once or twice he called her Mrs. Horrigan. Horrigan introduced to witness the person now said to be his first wife Mrs. Daniell, witness heard him introduce the complainant as Mrs. Daniell, or as it is now said the first Mrs. Horrigan, who received witness and the second Mrs. Horrigan very kindly. Witness did think that Mrs. Daniell looked annoyed and vexed.
Horrigan came on board before the vessel reached Calcutta, and complainant introduced him as her husband, he (Horrigan) heard her do so, and did not deny it.
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The case stands over until to-morrow for further investigation.

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This fact has been often suspected, and the importance of insisting upon efficient crews has been frequently urged upon the attention of Insurance offices and the Chamber of Commerce, but without effect. From the enquiries, however, that we have been induced to make within the last few days, it appears that the evil has reached so serious a height, as to call for instant redress. The present mode of recruiting a ship's company is fraught with public and private injury in every way, for, as the police is powerless to interfere, not only is the shipping exposed to serious risks; but the crew, the shippers, and others concerned, are all in their turn, victims of violated contracts and personal inefficiency. Under the existing system of leaving every thing to ghaut syrang, no guarantee is afforded to a ship master for the efficiency of his men—no security is offered to the merchant and agent, that the money advanced shall be fairly worked out,—no assurance is given to the men that they shall be well treated, and the balance of their wages paid,—no power is vested in the syrang himself to compel seamen to go on board, after he has engaged and paid them. But it is needless to dwell upon the state of affairs; it is sufficiently known, felt and understood.—Let us endeavour to remedy the evils—or at least to suggest what appears to us a simple mode of meeting many of them.
We believe, at present, no contract subsists between the ghaut syrang and the ship's company, beyond a simple verbal undertaking on the one side, and a payment of money on the other. Instead of this, it occurs to us, that it would be advisable to have articles drawn up, similar in their tenor, to those entered into by British seamen shipping themselves in an English port. The articles might be in Bengallee and English, having suitable columns for the amount of wages, description of person, and the capacity in which each man is engaged. On the ghaut syrang obtaining seamen, they might be brought up to the Police office, where the terms should be explained to them, their signatures taken to the articles, and witnessed by the chief clerk. This would give masters of ships an opportunity of seeing their crew, before they allowed them to go on board, and at the same time, protect him from the abuses of the kidnapping system. The agent or merchant would also be assured, that the money, given to the ghaut syrang for the purpose of advances, was fairly paid, and the police would be furnished with a proper authority for taking cognizance of desertions, mutinies or frauds, on the part of the lascars engaged. The seaman, on his part, would be furnished with the means of recovering his wages in the Petty Court, if at any time, and on any unreasonable pretext, they were withheld. Even the ghaut syrang would find his account in the arrangement, for, instead of flying to the Court of Requests, to get back money advanced to deserting lascars, he could appeal to the Police, and ensue for the culprits thirty days' labor in the House of Correction.
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NATIVE CREWS.—It may be in the recollection of our readers, that H. M. Brig *Childers* went down lately, for the purpose, as was supposed, of paying a visit to the Andaman island, and enquiring into the matter of the Whales *Pilot*, if not of taking vengeance upon the people, who had stripped the vessel and murdered part of her crew. The *Childers* has returned to Calcutta, without, as we understand, effecting any of those purposes; but we learn from an officer of the ship, that from other circumstances which came under Captain Halsted's observation, it is plain that one-half of the injuries sustained by vessels sailing out of this port, and perhaps most of the losses, originate in the shameful way in which those vessels are manned. Ketchaughars, bearers, cooks, sweepers, any body or any thing appear to be sent on board as able seamen, (Heaven save the mark!) and on their bodily vigour and professional skill, the lives and property of other of Her Majesty's liege subjects depend for safety.
This fact has been often suspected, and the importance of insisting upon efficient crews has been frequently urged upon the attention of Insurance offices and the Chamber of Commerce, but without effect. From the enquiries, however, that we have been induced to make within the last few days, it appears that the evil has reached so serious a height, as to call for instant redress. The present mode of recruiting a ship's company is fraught with public and private injury in every way, for, as the police is powerless to interfere, not only is the shipping exposed to serious risks; but the crew, the shippers, and others concerned, are all in their turn, victims of violated contracts and personal inefficiency. Under the existing system of leaving every thing to ghaut syrang, no guarantee is afforded to a ship master for the efficiency of his men—no security is offered to the merchant and agent, that the money advanced shall be fairly worked out,—no assurance is given to the men that they shall be well treated, and the balance of their wages paid,—no power is vested in the syrang himself to compel seamen to go on board, after he has engaged and paid them. But it is needless to dwell upon the state of affairs; it is sufficiently known, felt and understood.—Let us endeavour to remedy the evils—or at least to suggest what appears to us a simple mode of meeting many of them.
We believe, at present, no contract subsists between the ghaut syrang and the ship's company, beyond a simple verbal undertaking on the one side, and a payment of money on the other. Instead of this, it occurs to us, that it would be advisable to have articles drawn up, similar in their tenor, to those entered into by British seamen shipping themselves in an English port. The articles might be in Bengallee and English, having suitable columns for the amount of wages, description of person, and the capacity in which each man is engaged. On the ghaut syrang obtaining seamen, they might be brought up to the Police office, where the terms should be explained to them, their signatures taken to the articles, and witnessed by the chief clerk. This would give masters of ships an opportunity of seeing their crew, before they allowed them to go on board, and at the same time, protect him from the abuses of the kidnapping system. The agent or merchant would also be assured, that the money, given to the ghaut syrang for the purpose of advances, was fairly paid, and the police would be furnished with a proper authority for taking cognizance of desertions, mutinies or frauds, on the part of the lascars engaged. The seaman, on his part, would be furnished with the means of recovering his wages in the Petty Court, if at any time,

