

PUBLISHED

DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1841.

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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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted. Bombay, August 2d, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office. August, 1 41.

NOTICE.

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

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.

Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 1 Rupee in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack Rs. 2 Printing Ditto Ditto Ditto Rs. 3 Gentlemen's Ditto Ditto Ditto Rs. 1 Printing Ditto Ditto Ditto Rs. 3

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

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

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

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

THE BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 3.

Will be published in a few days.

Table listing items for sale: Respondentia Bonds, Ship's Articles, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Exchange, Interest Bonds, Bills of Lading, Powers of Attorney.

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of those Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Affghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

A CARD.

DR. FOGERTY,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that during his illness and temporary absence from Bombay, Dr. MERRITT, of Meadow Street, will perform his professional duties. Bombay, August 21 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the firm of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY AND Co. will cease, and in future be conducted under the name of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, SONS AND COMPANY.

Accounts with the late firm are requested to be settled forthwith. Bombay, August 21 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby declares that all ships and vessels built or to be built within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company (as those limits are defined by the Statute 3d and 4th of Queen Victoria, Cap. 55 entitled "An Act further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's Charter") being owned by Her Majesty's subjects for whom the said Governor General in Council has power to legislate, and belonging under the provisions of the Act passed by the Governor General in Council No. X. of 1841, to any ports in the territories under the Government of the East India Company shall be deemed to be British ships for the purposes of trade within the said limits including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 5th July, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th July, 1841.—No. 175.—1. With reference to the General Order of the 15th instant, No. 174, Major Douglas, Major of Brigade, is appointed President of the Board, owing to the indisposition of Major Ryan; and Captain Pettit, 50th Regiment, is a Member.

2. At a General Court Martial, held in Camp, at Seah Sung, near Cabool, on Monday the 14th day of June 1841, Lieutenant George Henry Skipton, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge:—

CHARGE.—"For Conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:— 1st Instance. For being drunk at the mess table of her majesty's 44th Regiment, at Jellalabad, on the evening of 10th April 1841, when in command of the regimental quarter guard. 2d Instance. For offering insult at the said mess table to me, his commanding officer, by using improper expressions." (Signed) "T. MACKRELL, Lieut. Col. Commanding H. M. 44th Foot.

"Jellalabad, 11th April, 1841." Finding and Sentence.—"The court having considered the whole of the evidence, is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant George Henry Skipton, her majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, doth sentence him, Lieutenant George Henry Skipton, her majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to be cashiered."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) "NICOLS, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies.

13th July 1841.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE COURT. "The court having taken into consideration the letter of strong commendation addressed by the prisoner to his commanding officer, immediately after the commission of his offence, together with his having been unexpectedly warned for duty, and the highly favorable character given to him by his commanding officer, begs most earnestly and unanimously to recommend him to the favorable consideration of his excellency the commander in chief.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA. The Commander in chief is sorry that he cannot satisfy and honestly comply with the recommendation of the Court.

A reference to the opinion given upon the Sentence of Lieutenant Wynyard, of the 17th foot, and ensign Palmer, of the 9th do., still show that their crimes, tho' springing from the same debasing and disgraceful cause, were less heinous than those of which the prisoner has been clearly convicted.

A second consideration will not permit his excellency to adopt the lenient course: not a week passes, that several private soldiers are not sentenced to imprisonment, with loss of pay and long detention from their pay for the first charge; and not a month, that some soldier is not sentenced to be transported for striking his superior when on duty.

With these lamentable facts brought so frequently to his notice, the commander in chief must support the discipline of her majesty's army by confirming the sentence. He cannot tolerate such vices in either officer or soldier.

Lieutenant Skipton's name is accordingly to be struck off the strength of her majesty's 44th regiment, on the day following the receipt of this order at regimental head quarters, which major general Eplianstone is requested to notify. By order of his excellency the commander in chief.

H. G. SMITH, Maj. Genl. Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

HURKADU, JULY 17.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the Clow, Townsend, from China 23d May, and Singapore 30th June.

We have been favored, by a friend, with the following items of news from the Amherst, which arrived yesterday.

"A brig named the Alice or Captain Cowajee, commanded by Captain Dunbar, and timber laden, from Rangoon, had put into Kyouk Phy, when the Amherst was there. She is an English built vessel, and was in a sinking state when she entered the harbour. Captain Dunbar has come up in the Amherst as a passenger. The commander of the late brig Anne, lost to the northward of Akvab, was in the Akvab jail for having stabbed one or two of his crew. He is a native of Penang.