without mercy. We are free to confess, and never did the representative of a great nation more deserve its censure and communication. The terms employed to characterize his conduct are severe, but are they not applicable? We are at a distance from the scene of action and can only judge of his fitness from what we hear or receive in the shape of correspondence; but what are the opinions formed of his plenary character by those on the spot, who are better qualified to speak on the subject? Are their reports to go for nothing or must our contemporary's estimate of Captain Elliot's eligibility for the high and important functions of his office be regarded as the only correct portrait of the man? He is acknowledged by the *Gazette* to have "been un-der-lucky in the results of his endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement of differences; and to say, it is immediately added, that "the Celestial negotiators (well known as adepts in every description of deception) have been one too many for him." We hope our contemporary will not talk of "sound logic" after this, for by his own admission, he proves all that "the generality of the press" have said of Captain Elliot's utter inability to discharge with credit the duties imposed on him. "Fortune," we grant, "is not the criterion of merit," but we put it to our contemporary's candour, whether, as things have been conducted by our Plenipotentiary, it was at all probable, with such a people as the Chinese, to bring our differences to a satisfactory conclusion. Captain Elliot is a good and brave man, but these virtues may be possessed by thousands, while at the same time, they are utterly devoid of those qualities which are essential to a diplomatic agent. From the commencement of our embassies with China, let one single act of Captain Elliot's be pointed out (we refer to his political acts) in which he has not shown a degree of incapacity and vacillation truly pitiable to witness. If on any occasion he has appeared for a time to pursue the right path, he has almost instantly receded, as if afraid that he had gone too far. He has advanced and retrograded, insisted for a moment on certain conditions, and then withdrawn any apparent or justifiable motive, (at least so it has appeared in the judgment of others) relaxed his claims and conceded what he had before demanded. Left entirely to himself, he never would have proceeded to Canton; and no sooner is the city in our possession and our troops, than the troops are withdrawn, and the naval force, to gratify the Chinese authorities, are removed to a distance. Is it likely, had Sir Gordon Bremer or Sir Hugh Gough been invested with equal powers, that the immense amount of merchandise collected in Canton and its neighbourhood, would have been suffered to be removed, as was the case, notwithstanding we were masters of the Fort? Ought not every portion of it to have been secured as prize property, or have been converted into the means of indemnifying our Merchants for the serious losses they had sustained? By the driving policy of the Superintendent, every thing has been sacrificed; times, property, honour, and hundreds of our brave countrymen. Did the instructions of Captain Elliot provide for all this? Was he to follow none but a wheedling process, merely to entice and flatter the Chinese into a compliance with the terms of our Government? Enough, was said in the British House of Parliament to convince any unprejudiced mind that his instructions were sufficiently clear and positive, that he was to obtain apology for insult and compensation for injury, and that if by the ordinary means these were not realized, recourse was to be had to reprisals. Have these objects been achieved? Where is the apology for the injuries we have received in various ways? To this moment, nothing has been received. We are as far off from the adjustment of our differences as we were two years ago in fact further—and yet the spirit of all this mischief is regarded as more "sinned against than sinning." Our contemporary has taken up a position, the most untenable imaginable, and has not even the merit of making it had appear the better cause.

SPECTATOR, MAY 22.

We give insertion to-day to a communication from Captain GUNDELAY of passage taking celebrity, the contents of which must be highly gratifying to those staunch supporters of the MACKENZIE fund, who have borne unsifted the rude assaults of UNCLE JOHN and his family. His voice is also heard in our columns to-day; let him speak for himself.

THE INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

Extract of a letter dated 5th April from Captain Grundy 16, Corchill, London, to the address of Captain Mackenzie on the subject of the Retiring Fund.

"With reference to the letter from our house of the 31st ultimo, I have now the satisfaction to forward the signatures of (here follow a number of names). We are now in communication with others, and are only delayed by the circulation of the single copy of the plan, which we possess and which is travelling backwards and forwards through the kingdom, as most parties desire to see the details before they give their assent. We shall continue to exert ourselves until we have the replies of all to whom we can get access. The number already communicated within so short a time will no doubt exhibit the advantage of centralization which I have established by my system of Agency, and I should be glad if you could find a proper opportunity of bringing this consideration before the minds of the Army, as it may prove importantly useful to the service in general, and to individuals in various ways."

- List of Subscribers to the Infantry Retiring Fund established on Captain Mackenzie's plan.
- Lieut. Colonel J. Anderson.
 - Captain E. Haldane, 4th Regt. N. I.
 - A. Cuppage, 2th do.
 - H. Farquhar, 28th do.
 - H. Bower, 52d do.
 - E. A. Clarke, 52d do.
 - Lieut. G. Allan, 3d Regt. L. I.
 - J. O. Burgoyne, 5th Regt. N. I.
 - M. O. Warren, 5th do.
 - E. B. Mylne, 19th do.
 - C. P. O'Neill, 27th do.
 - M. Beauchamp, 28th do.
 - H. M. Dobbie, 30th do.
 - H. R. G. Dallas, 33d do.
 - C. O. Lukin, 41st do.
 - S. D. Young, 41st do.

- F. W. Sellon, 43d do.
- Lieut. H. A. O. Const, 48th Regt. N. I.
- Ensign G. E. Taylor, 18th do.
- Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th do.
- R. L. Rilly, 10th do.

MAURITIUS.

LABOURERS.—There are many persons in India and in England who imagine, that if we would consent to certain sacrifices and adopt certain modes of proceeding, with the nature of which by the bye we should like to be made acquainted, we should succeed in inducing a sufficient number of labourers belonging to the class of ex-apprentices to return to the culture of the cane. Lionel Smith himself, at the outset of his administration, seemed to participate in that opinion, but we believe he has at length become convinced that it is totally without foundation. In order to be impressed with its utter groundlessness, it is scarcely necessary to do more than observe, the present state of things in the Civil Engineer Department. Our readers are not perhaps aware, that there figures on the Budget of the Colony a sum of less than 900,000 Dollars, destined to be employed in public works of which the Surveyor General and Civil Engineer has indicated the necessity; and that that sum is lying idle, in the coffers of the Treasury for want of hands to execute such works as have been already commenced, or to undertake the additional ones whose execution is acknowledged to be required. Is not this fact alone of a nature to convince such of our adversaries as are really upright and well-intentioned, of the truth of our allegations and our complaints; and to convince the idle and the avaricious from works of our ex-apprentices. In vain may we be told that the offer of an adequate or even a liberal rate of wages would suffice to overcome their habits of sloth and desire for absolute independence. Besides that the Government, with its reserve of upwards of 900,000 Dollars, would certainly not have receded before even an exorbitant rate of wages, (with so many works in progress that remain unfinished, and with so many more that require activity to be commenced, if it is not to be satisfied with the prospect of a few more hands to employ than any hopes whatever of success.—It is notorious that a great number of our planters are at this moment unfortunately but too much disposed to procure hands at almost any price, and that the enormous sacrifices which they have evinced themselves ready to make, in order to obtain those hands, have, except in a few rare instances, been productive of no effect. The insufficiency of labourers and of servants of every description has now reached such a point, that any straggling individual who may profess himself industriously disposed, is sure to find immediate and lucrative employment in the first house at the door of which he may chance to knock. Nor is he called upon to prove his fitness for any particular description of work, or his capacity for any kind of employment that pretends he is able to undertake; but seldom, moreover, is the production of a certificate from his former master exacted from him. His appearance is held as that of a man who brings an additional pair of hands to contribute in any manner, be it what it may, to the service of the family, and to lighten the labour of the household.