"The following is a list of passengers: Captain Graham, Captain Dyke, 25th N. I., Dr. Gerrard, sick from Akvab, Lieutenant Bruce, Bengal Artillery, ditto, Captain Brown, M. Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, Capt. Dunbar, Mr. Wright, Steerage passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith died off Sangor this morning. Sergeant Major Warrick, 47th N. I. sick, Mr. Silk, late passenger on board the brig Anne, also two lascars. A detachment of the 25th N. I. consisting of 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 25 Sepoys. One Havildar, one Naick, and eighteen Sepoys of the 63th N. I., with 6 followers, proceeding to join the Rifle Company at Meerut. Twenty servants of passengers and officers in Arracan.

"The Amherst experienced very boisterous weather in the Bay. She yesterday evening, at 6 P. M. passed one of the pilot vessels, off the Sand-Heads, which had lost her main-yard. The weather was then very moderate.

"The Amherst made the passage from Akvab to Point Palmiras in 48 hours, notwithstanding the heavy sea and squalls which were very severe. This is quick work indeed.

We are informed, by letters from Feerozapore of the 4th instant, that "from Army Head-Quarters, orders had been received by Mr. Conductor Cowan to furnish, with as little delay as possible, returns exhibiting the number and the nature of every description of arms, ammunition, &c. in the Feerozapore Magazine Depot, and with the corps at the station generally, the latter duty being of course performed through the medium of Quarter Masters of Regiments. Speculation was rife, with conflicting and possibly but imaginary causes for this requisition."

We lately informed our readers that the new fort at Feerozapore had sustained considerable injury during a recent storm; we now learn that "half the buildings in the city down;—also that, "(in addition to the fort which is three parts destroyed,) a new and still unfinished magazine had suffered much, and that all the gateways of the walls around the city had been cracked to such an extent as to have become dangerous."

"By the way," writes our correspondent, "it appears, that that same storm must have extended further than Feerozapore—for a note of the 30th from Lahore states, that both the Ravee and the Sutlej had become swollen to such an extent as to burst their usual bounds—and that in more than one instance they have swept away whole villages. A report had also reached Lahore that a body of disaffected troops, amounting to some two thousand, while proceeding from Peshawur towards the capital, had been drowned, at a spot between Attock and Buran, by the sudden overflow of the Indus; which carried away the village just mentioned—this event was, of course, regarded by Sher Singh's party, as evidencing a direct interposition of Divine Providence in their behalf; it is not quite clear by what extraordinary offence these persons had merited a dispensation more vigorous than that which had awaited their surviving comrades—to wit that of payment of all arrears and unlimited leave of absence to their homes." We give this last as it reached us; but it does not throw any new light upon the matter.

THE PRIZE OF FIFTY THOUSAND.—The Drawing of the Calcutta Lottery, duly took place yesterday, and number 3075 turned up the handsome prize of FIFTY THOUSAND. The lucky holder of the number is a Parsee merchant, named Mowjee Dhanjee.

A LITTLE MORE OF THE CRIMPING SYSTEM.—Some days ago, the case of the Lena and Devon was stated; the vessels having suffered great inconvenience and delay owing to the evils of the crimping system. It appears that the Devon continues to experience great difficulty in procuring men. Captain Getbing, who is said to be one of the most good-natured skippers that sail to this port, after securing the punch houses in Calcutta, succeeded in obtaining three men on Thursday. Instead of advance notes for the ordinary time he gave them cash down upon the nail, and the men appeared the most willing beings on earth to perform the voyage with him. He left them with directions to join the vessel, which is off Diamond Harbour, and they in return swore they would be punctual. But a few hours after, the Cap-

tain on going on board, discovered with much chagrin that two of the three men engaged had given him the slip under the evil advice of crimps, and the third man was on board stone dead, having expired by a fatal fit of apoplexy.

As for getting men from the Sailors' Home, the Captain declares that although there are in the institution from fifty to sixty men, they refuse to take service, preferring to continue at the Home. The loss sustained by the *Devon* is very serious indeed.

SCARCITY OF RAIN IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.—Great scarcity of rain seems to prevail in the Upper Provinces. In some stations the most serious apprehensions of dearth are entertained.

A letter from Barielly, dated the 5th instant, states:—"The poor cultivators, I am sorry to say, are in a terrible way for want of adequate falls of rain this season. In fact, we have had no rain at all here, and the entire population calculate on the evils of a famine and dearth. As for the paddy plants, there is not the most distant prospect of a harvest."

BECAUSE A CHOWKIDAR WAS THERE.—A large and extensive robbery was committed in the house of a Mogul merchant, on last Thursday night. The thieves entered the premises by planting a ladder from the street to the roof of a veranda, whence an entry was made into a room where valuables were deposited, and property to the amount of about TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES was stolen away. And yet there was a bright large Rose lamp burning in the street near the house all night, and a vigilant Police chowkidar watching on the spot with great vigour. It is supposed that the robbery, as is generally the case, was committed because a chowkidar was there.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 17.

We are sorry to learn, that the *Micauda*, 322 tons, Captain Hay, from Hobart Town, in ballast, has been wrecked on Hog Island, east end of Madura, near Java. We are happy to say, all hands have been saved.

The *Johnston* which lately arrived, as we understand, brought the small iron boat ordered by the Steam Ferry Bridge Company. Operations may therefore be expected to commence very shortly, and we suppose we shall see the confidence and the spirits of the shareholders proportionally restored.

Letters from Purneah, Rangpore and Furreedpore dated the 11th instant, mention that the whole country between Purneah and Furreedpore had been inundated by the rising of the river caused by heavy rains. The plant had been much damaged by the overflow, but as the water had fallen two feet and was further declining at the date of the letters, it was supposed that the injury would be less extensive than at first expected.

A large concourse of persons attended yesterday at the Marine Board for the purpose of engaging freight on the *Jellingham* and *Sooma*, advertised to leave respectively on the 20th and 28th instant. The announcement to the public that the freight by Government, led to a sale by auction of the freight per *Sooma*—the maximum was $\frac{3}{4}$ and the minimum 2-6h per cubic foot.

CALCUTTA COURIER, JULY 17.

Several months since we made some observations upon the very great importance of having a general and more complete system of registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in India, and we are well pleased to see by the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, circulated with the *Courier* on Wednesday, that the Court of Directors have sent out a form of Registers, certified copies of which are to be sent home quarterly, to be preserved at the East India House. We are pleased to see this, not because the forms differ much from those at present used, nor because the Registers so certified will be of much use in England, but because it shows that attention is awakened to the subject, and we hope that it will be further developed in the establishment of a Central Registry Office in each Presidency, regulated as it is in England, and totally separated from Ecclesiastical connection, so that all sects may be able to avail themselves of a recognized and regulated depository of records so important to be preserved for all purposes connected with the inheritance and purchase of property.

No one can duly appreciate the importance of such a depository who has not had occasion to search for registries in order to establish a title to property, and those who have had such occasion, will bear us out in the assertion that a Registry Office, forming a centre to which all registries pour, is one of the greatest blessings, one of the best aids to the establishment of claims to property, and one of the greatest preventives of unnecessary expense relative to such questions that Government can provide. To the proposed forms there is only one addition, which we think would be a great improvement, namely a column in the baptismal register after the names of the parents, stating the place and date of their marriage for the next step, and most important, after ascertaining that a child has such parents is to show that they were lawfully married, and such a column as we propose would facilitate that proof most essentially.

Perhaps no example was ever offered warning an editor not to form a hasty opinion upon an ex parte statement more striking than has occurred in the case of the late Court Martial upon Dr. Fraser. From the statement in one of the *Bombay papers*, evidently written by a partizan, the reader might readily conclude that the Doctor was a very ill-used man, who was persecuted by his professional superior upon some points of difference in practice, whereas from the official report we published yesterday, it is very apparent that he was very properly brought to trial for conduct grossly insubordinate. We quite agree with Sir Robert Dick, that the sentence errs on the side of mercy; and though we will not quarrel with it on that account, yet we hope it will not fail, by its leniency, of acting upon the offender as a salutary warning. We observed the other day that Dr. Fraser was about to return to England, and we hope that if he there effects an exchange, that he will carry with him to his next Regiment a wholesome remembrance of the General's remarks.

In another part of our paper will be found a notice of Lieutenant Charlton's letter stating his title to be the first discoverer of the existence of the Tea Plant in Assam, and we see quite enough in his document alone to make us hesitate to declare that he has established his claim.

The question is not whether Dr. Wallich, in his joy over the announcement which first brought to his knowledge the existence of the Tea Plant within the British territories, spoke of Lieutenant Charlton as the actual discoverer; or whether, as further information gathered to him, he saw reason to conclude that Captain Jenkins was entitled to a share in the honor; or whether, finally, Mr. Bruce made such statements to Dr. Wallich as to induce him to conclude that the priority of discovery was with that gentleman—These are all secondary and immaterial questions—Dr. Wallich formed an opinion from evidence offered to him—and that evidence he had no reason to impugn—for he had no right to suspect Mr. Bruce of falsehood. Mr. Bruce, according to Lieutenant Charlton's own showing, has claimed a priority of discovery, and therefore the proof and counter proof lie with these two gentlemen. Mr. Bruce says, that he was stationed at Suddiah in 1826, (five years before Lieutenant Charlton claims to have made the

discovery at the same place) and "that he sent seeds and plants to the late Mr. (David) Scott and other officers below." In the absence of any counter evidence, and with no reason to suspend the expressing of his belief, this was quite enough to justify Dr. Wallich's last formed opinion, and the opinion must be held to be correct until Mr. Bruce can be convicted of having said that which is untrue, or fails entirely in shewing any proof in support of his assertion.