We are not of those who, while deploring the numberless difficulties of our present position, regret either the times that are gone by, or the return of the ideas of former days. No, in spite of all that has occurred, we yet prefer the freedom that now generally prevails among us, even with the misfortunes to which its first dissemination, from want of foresight, has given rise, and with the gloomy prospects that are still before us, to the past with its odious distinctions of classes, and with the pretext for hatred and persecution which it afforded against us to our enemies in other countries. But we, who believe that Emancipation might and ought to have been really profitable to our society, and have contented to the advancement of morality, may without any fear of having the sincerity of our professions called in question while existing a retrospective glance towards the past, point out certain changes, which have been made, which are not to be regretted, and which are the advantage of the present, and which every upright and enlightened man must consider can be neither excused nor accounted for by the mere fact of a transition from a slavery to liberty. Let us suppose, for an instant, that one of our ancestors, a man of prejudice and liberal views, and entirely devoid of any desire to re-appear among us. What would be his surprise on perceiving that, now-a-days, even the enjoyment of peculiar social advantages, and the possession of a competent fortune, do not exempt their owners from the most painful and laborious household duties; that the delicate hands of women placed in the first rank of our society are now obliged to grasp the smoothing-iron in the laundry, or the leading from the towel into our dirty and sooty driers; which formerly gave the voyagers who traversed them a foretaste of the solitude and the shade that awaited them at the close of their journey, now transformed into so many petty suburbs, where huts, in which idleness and its concomitant train of vices prevail, are huddled together,—huts, of which the occupants purchase from Government for a trifling fee, level on public morals and public misery, the right of displaying a sign board, and of granting a dishonest livelihood at the expense of a community to whose existence or whose prosperity they in no way whatever contribute.

But we should never finish were we to endeavour to lay before our readers a faithful and complete picture of our present situation. And it is, besides, the least necessary that we should attempt the task, from the circumstance that, if they may be pretty nearly as well acquainted with it as ourselves, do not they themselves daily and hourly suffer from the evils we have just been signifying? It were useless, therefore, to repeat at length that with which the greater part of them, at least, are as fully impressed as we are.

In conclusion, we would revert to the principal object for which we set down to write this article; and that was, to record the two facts, the most important consequences to ourselves, and the promulgation of which may, perhaps, sooner or later turn to our advantage, that there exist in the coffers of the Colonial Treasury a sum of no less than 900,000 Dollars destined to be employed in the public works of the Island, and that, for want of hands to undertake those works, the Government, although perfectly aware their necessity is utterly unable to carry them to execution.—*Le Courrier, April 6.*

CAPE.

(From De Ware Afrikaan, March 9.)
We are happy to say that the accounts regarding the opening of the Kowie continue to be of the most favourable nature, and there is but little doubt of the ultimate success of a work which will confer great benefit on Lower Albany, and prove highly creditable to its projectors.

PRIZE NEGROES.—Since our last publication we have more fully inquired into the subject, and we have every reason to believe that by active and proper measures the prize negroes, now at St. Helena, can be brought into this colony. It is true that H. M. Cruisers have received certain orders in favor of the Mauritius, but it is supposed that these do not apply to slaves captured on the west coast of Africa, particularly when already landed at St. Helena. We therefore urge those who are anxious about the matter to lose no time in coming forward to enter their names on the list lying at this office. It will cost perhaps, about six or seven pounds per head, including incidental expenses, to have the negroes landed in this colony, the payment of which, the parties who apply for them must

of course guarantee. We may confidently affirm that the Government of St. Helena will be glad to seize the first opportunity of being relieved from the onus of feeding so many strangers, when even the ordinary inhabitants of the island find such a difficulty in procuring a subsistence.

There are already a number of names upon the list, and as soon as it shall have been filled, our worthy Collector, Mr. Field, will not, we have reason to believe, hesitate to forward the matter, and support an official application to be made through this government to that at St. Helena.

In the present deficiency of labour in this country, it is particularly desirable for the colonists to avail themselves of every occasion for procuring an additional supply of hands, and let it be remembered that "first come, first served." The good folk at the Mauritius are quite awake to their own interest in this respect, and it is therefore essential that the people here if they wish to succeed in their object should display a corresponding energy.

(From the De Ware Afrikaan, March 16.)

AGULHAS LIGHT.—From the spirited manner in which the public in different parts of this world are coming forward with their subscriptions, as stated from time to time in the *Shipping List*, we may now look forward with full confidence to the commencement of this all important work, by which the mercantile marine of nearly every nation will be greatly benefited. In this advanced stage of the business, it becomes, therefore, worthy of consideration: whether a seaport establishment in connection with the Light House would not prove highly advantageous. The general clear state of the atmosphere affords every facility for such a mode of communication, by which all desirable information might be received from vessels passing the promontory of Agulhas, and conveyed to and from Cape Town in a space of time only surpassed by the electric wire, now in use in the mother country, and which, similar of lightning travels at the astonishing speed of 25 miles in one second.

ANOTHER VESSEL STRANDED IN TABLE BAY.

—We are sorry to state that the ship *Orestes*, Cooke, master, from Liverpool 6th Jan, bound to Sydney with Emigrants, went on shore on the evening of Sunday last, at Riet Valley, on the East side of Table Bay; the passengers 260 in number, men, women, and children, are all saved and lodged in the main barracks, where every thing needful is provided for them. Crew also saved. The *Orestes* is a strong Bristol built ship, about 5 years old. An anchor and cable was sent to her, and she is expected to get off.

At the dawn of day, yesterday, when the perilous situation of the vessel was discovered, the Port Captain hastened to her assistance, and had not returned when we went to press.

(From the De Ware Afrikaan, March 23.)

There has been a report current for some days that the emigrant farmers and military had come into collision, and two officers had been killed, but we are happy to say that the whole story is an idle fabrication. Was it true, it would indeed be most melancholy tidings, for the British Government could not possibly pass over such an outrage, which would prove the certain forerunner of the ruin and dispersion of all who have left the colony and settled at Natal. That consideration recalls to our recollection the renowned intention of His Excellency to send some efficient person to endeavour to make arrangements between the Government and the Emigrants, a measure of which every sensible individual could not but approve. Advocate Cloete has been named for the purpose, and we dare say that he is well qualified for such a mission. For our own part, we firmly believe that by conciliation and good management every thing might be placed on a desirable footing, which would confer very great advantage on the colony.