Let us not be supposed as condemning Lieutenant Charlton for bringing forward his claim; on the contrary, we admire and applaud his manifested anxiety to have the honor he believes is due to him—Whether he was the first discoverer of the plant or not, he is secure of the fully equal merit of bringing it effectually to public notice—and to confer this benefit upon British India is an honor well worthy of being combined with that distinction which he has gained professionally.

CALCUTTA STAR, JULY 17.

We are curious to know if any of our orthodox clergy are contemplating a change in the form of our beautiful burial service. We think they are, and that what they want to propose is that it should run "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," provided they be buried by a clergyman. We think, moreover, that, to judge from recent instances, they would find a considerable body of people simple-minded enough to approve of the change which, if it pleases them and be done cheaply, we should have no great objection to, but for one question which we shall propose before we conclude.

Our readers will perceive that we have now in our mind the case which recently occurred in England, and the one published by the *Englishman* on Friday, in the shape of a letter from Singapore, shewing clearly enough that the Reverend Mr. Stronach there refused to inter an Armenian gentleman on two most extraordinary grounds. The first, that he was not acquainted with the Armenian ritual; and the next, that he was ignorant of the character of the deceased!

From the very temperate and creditable tone in which the Armenian gentleman who appeals to the community writes, we cannot for an instance suppose him simple enough to have asked a Protestant Clergyman to officiate as an Armenian priest. Had he done such a foolish thing, the answer would have been simple:—"I should be most happy to officiate after the forms of my own Church; of those of yours I am ignorant, and am moreover prohibited from using them." The Rev. Mr. Stronach shews no such desire to be cited as a good Samaritan pouring oil and wine into the wounds of the surviving wayfarers, upon whom the arch-thief death had so cruelly fallen, and in truth we are grievously inclined to ask, "Who think ye was neighbour to them?" Assuredly he was not.

We should be sorry to give all this, as well as some doings in our own burial ground, recently spoken of in one of the papers,* a hard name, because hard names prove nothing, and do not always correct folks. Nevertheless, if we had to find name for it, we have it at the tip of our pen; and our readers will guess at it, when we say that we should not call it clerical charity, nor Christian fellow-feeling, nor even common sense nor common decency; but letting names pass, we confess we are somewhat out of patience at the extraordinary simplicity of the survivors. What, we should like to ask them—and this is the question we have to propose—do they think is the fate of the millions who have died on the wide sea, and in the camp and battle field, in this respect? We surely need not tell them that the custom at sea is that the principal person, that is the Captain, reads the burial service. In camp and especially in the battle field we suppose many thousands have none at all read over them. This last we shall be told is a case of impossibility, and cannot be fairly quoted. We will then content ourselves with the case of the dead at sea.

Can't these simple folks see that the express words are, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," and that there is not a word about the fashion of their burial. Can they not understand that to be on shore with a professional servant of Christ who will not for some fancy of his own, read the sacred words, is exactly same thing as being at sea, where they cannot be read by a minister; none being on board? Can they not, thereupon, taking heart of grace, call upon the most respectable of the survivors to read it, advertising duly as Mr. Seth has very properly done, that they had done so? If this was repeated but once or twice we are sure that the feeling of how soon folks might learn to do without them in other matters, if driven to it, would be an all-sufficient reason for their allowing no layman any opportunity of officiating. Another reverend gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Aberl, to his honour be it told, better understood his duties, and officiated in the case we have been speaking of; but this is no excuse for the Rev. Mr. Stronach's evident want of all brotherly feeling towards the poor Armenians.

How grievous is all this to those who, like ourselves, love religion for its noble influences on the human mind. How painful to see that, where a hand of fellowship might have been given, a bond of peace strengthened, a claim to some kind office to a poor Protestant, in return for this one established, all is so wofully thrown away and trodden down! With a few more such scenes we shall soon have the people learning, perforce, the great truth which the advocates for "regular" intentions in "consecrated" ground seem always to lose sight of, viz. "That all the earth is hallowed by the hand that made it," and then, like the Chinese, we shall bury our dead on the mountains and high places, and each may go up to his fathers as to a pleasant resting place. Whenever this occurs, and the time is perhaps not far off, we shall hear bitter lamentations from the Stronach's and Riders over the loss of their fees.

Madras.

NATIVE INTERPRETER, JULY 22.

Government Lottery.—We observe by contemporary papers that the next Government Lottery will be drawn in one class, a measure resolved upon to protect Government from losses sustained on former occasions, through the First Class Tickets not being renewed by holders into the second, which left an immense number unsold on their hands.

As far as we are ourselves concerned we rejoice in the arrangement, as we always considered a single class lottery less liable to objection than any other Scheme that can be devised; of course every one interested in Lotteries have their own views on the subject, and we have ours—but one thing we think almost all will agree to, namely, that greater attention should be paid to the distribution

* We are alluding here to the assertion that when corpses are brought unattended to the burial ground, the service is not performed over them.

of Tickets when ready for sale than heretofore as the monopoly allowed certain individuals, to the exclusion of others, has been felt a severe grievance by the public.

Medical Department.—We observe with pleasure, by a late General Order that the Subordinate branches of the Medical Department have been thrown open to Natives in common with European and East Indian youths, who may be found qualified for the Medical profession—because such measures prove a desire on the part of Government to remove the obstacles to public employment arising from caste and connexion, which has heretofore proved a bar to native advancement; we therefore trust our native friends, who are desirous of making doctors of their sons, will lose no opportunity of affording them the preparatory education necessary for that respectable line of life, that no objection may arise on that account to thwart the good intentions of Government in their behalf.

Government Connexion with Native Ceremony.—Our native readers will observe the extreme attention to the feelings and religious prejudices evinced by the home authorities in the wording of the following orders for abolishing the government connexion with native ceremony and worship, an attention which we consider deserving their deepest gratitude, for while it separates Government from that worship, it places the full enjoyment of religious liberty in the natives hands, leaving it to them to practise the religious rights of their fathers in perfect independence and security.

We trust however the native Chiefs of India will themselves, go beyond the orders of the Honorable Court, and on religious occasions dispense with the Military honors and salutes ordered to be paid them, as such displays can add no possible honor to their form of worship, nor indeed be a gratification to themselves under such circumstances.

Destruction of Snakes.—The *Spectator* of yesterday morning mentions some interesting particulars regarding the destruction of snakes in India, which we think it would be well to follow; as, so far as we can gather information, there never has been the slightest endeavour on the part of Government to get rid of those dangerous neighbours, the French Government of Pondicherry has however led the way, and through offering a reward of one Anna each, no less than nine hundred dead snakes of all degrees been brought in within a few days; and there can be no doubt if a reward of the same description was ordered here, it would lead to the destruction of thousands of those reptiles. Government rewards the killers of dogs, which are far less injurious to society, and why not pay for killing snakes? The outlay it would occasion could not be very great, but even if it were, the benefits the public would derive from it, would be an ample justification of the measure.

ROYAPOORAM.—We are sorry to observe by a Contemporary Journal that an attempt has been made to burn the Native Protestant Meeting House at Royapooram—some person, or persons, as yet unknown it is stated, set fire to the building and done a good deal of damage—The fire was however happily got under, and the matter is under-going enquiry at the Beach Police Office.

ATHENAEUM, JULY 22.

The Head Quarters of the 8th Regt. N. I. which were encamped on the Esplanade to the north of the Fort, commenced their march to Vellore on Tuesday morning.

We regret to learn that the loss of ice at the Ice house, is daily very considerable. But what else could be expected in a building erected entirely with a view to appearance, and without any attention to use? Why, in a place where coolness was of much consequence, should the established method of building in hot countries have been departed from: A House with deep verandahs and an upper story would have been as cool as can be made in India; whereas the Ice house, except in appearance, has not a single recommendation.

SPECTATOR, JULY 21.

The late consideration of the case of Mr. O. D. Stokes by the Court of Directors is we observe officially notified, and the recommendation of the Madras Government acceded to, restoring Mr. Stokes to his rank in the Madras Army from the 5th ult. (the date of the resolution) and placing him thereupon on the retired half-pay list.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your erudite correspondent "Justitia" has again I see taken the field after one week's hard work—lo! "the mountain has brought forth a mouse!" worthy offspring of so great a sire! He presumes (poor fellow) to call me a "sycophant" for the remarks I made respecting the Judge who heard and decided McPhunn's case. I am not known to the Judge. I expect nothing from—in fact were he so inclined he could not benefit me. I am independent of patronage from either Civil, Judicial or Military functionary, and therefore can look on coolly and just say what I think—undeterred by any fear, unbiassed by any partiality. When your unique correspondent can understand English and pen anything worth reading, I may again address him. Now, Sir, my time is precious; far too precious to be spent in talking of so very insignificant a personification of the noble virtue of Justice, as he or she who calls himself or herself "Justitia"—of him we may parody the words of Will Shakespeare and say, "Of the truly weak and mean—well may we spare details of follies of them—To know them and to name them is enough."