THE ORESTES.

To all who are interested in the commercial prosperity of this colony, the circumstances relative to the stranding of that splendid vessel the *Orestes* of 530 tons on the eastern shore of Table Bay on Sunday evening, the 14th instant, and making to the general, an outrage will no doubt prove interesting, as also the public generally, and will hope convince those persons in Europe, America, and elsewhere, who have imbibed a prejudice against Table Bay, how little it deserves the character they ascribe to it. In the present case no blame can fairly be attached to the Bay or its Light-house, and enough to convince, that when a vessel of such tonnage runs on its shore and is got off after remaining on shore 4 nights and 3 days, without receiving the slightest apparent injury. Table Bay is not the formidable place described by prejudiced minds.

The *Orestes* grounded at 8 p. m. on Sunday the 14th instant. On my boarding her, she had sunk 4 feet 6 inches in the sand, although it was the lowest head tides, she was floated at 12 hours 30 a. m. and secured in the general anchorage at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The accomplishing of so desirable a result must mainly be ascribed to Captain Cook, who so admirably preserved discipline among the crew generally under such trying circumstances, and his ready co-operation in all that was proposed or done supported by the able and steady conduct of the officers of the vessel, in conjunction with the seamen, forming the crew of the port boat. To the coxswain of that port boat, I am indebted for his steady, sea-like and unremitting exertions. The most efficient aid was rendered by Captain Harrington of the Boating Company in the energy and skill with which he carried into effect every order given. Too much praise cannot be given to the labourers, placed under the direction of this gentleman, for their steady and uniform efforts. Mr. John Sinclair, also rendered very efficient service in despatching about 40 tons of cargo to the shore.

To the officer in command of the U. S. Sloop Boston and those seamen and officers, who so promptly tendered their services. I feel particularly grateful, as I am confident these fine fellows, and their assistance being required, would have realized the wishes of our respected Commander by getting the *Orestes* from her perilous and apparently hopeless situation. The steady and prompt supply of boats, labourers, anchors, and in fact, all the necessaries

required to remove such vessel were admirably carried into effect by Messrs. Bormaldes, Thompson, and Pillans, who anticipated every want.

GEORGE MURRAY PEDDER, R. N. Acting Port Captain.

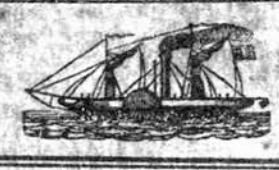
Cape Town, 19th March 1841.

The undersigned begs leave thus publicly to express his gratitude to His Excellency the Governor, to Colonels Lewis, Chambers, and Gloete, to Major Carruthers and Commissary Palmer, for the prompt arrangements made for lodging and victualing the emigrants landed from the *Orestes*, after she took the beach in Table Bay.

To G. M. Pedder, Esq., the Port Captain, for his valuable services on board from day light on the morning of Monday, the 16th, till she was got off and safely anchored at 4 p. m. of the 17th inst., and to Captain Long and the officers of the United States Sloop of war *Boston*, for their sending two boats and crews, as soon as the accident was perceived, with a kind tender of any assistance which might be required.

(Signed) E. Cook, Commander of the *Orestes*.

Cape Town, March 20, 1841.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Socra, on Saturday the 10th of June next.

P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURES.
May 28th, Grub Brig Dowlat Peral, Shik Hussou, Nacoolah, from Maldiva Island 27th February.	May 29th, Grub Dowlat Savoy, Alhey Abdu Gunny, Nacoolah, to Calcutta. Passengers.—8 Natives.

Shipping to the Harbour.

Names.	For To Sail.	Agents.
A Steamer	Suez	19th June Supt. Indian Navy.
A Steamer	Suez	19th July Supt. Indian Navy.
Buckinghamshire	London	5th June D. & M. Pastore.
Duke of Brantford	London	10th June W. T. Edmond & Co
Kirkman Flindley	London	10th June Foster & Co.
Litvia	Liverpool	3rd June Higginson & Co. & Co.
Hall's Packet	London	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
William Miles	London	Pollock, Milne & Co.
Robert Stride	London	Despatch, Foster & Co.
Caledonia	Liverpool	Despatch, Mr. E. Bates.
Beldivore	Liverpool	In June W. & T. Edmond & Co.
Chloris	do	do W. & A. Graham & Co.
Lion	do	do Foster & Co.
Crown	do	do W. Nicol & Co.
India	do	do Foster & Co.
Ingis	do	do B. & A. Hornum & Co
Antilly	do	do Remington & Co.
British Queen	do	do E. Maclean & Co.
London	do	do Grey & Co.
Ann	do	do Remington & Co.
Shannon	Liverpool	In June Forbes & Co.
St. Laurence	Liverpool	20th June Forbes & Co.
Lady East	Liverpool	Despatch, Foster & Co.
Margaret	do	do Foster & Co.
Forest	London	Despatch, Foster & Co.
Royal Sovereign	do	do D. Carter & Co.
Agulhas	Liverpool	Despatch, Mavor Burn & Co.
North Pole	Liverpool	Despatch, Grey & Co.
Bonaparte	Hornum	do B.N.A. Hornum & Co.
Curacao Cowas	Calcutta	immed. J. Dalahoy & Co.
Lady Grant	China	Despatch, Kinchund Motichund.
M. Manan	Liverpool	In despt. Dixon, Carter & Co.
Caledonia	China	Despatch, Viceroy Merjet.
Ruparell	Calcutta	Despatch, Furdunge Lamjee.
Mor	do	do Agn M. Rahim.