Again Mr. Editor, notwithstanding "Justitia's" gentle hint,

I am &c.

AN IMPARTIAL ENGLISHMAN.
Bombay, 30th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In last U. S. Gazette, an extraordinary correspondence has appeared respecting European Sailors and Soldiers subscribed by "An Overseer." He, as it seems might be a good English scholar, but an inexperienced, feeble-writer to take up such a loose subject, construct a building upon it, and forward it for the public information, which is doubtfully a regular set of nonsense, which is unquestionably. I think no men of experience would credit. How can we conceive such an act to have been exercised by them in disturbing the community at large, beating the Police Peons and Constables, when they are in state of intoxication—the shop keepers shut up their shops when they beheld this dreadful action performed by them. This (he exclaims) consequently produced a great consternation in the individuals who reside, and those

who pass and reposs that road when they are gathered together.

I have from my personal observation never witnessed similar circumstance, as the statement given by the writer, although have seen innumerable quarrels about a fortnight ago, while coming home from my duty between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. I perceived near "new Humnum Street" a regular gang of European Soldiers sitting in a tavern drinking and amusing themselves, while a Police Peon was on station there.

In conclusion I would say Mr. Editor, if the writer knows that the Tavern keeps allow individuals too much liquor, it is necessary for him to bring it to the notice of Government and get them deprived of their licenses, because such are the rules, ordinances, Regulations, and no more endeavour to impeach any one's reputation.

We are all aware, Mr. Editor, that all men are liable to commit sin, not only European Soldiers and Sailors, but all men in general; therefore the writer should be very careful of himself, lest he may be addicted to those habits, which he senselessly and falsely accuses others.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Your's Obediently, A BENEVOLENT MAN.

Bombay, 30th July 1841.

We insert this verbatim—ED. BOM. GAZ.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, RECEIVED IN JULY 1841.

Mrs. Murray Rs. 50
S. D. Murray, Esq. }
R. H. Kennedy, Esq. M. D. } Rs. 150

D. GILDER, Sec. D. B. S.

Bombay, 1st August 1841.

Several Contributions of Old Clothes and serviceable warm wearing apparel from S. D. Murray, Esq. A Poor Man, and an Anonymous Friend are gratefully acknowledged. The regular monthly meetings of the Society will be held at the Society's Dhurmsala, Byculia, at 7 A. M. and at 5 P. M. on Friday the 6th instant.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: No., Names, For, To Sail, Agents. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Anne, Cory, etc., with their destinations and agents.

H. M.'s Ship Endymion.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palmurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiff and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Peterbur Savoy, Fanny, Lodense, Hamanshaw, Doolley, Faze, Cardree, Dowlet Parsaud, Sephina Julia, Fazel Currim, Cornwallis, Futtay Rahimon.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: No., Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists expected vessels like Tartar, Fife, Copeland, etc., with their origins and agents.



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



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 2, 1841.

We have received Madras papers to the 24th August—they contain little of importance.

We hear that the Secretariate is about to lose temporarily, the valuable services of the present Secretary in the Judicial, Political and Secret Departments, J. P. Willoughby, Esq. proceeds to Poona on sick leave for three months, during which time the charge of these several Departments is to devolve on D. A. Blane, Esq. the Political Agent at Kattywar who is now at the Presidency.

We have been informed that it is the intention of the Directors of the Bank to submit to the General meeting to be held at the Bank Office this morning a proposal for the Establishment of a Branch Bank at Calcutta, as they have more than sufficient Funds to meet the local wants. The surplus money in their coffers they have endeavoured to dispose of by negotiation with the Bank of Bengal, but in this they failed.

VARIOUS reports have reached us of the dreadful accident that is said to have happened to the boat and fishermen, who, dreading the consequences of the promulgation of the Regulations consequent on Act IV of 1841, got into several little boats and were making their way to Bankote, when they were overtaken by a severe squall and a rough Sea, and several of the boats swamped and their occupants perished. The number of lives said to have been lost is estimated at about seventy. We give this, however, as rumour.

We insert in another column a list of July Subscribers to the District Benevolent Society with much pleasure, and do earnestly solicit the attention of the Benevolent to the claims of the Institution for their continued and enlarged support. At this trying season the applications for aid are very numerous, and many applicants must necessarily be but partially relieved unless the Institution is properly supported.

YESTERDAY was Cocoa-nut day, a grand holiday with the Hindoos. The sea was pretty well greeted with the valuable produce of the tree, and the fishes with strong jaws will no doubt be amply fed for a few days to come.

We thought when we perused the remarks of the United Service Gazette on the case of McPhun that few men of common sense would be found to take the same view of it as he did, and we quote for the edification of this pink of humanity, the following passages from the remarks of the Madras Athenaeum bearing on the subject:—

"The Bombay Gazette for the 12th instant contains an account of the trial of ROBERT MCPHUN, commander of the ship Argyll, for the murder of ANTHONY CAREY, a sailor on board the said ship. The evidence in support of the charge occupies a greater space than we can consistently afford; we shall therefore notice the main features of the case—and brief as may be our sketch, it will be found of a most revolting nature. The unfortunate M^{rs} CAREY was shipped at Greenock as an able seaman, of age about twenty-three years, but found, after the ship had gone to sea, incapable of doing his duty in this capacity. His habits were certainly of a very objectionable character, for he is stated to have been both idle and dirty. This, on board a merchantman, where, generally, no more hands are employed than are deemed necessary to work the vessel, could not fail to bring the man into disrepute, and lead his shipmates to regard him with contempt and indifference.

It would be easy to cite other instances of the Captain's brutality, but the subject is so horrible and sickening that we refrain. Two medical men attended the trial, viz. Drs. GRAHAM and MERRITT, who gave it as their opinion that the deceased was mentally and constitutionally unwell, at the commencement of the voyage, and that he had not died of mortification, though they thought that the treatment received from the Captain and Crew might have hastened his death. This judgment is contrary to the evidence of some of CAREY's shipmates, who affirmed, that when he went on board he was in good health. But be this as it may,

we ask one simple question, viz. whether the treatment which the deceased received from the hands of the Captain was not of itself sufficient to produce the effect which followed? It was, and had we been empannelled as one of the Jury to try Captain MCPHUN on the indictment charging him of murder, no earthly consideration could have induced us, to say on the evidence given that he was not guilty.

We are averse to the punishment of death for the crime of murder, but the imprisonment awarded this monster of a Captain, we consider altogether too lenient and calculated to defeat the ends of justice. Instead of two years imprisonment, he should have been transported for the term of his natural life, passed over to our penal settlements, and branded as a felon of the worst description. As it is, at the end of two years he has the prospect of mingling again in society, and polluting it by his presence. Should he be spared to regain his liberty, we fervently hope that no owners of Ships will ever entrust him with a command, and that wherever he is recognized, he may be regarded as the execrable Robert McPhun, once in command of the Ship Argyll, sailing from Greenock, and the murderer of ANTHONY CAREY."

THE people of England are a funny and volatile race of politicians: public opinion is as changeable as the climate, and as fickle as the atmosphere in the month of April. "Down with the Whigs"—"keep out the Tories"—"oppose the Radicals"—are expressions which follow each other like rain and sunshine, just as though the current of public opinion took its turn like a weather-cock. Every debate is said to be a crisis to determine the fate of the ministry; still the latter does not reach the vortex of the storm, and it holds out and holds in with what Sir Robert Peel calls "the most daring effrontery." The fact is, politics is a system of juggling, and every trickster tries to outdo his competitor. Sir Robert Peel is fighting for place, and Lord John Russell for power; and the Radicals, by way of balancing the contending parties, fight for place and power. Every party no doubt is equally politically disinterested, and equally zealous for the comforts of place and the pleasures of patronage. Purity of motive and honesty of intention are qualities which must never be looked for among the ministry, for as the Earl of Chatham says "it is impossible for an honest man to be a minister, or a minister an honest man." The Tories boast more of their number, than of their good motives; the Whigs rejoice more in the possession of place than in the performance of their duties; and the Radicals are better pleased with their sayings than their doings. The Tories say much and do little; the Whigs say more and do less, and the Radicals say most and do least. The Tories have left undone the things that ought to have been done, the Whigs do what ought not to be done, and the Radicals confess they have no strength in them to do any thing. Such is the state of parties in England, of whom it be said in the language of Ben Johnson "they are to be tried, rather than trusted." Yet they are all, all honorable men, and each can venture to place his hand upon his heart and appeal to the sincerity of his motives.