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Madras, Hugh Lindsay Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, Cleopatra, and Hussa; Brigs Taptis, Tigris and Palmyra; Schooners, Royal Tiger, Straying Tenders, Carina and Maldiva; Cutter Narbudda.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Yacht *Frederick*, Jane, Fazal Rahimun, Alliance, Lord Cass, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penambur, Savoy, Fantasy, Lodessa, Hamanshaw, Dowlat Savoy, Faze Cartree, Adelaide, and Good Success.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africana.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	From	To Sail.	Agents.
Lady Faverushah	London	Feb. 2	Carter & Co.
Gussahan	do	Jan. 10	do
Sophia	do	Mar. 25	do
Albion	do	Mar. 10	do
Oswego	do	Mar. 10	do
Six	do	Mar. 21	Forbes & Co.
Kaxine	do	Feb. 10	Grey & Co.
Tartar	do	In Mar.	Remington & Co.
William Shaw	do	do	do
Quadrant	do	Mar. 13	do
Queen Letitia	do	Mar. 25	do
Atlantic	do	Mar. 16	do
Five	do	Feb. 10	do
Copeland	do	April 6	do
Isabella	do	April 10	do
Cambrian	do	April 12	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
Grafton	Shields	do	do
Royal Adelaide	do	Jan. 7	do
James & Thomas	do	Feb. 25	do
Magistrate	Liverpool	Sept. 24	Foster & Co.
Abbott	do	do	do
Gondolier	do	Sept. 23	do
Magistrate	do	Oct. 2	do
Hero of Malton	do	Nov. 3	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.
Devonport	do	do	Dixon, Carter & Co.
H. McCormick	do	Dec. 18	do
Windward Castle	do	Jan. 10	do
Monarch	do	Feb. 4	do
Balfour	do	Mar. 9	do
Cressian	do	Mar. 9	do
Edinburgh	do	Mar. 10	do
Baboon	do	Mar. 11	do
Leonard Dobbin	do	Mar. 11	do
Thalia	do	May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
Bombay	do	April 10	McG., Brownrigg & Co.
British King	Clyde	do	do
Agnes Gilmore	do	Feb. 16	do
Richie	do	Jan. 20	Grey & Co.
Ida	do	Dec. 20	do
Favourite	Sally	Nov. 21	do
Minerva	Litany	July 11	do
Quincy	do	Sept. 20	do
Newcastle	do	Nov. 9	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.
Birman	N. S. Wales	do	W. Nicol & Co.
Emma	Bordeaux	June 4	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
Le Cyren	Nantes	Feb. 1	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
Chips	do	do	do
Westmorland	do	Mar. 1	do
Sir C. Malcolm	do	do	do
Inez	Red Sea	do	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
Madras	do	do	Thos. Jeffries & Co.
Fergus	do	do	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.

Have sailed by the latest accounts, from Calcutta—Betsy, Regina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana leaders, Hydros.

From Madras—Ramsey.

From Ceylon—Schooner Poway.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
May 25th Lieut. and Adjt. Ayclon, 10th Regt. from Madras.
Do 28th Lt. and Q. Mr. E. H. Samon, 24th M. N. I., from Hongkong.

Do 27th Capt. Cotgrave, Artillery.
Do 28th Capt. Wither, 2d E. I. Infy., from Poona.
Do 29th Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, 2d E. I. Infy., from Poona.
Do 30th Ensign W. Dransby, 2d E. I. Infy., from Poona.
Do 31st Lieut. J. B. Drummond, Comd. Depo. Amn. Psn. well.

Do 32nd Lieut. H. A. Adams, S. W. Corps.

DEPARTURES.
May 26th Major Waterfield, 4th Regt. N. I. to Madras.
Do 27th Capt. Edwards, 2d M. Cav., to Bombay.
Do 28th Surgeon A. Alagar, Bengal Service to Calcutta.
Do 29th Lieut. O. A. D. Lancaster, 24th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

Domestic Occurrences.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.
At Calcutta, on the 15th May, Mrs. H. J. Joukin, of a son. At Madras, on the 15th May, Robert Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
At Calcutta, on the 15th May, by the Ven. the Rev. Archdeacon, James H. Mathison, Esq. M. B. N. I., Revenue Surveyor of Madras, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. T. Carter, Esq., Royal Navy, of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th May, from Emma Lane, to Harriet Chisholm, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Shelton, of the Pioneer Corps.

DEATHS.
At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Mr. William Mahon, late an Assistant Master, Tithes and Co., aged 50 years.

At Madras, on Sunday, the 6th May, James H. W. Martin, Esq. Barrister, after an illness of 2 days, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, at the Parsonage House of the Principal, Rev. John Hamilton, Church, Philip Street, London, aged 19 years, a son of the Captain Order and a son of an exemplary tradesman and shop.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The *regenerator* of the present day in the leading columns of the "Bombay Times" has set forth a very good plan for "Public Improvement" superscribed, "An Armed Peace" in opposition to the Fort regulation, prohibiting the erecting any permanent Building within 500 yards of the range of its Guns. I perfectly agree with the Editor of that paper, as to the utility of garrisoning the Fort of Bombay as it is present stands, and the likelihood of its never being required, as a defence in time of War; yet let me add that the writer of that article has cloaked and clouded his motive so well that a cursory reader would not discover his aim for taking up the subject which at a first glance recommends it to notice as one entirely for the public welfare.

which "he estimates" will afford room to "ward" the sea "for 80 houses of 70 feet frontage each." "I like that character," who suggests improvements for the public good, but in this instance, the Editor in his goodness to take good all things to himself or Party, "under the rule of the new commandment, forgets that others have as much discernment in judging as the great editor of the *Bombay Times*, and that improvements for the public good are more required than the mere party whose interest the Columns of the *Times* are ever ready to advance.

29th May 1841.



Nothing is so fatal as not set down in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, May 31, 1841.

An inquest was held on the afternoon of Friday last on the Body of a Woman supposed to be of the Malhatta caste found amongst the Rocks in a secluded spot on the Sea face of Tamree Hill, about sixty paces from the main Sewree Road. From the state of Desecration that the Body was in, it would appear to have been there for some time—no clue whatever could be obtained as to whom the deceased was, but from the circumstance of a twisted Handkerchief being found round the throat and the concealment of the Body, the deceased had evidently come to a violent end, and a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown was accordingly returned.

Another inquest was also held on Sunday afternoon on the Bodies of three persons, one elderly and two young native females, who had been drowned in the Malhatta Ferry, while crossing over from Bandra in the early part of the morning, owing to the Terrapin or double passage Boat filling with water from the overflowing of Passengers with their baggage on Board and the sides of the Boat becoming consequently low and near the water's edge, the way a from the cross sea, the strong southerly wind and counter tide had occurred, easily rolled in. Assistance was immediately rendered from the shore, the result might have been much more serious, a sudden constriction and panic during all presence, I find with those on board.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

This is the Anniversary of the new Proprietorship of the *Bombay Gazette* and we take the opportunity of thanking our kind friends and the Public in general for the support which has been accorded to us, we trust for a continuance of favors and intimate our intention to strive and deserve them.

It may be satisfactory to our friends to know that our paper is flourishing whatever envious detraction may have afforded to the contrary, and we only trust another year will give us equal reason to congratulate ourselves. We have such as much as possible to our Motto "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in Malice," while "measures not men" have as far as we are concerned been the subjects of our discussion. We had intended to have reduced our issue from twice to once a week commencing from this day, but as from what we can glean, it does not meet with the general approbation of our Subscribers, we intend carrying it on as heretofore. To those friends who have favored us with communications we offer our warmest thanks, and will try to evince our gratitude to the public in general by diligence in selecting subjects which may suit the Public taste, and giving every topic on fair and liberal grounds. "Open to all parties and influenced by none."

CALCUTTA Papers to the 20th of May have come to hand, the *Englishman* has a long article on the Clibborn Commission and as usual persists in attacking Major Clibborn, he now however only accuses him of want of military skill, and still insists on the presence of water as evidence of green Pees and Shuba in D. Kirk's drawings, and the possibility of turning the Pass, he also condemns the "choice of the Nizam's Pass in preference to the Deval." All these points he has argued over and over again, but we rather think he flatters himself when he says that "neither the honor authorities nor any of the land ones have impeached his judgment of Major Clibborn's skill."—The consistent *Englishman* is bragging up the matter, and his usual dependence of Major Clibborn's conduct will not carry much conviction to the minds of the unprejudiced—We have seen copies of the drawings made by D. Kirk and can observe no indications of water in them, while the object required at the ridge of rocks all around the Pass is a debris by which the pass could be broken up, and a line of such debris

the steep spur of the Hills in a zigzag, and to the right and left there are precipices. Again the route by Deval is 50 miles longer and the Major knows that his conveyance is required at Khyun, and moreover by that route there were two stages of 10 and 20 miles without water, and a gorge of the pass a mile and a half long quite as difficult to surmount in the face of a determined enemy as that of Nufosk, but the matter has been argued so frequently that we suppose all we can say will have little effect in convincing the *Englishman* who for the sake of consistency of course will never give in one part to the *Englishman's* remarks, however we do concur in what is what relates to the removal of General Brookes and Colonel Valiant from their commands in consequence of their opinions as members of the Court of Enquiry, and we repeat what we said in the columns of the *Gazette* before, that we think the principle of punishing officers for their opinions delivered in Committee decidedly bad and injudicious, and calculated to lead to such notice influence being exercised by authorities on other occasions as will obstruct the ends of justice, and as the *Englishman* truly says, "can the opinion of any Court of Enquiry be worth anything whatever if it be given under this virtual coercion, on the plea that Government make it evident they favor?" and his concluding sentence will we think gain the suffrages of his contemporaries.

We are sure that however much our contemporaries may differ from us in their opinion of the case as between the Bombay Government and the Court of Enquiry, there is not one of them who will maintain that it is otherwise than wrong in the strongest sense of the word, to punish any member of any court, in his character and prospects as any officer, for any judgment he may have given in his judicial capacity.

The secret of the whole of the punishment part of the affair lies in the indignation evinced by the Home Government, and particularly by the President of the Board at the attack on Lord Keane, the idol of the day. Had not the Commission gone out of its way to ascribe all the mistakes that occurred to Lord Keane, six months after he had left the country, nothing but a slight reprimand in orders might have followed, but one of the parties had come news his Lordship before, and no doubt what was determined at the Horse Guards or Board of Control in writing to the authorities in India, the sins of former days were not forgotten. When the heat of party has passed away we think the Government will be sorry for the measure of deprivation, and officers in future will have need to summon all their resolution to sacrifice their prospects to stern duty and not allow their judgments to be warped for fear of feeling the displeasure of the authority to whom their opinions will be subjected. We close this with a short paragraph from the *Friend of India*, which is very much in point.

General Brookes, the President of that Court and Brigadier Valiant, are declared to have evinced a total want of accuracy, judgment and discretion in the proceedings, and they are punished by being deprived of their commands. Gentlemen of the Jury, said the upright and enlightened Judges in the times of Charles the Second, when we had "the best laws, and the worst administration of them," is that your verdict; then the Court fines you 40 shillings a piece for it.

We observe the *Times* has taken advantage of a typographical error in our last issue to make a superb sarcasm, in the shape of a long and long article about destruction of Bombay and other matters, it reads as follows:

The difficulty we felt in offering the conjecture about the Baloch steamers was removed by the *Bombay Gazette's* statement of yesterday, that the Thermometer at Quetta stood at seven hundred and eighty, and the air felt rather cold. Nothing could produce this effect but steam—and high pressure steam into the bargain. Poor Quetta; their 750!! It shows under what heat our contemporary and the raw Greek-Grammarian who subscribes himself "Aphrodis" were writing, 750 seemed quite temperate to them. A draught of some fluid hotter than melted lead would have been qualified as a cool and refreshing beverage. You will hurt your health Aphrodis if you get into such heats as this. We must get Glaucers and saltpetre to keep your blood cool and clear.—Ed. B. T.

Of course the figures 750 were not intended to be printed, 75° was what was written and by some oversight a large Cypher. Instead of the small mark for a degree was suffered to go to Press. The *Times* in an article on the Carnac Testimonial attacks the *United Service Gazette* for carrying but immediately seizes hold of a misprint with avidity and has also curiously enough taken advantage of the opportunity to put in a word to "Aphrodis." His advice to "Aphrodis" to keep cool and clear after his own violent article which provoked the answer of "Aphrodis" puts us very much in mind of the scene between Sir Anthony Absolute and his Son in "The Rivals."

Sir Auth. None of your passion, sir! none of your violence, if you please.—It won't do with me, I promise you.
Abs. Indeed, sir, I never was cooler in my life.
Sir Auth. 'Tis a confounded lie!—I know you are in a passion in your heart; I know you are, you hypocritical young dog! but it won't do.
Abs. Nay, sir, upon my word.
Sir Auth. So you will fly out! can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do?—Passion is of no service, you impudent insolent, overbearing rascal!—Ed. B. T.

The great reformer of the *Times* who carries his plans into all the establishments on the Island, who has suggested Post Office Reform and also a radical change in the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is now in the field again, and if he had his will would knock down the Fort of Bombay, fill in the Ditch with the walls, cover the esplanade with houses, but above all would improve the Colaba Company's Cotton ground property. With regard to the utility of the Fort of Bombay, we must confess that we also see not its advantages in these days, as no power that had not the command of the Sea could besiege it and we are not inclined to believe that the Maritime Empire of Great Britain is likely to be disputed with any effort, while a good Steam Flotilla would keep the Harbour of Bombay clear of all the Fleets in the world. The fact is that times change but buildings remain, and the Fort, erected when it might have been of use in the days of Mahatta power and imperfect tactics now stands lumbering the ground which it was once calculated to defend.

The e can be no doubt that Cotton ought not to be warehoused in the Fort so we said last June and then pointed out the chances of a destructive conflagration. With regard to the 150 Acres of Land to be gained from the Sea, it would certainly put no money into the pockets of the Colaba Company if they could get it into their hands and erect War houses as on the present reclaimed ground. But we fear the different causes and bands conjoining about the Island will go far towards spoiling the Harbour and rendering Bombay insalubrious. The Sea will have its way and if banked up on one side will force a passage in another, or deposits of sand will occur and dangerous banks be formed. We suppose so long as the Fort is kept up, and we see no chance of its demolition by the *Times* although old Time may some day do his best) the esplanade must be kept clear for the prescribed distance. Now although a row of Houses would be delightful we almost question if their erection would add to the general health of the place. Bombay is a ready too much crowded with buildings, the Esplanade and Glacis are the only spots which are open for miles and where a breath of cool air can be inhaled, if these be built on we know not what our heges would do for an evening walk or ride. Tent and temporary Bungalows are after all pleasant abodes, and their inhabitants spread all over the island in the rains while comparatively speaking few enter the Fort. The Fort we do agree is a nuisance but if the Walls were down the Houses within would we believe remain much as at present so little would be gained. It is extraordinary enough the passion for fortifications is reviving in Europe and Paris is being surrounded with Defences.

We imagine after all that the principal object in keeping up the Forts of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George in Madras, and the Fort of Bombay is to maintain the influence of old recollections over the minds of the Governed. There is another little consideration too to be kept sight of, which is that to dismantle them effectually would cost an immense sum while their maintenance is a trifle besides what would become of the Garrison Commandant and his Staff? No we fancy bore thought it be to Captain and Subalterns of the day, the Fort will remain if it is only for the purpose of turning the Guns against the houses within its bounds in case of a Fire, and knocking down houses to save them from being burned as our contemporary says was the case in 1803.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY TIMES, MAY 29.
THE CARNAC TESTIMONIAL.—The Bombay *United Service Gazette* of yesterday brings against the remarks on the CARNAC TESTIMONIAL, which appeared in our last, the charge that they incite the doctrine, that those who have subscribed their names need not pay their money. Our contemporary we doubt not, is perfectly aware that we never dreamt of such a less mooted, a doctrine such as this, and that there is no species of distortion to which he can subject any sentence or sentences which we have written on the subject which would tend to their any manner kind to be imputed to them. Our contemporary misrepresents our statements, and he knows that he does so. On the ordinary assumption, that every man who subscribed, paid, or meant to pay his money, we used the phrases "subscribers" and "payers" interchangeably—and as being considered by all honest men in such cases as those under discussion of synonymous import. The *United Service Gazette* had better reserve his blushes for the system of controversy he has at present pursuing, than waste them on us; unless he means to devote the duty of blushing for him entirely on his friends, he will have need of all the blushes he has got to spare. The misplacing of passages; the torture, of ordinary phrases into unusual meanings; the general misrepresentation in short of statements desired to be refuted, leaves the unscrupulous controversialist a very easy task to perform in dealing with his adversary, who is to be supposed that the adversary cannot give his own version of the matter. Our Contemporary has talent and industry enough to give him a fair position in the world's estimation, without resorting to tortures which will, in the long run, be found as unexpedient and futile for the ends desired to be attained by them, as they must, from the heaving, be considered disrespectful, for him who resorts to them. He will probably find himself mistaken in supposing that he has a single reader who would rely on his version of our facts.

BOMBAY COURIER, MAY 29.
It appears probable that the mails will be conveyed to Aden during the Monsoon, by the ordinary packets. The *Courier* will in all probability proceed on the 19th proximo as it is not likely that a Steam Frigate will be available. The *Sasostis* and *Archelaus* will we understand proceed to Aden about the 20th of next month, provided the latter vessel returns from the Red Sea in time to complete her equipment by that date. Otherwise the *Sasostis* will proceed alone and be followed as quickly as possible by the *Archelaus*. A detachment of European Artillery will embark in each of these vessels.

We are glad to find, that there is a prospect of a stoppage being put to the highly reprehensible practice of allowing ships which have once been sold to foreigners, to participate in the privileges of British bottoms. The *Argonaut* and the *Caroline* (Galleon) which came round from China under a pass from Captain Ediot having discharged their cargoes, obtained a Master's certificate or coast pass. On the strength of this they took in a loading of timber and salt for Facatta. However on applying for their coast clearances they were refused the same, as they were not allowed to use Bombay; the Company's law Officers, but this presidency and Calcutta being of opinion that such vessels would be a lawful prize to any man of war which might happen to fall in with them, and that no Indian authorities could afford them protection. The Master and owners of the vessels have petitioned Government with the hope of obtaining permission to quit the port. A reply was expected yesterday but we have not received the purport. As the system of admitting vessels, which have once changed their flags, to the privileges secured by act of Parliament to those possessing British registry, is productive of most injurious effects to bona fide British owners, we trust that the Government will entirely discontinue such proceedings and decline to comply with the request of the petitioners. At all events if the vessels be allowed to quit the port, the owners &c. will run a considerable risk in the event of their falling in with any of Her Majesty's cruisers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
GALIGNANI'S MESS-NGER, MARCH 20.
A CURIOUS CHARACTER.—A few days ago a man of very eccentric habits died at this place at his house in B. M. Street buildings, in his 84th year. His name was Vernon, and he had a fancy for always appearing about the streets in the garb of a beggarman. He was, we are given to understand, a stockbroker many years ago, and, by a careful and industrious course, raised upwards of £100,000; and yet he cut such a miserable figure in the streets, that people have dropped him into a little bag which he was his cut in to carry. He never appeared to be offended at the insults which were thus made by the compassionate donors, but he invariably returned the money with a smile and the words, "No no—thank you." The refusal had always the effect of exciting astonishment. His odd habits of business were exemplified in his visits to his clerks' stalls in which he purchased bits of soap, and to bricklayers' shops, where he bargained for pieces of furniture, for which he could have had no use, except the philosophical one, of keeping up the excitement which his very show of business seldom fails to encourage. Mr. Vernon attended church regularly, but never entered a pew. He sat amongst the poorest parishioners, but frequently put upon the plate as much as would pay for a pair of the best clothes amongst the whole congregation, and there was not a charity in the wards to which he was not a principal contributor.—(Clarendon.)

SENTENCE OF DEATH AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—At the Queen's County Assizes a venerable looking old gentleman, named Richard Sand's, was found guilty of marrying a couple, both of whom were Protestants, in a Catholic chapel, he being at the time a degraded clergyman of the Established Church. The indictment was laid under 12th Geo. 4. part of the penal code which prohibited Popish priests and degraded clergy men from marrying, under penalty of death. The unfortunate old gentleman was degraded by the Bishop of Ferns in 1828. The Chief Justice in charging the jury was deeply affected. He said, "We see here a man who was once a minister of the Gospel, the minister of the Most High, living a life of sanctity, and following in the footsteps of his Divine Master. Imagine him beloved by his flock, respected by all who knew him, not only as a member of that sacred profession, but also as what is appearance and address indicate—a learned and kind-hearted gentleman; and then contrast that elevated position with his present feeble situation, in decline of life, poor, degraded, and despaired." (The band of Justice was unable to proceed from exaltate feelings.) Mr. Sand's appealed to the court that the rule of canon law required two bishops to concur in the sentence of deposition against any clergyman—so us scilicet episcopus jacere non potest. He was not present, nor afforded an opportunity of defence. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty without leaving the box, and the Clerk of the crown read the rule of court, which was that judgment of death be recorded against him.—(Courier.)

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Dutch street assizes an action was brought this week by a widow named Winter, against breach of promise of marriage, against a person named Burt. It appeared that the plaintiff was the widow of a publican, who had kept the house called the *Old Rooms*, at Weymouth. She was left a widow in 1837, and was at that time only 29 years of age. Defendant was connected with the steam-packets, and was a fit to have some share in them. In 1839 he became acquainted, and a courtship commenced, which was known to all the friends of the parties. The following letter, which was produced and read in Court, attests at once a specimen of the love and the literary attainments of the gay deceiver:—

"June 6.
"My Dear M^s. Winter—I am truly happy Respecting the Bill I have to meet I have called on a friend who I obliged with the Loan of 20l. Short time ago and I cannot pay me but will take legal proceedings against you. R. S. The vessel has soon as San Aviles will not only attend to Expenses. But would highly hurt my O. edit which will B. M. Dear, injurious to you and your Dear Children whom I have the greatest regard for there is not a person in Weymouth would B. under the obligation to Excepting your Self to ask them for a Salary Now, my Dear I am, short of 3l. a day if you will oblige me with the Loan of 3l. I shall be able to pay you before you are any what in. you will not only ease my unhappy mind but I shall B. for ever under an obligation of you which I will be obliged to prove myself. A Affectionate Husband and a Loving Father I should call over to ask if you Personally But my feelings would not

admit of Pleas to answer this. By the Bearer has I am anxious to have the Result of this Note has I must send of this afternoon. By so doing you will for ever oblige your constant Lover until Death.

To Mrs. Winter Old Rooms "Captn. Chas. Burt."
The courtship progressed, but with a bad grown up such an intimacy that early in 1840 the appearance of the widow was of such a nature that her friends suspected that there must have been a clandestine marriage. Such, however, was not the fact. The widow in turn possessed her suit, and the prock-man went to a distant place on the pretence of having the horses pilkled. In September the plaintiff's first child was a child, and the defendant at last married another lady worth £10,000 (showing that matrimony is by no means requisite in procuring a rich wife). The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff—D. makes £100.—(Observer.)

GALIGNANI'S MESS-NGER MARCH 22.
The army of Africa, according to a Tunisian letter, is to receive a total augmentation of 17,000 men, which will make its effective force amount to 90,000. The division of Owen will be carried up to 16,000 men, a force that will enable General de L. Serriciere to act in that province with ease and energy.
"It is stated," says the *Touvenais*, "that the Minister of Marine has ordered all vessels of war fit for sea, and not otherwise employed, to come round from the northern parts to Toulon where all the naval forces of France are to be concentrated. This decision is connected with the new completion of affairs in the Levant.—The *Phibel*, United States corvette, has arrived here from Mahon."

Mr. Gattier, Commandant of the *Marne* transport, which was lost off Sicily during the late storm, has been tried by Court-martial at Toulon for the loss of the ship, and honourably acquitted.
The King of Sardinia has conferred the decoration of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, on Captain Robert, Director of the port at Toulon, for his services in aiding some Sardinian vessels when ashore this winter on the French coast.

The Count de Yareno has arrived at Toulon from Spain.
"News from Buenos Ayres of 26th December," says the *Armoirain* of Brest, "confirms the news of Lavalle having been defeated and nearly made prisoner. Two of his standards, one of which is magnificent, and was known at Monte Video as the *Bandera de Mayo*, had been brought to Buenos Ayres as well as the cockade from his hat, his carriage, and four other vehicles. I know on the field of battle of Caceres."

Our Madrid correspondent writes on the 15th inst. that the Cortes which certainly be opened on the 10th. The Senate was to hold a preliminary meeting on the 15th to settle various points of form, according to usual custom. It was expected that the young Queen would not be present, but that the Minister of Justice would simply read a Royal Commission declaring the session legally open. Most of the Deputies arriving from the provinces had expressed themselves in favour of a triple Regency: The *Consercio* and the exaltado party were strongly opposed to the sole Regency being vested in Esparto. It was calculated that about 53 Senators being a majority of the upper Chamber were of moderate opinions. The *Constitution* of Madrid says that M. G. Azules is likely to leave London only to return to Madrid, his mission being only of a temporary nature. A shameful disturbance had taken place in the Carmelite Church on the evening of the 12th, where, while a mass in music was being performed at the request of the Salust family for their relations, who perished by the late melancholy accident, the crowd rushed into the edifice, and insisted on the music being stopped, declaring that creation chanting was good enough for that family. The military had to be called in to clear the church and the Archbishop of Valencia, who was officiating, was obliged to withdraw, and was carried in a state of insensibility in the vestry. M. Safoat had disordered abundant aims at the door of his residence in the name of his son, who had escaped from the river, in which so many of his family were drowned. The provincial deputation of Saragosa had presented Esparto with a copy of the constitution of 1837, stamped on plates of gold, and most elaborately ornamented with richly-chiselled devices, armorial bearings, etc. The whole formed a kind of book, and weighed six pounds in solid gold.

A Barcelona letter, 15th inst., says that bands of brigands continue to infest various parts of Catalonia. 18 soldiers who had been dismissed, and were returning home, had been recently murdered by one of these bands on the Sarag ssa road. A mail for Madrid had been stopped near Igualada, and robbed of part of its bags. Another band had appeared near the Conca de Tramp.

The *Sicels* confirm the report that the Emperor of Austria has desisted from his appeal against the abolition of the Arcovian convents, and adds that there is reason to believe that France and Sardinia will not take any further steps in this matter.