We have heard a cabman say "down with the Whigs" because they introduced "them ere Joeys"—meaning the four penny pieces, by which he received eight pence instead of a shilling, as in the time of the Tories. The cabman was a disinterested Tory no doubt. We have heard a Radical bill-sticker curse the Tories because they were opposed to short parliaments—yet no doubt he was disinterested in his motives. We have heard Mr. O'Connell plead justice to Ireland that his "riut" might be increased for his zeal—and who would have questioned his disinterestedness? We have heard Lord Brougham attack Whigs and Tories, because he could not get place and power—yet it would be unfair to question his disinterestedness. We have heard Col. Sibthorp censure the Whigs because he could not get an appointment for his nephew—yet as an honorable man, who would question his disinterestedness? We have heard Sir Robert Peel disecrate Whigs and Radicals that he might get into place—yet it would be unfair to question his disinterestedness. No one is more zealous in disclaiming private committees than Mr. Wattle Harvey, who is so disliked that he is seldom chosen upon one of these profitable

things—yet 'twould be cruel to doubt his *disinterestedness*. When the Budget is introduced Mr. Hume can offer great opposition to every estimate, save and except in the navy provisional department, because he has taken the place of Mr. Mellish as a contractor—yet it would be deemed imprudent to doubt his *disinterestedness*. These gentlemen, however, are all honorable men, those right honest sort of men who would knock you down for questioning the sincerity of their motives, the purity of their zeal, or the genuineness of their patriotism! How strenuously can Earl Stanhope support tee-total principles since his large speculations in tea and coffee, or Mr. Hume advocate the unrestricted sale of Spirits since the erection of his distillery! Yet forsooth, they can only be supposed to act from motives of pure public benefit! We might swell out this list of political worthies, who talk of their sincerity and disinterestedness as though they would become martyrs for their political opinions, but we forbear the manner in which these patriots "play their cards" is quite sickening to those who look behind the scenes. Is not this juggling? Disinterestedness for the public good and honest endeavours out of office are substituted by self aggrandizement when in office, and perhaps the only political sacrifice which is made is the pledge given to the constituency. To get in place and to keep in, is the whole art of parliamentary debating.

What will be the result of the struggle, or juggle, for political ascendancy it is hard to predict; but should the Whigs, aided by the Radicals, carry the proposed alteration of the Corn Laws, the public outcry "down with the Whigs" may subside for a time, or until some fortuitous event should add to their unpopularity. Party feeling in England is such, that men, not measures, will always be the ruling feature of political creeds; and the man who does not join a party, and think and act with it on every occasion, is regarded in the political world in a similar light to the atheist in the religions.

There is manifest more of party zeal than political patriotism in the leaders of the three parties, and each party has so much to say in behalf of its own merits that the members composing it have but little time to think of what ought to be done, or of what is in their power to do. It is said that Tory institutions must be good on account of their antiquity, while those who follow the march of intellect consider that, with the advance of time there must be some improvements, and, consequently, that Radicalism is a sounder creed—others again imagine themselves wiser by taking a middle course between ancient and modern creeds, and adopt the Whig faith—each knows that he has a political creed, but few can give a reason or explain the *why* and the *wherefore* of their political sentiments, unless like the cabman, or bill sticker, they have been particularly affected by the measures of an opposite party. Admirable patriotism which can boast freedom of political opinion!—the birthright of every Englishman!!

The people of Great Britain are not a politically thinking people: they take up a political creed that is already made, instead of being taken up by one; and, generally speaking, cannot, because they will not read any public journal of different sentiments. Ecclectic politicians are discarded, but without cause. Reader! hast thou taken up thy political creed, or hast thou considered the articles of each mode of faith and adopted those which are rational, or is thy mind opposed to an impartial examination of political tenets? Let the examining mind go before the determining will, and political juggling will trouble thee but little.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER, JULY 31.

BUGGY REGULATIONS.—The regulations as far as they go, do not contain any thing objectionable* but there does not appear to have been any precautions taken to ensure obedience to them. A code should have been drawn up and published at the same time as the table of rates, intimating the penalties that would be imposed on boatmen, hamals, and buggy

* We think there are many things objectionable, vide our Saturday's issue.

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drivers, who might refuse to ply when called. Some provision should also have been made for repressing the impertinence with which those classes of persons are wont to treat their employers. The public should likewise have been made acquainted with the manner in which complaints on the above points were to be preferred. We trust the attention of Government will speedily be directed to this subject as otherwise the scale of rates will be entirely useless.

TIMES, JULY 31.

SCINDE.—It is now, we believe, definitely understood, that Nusseer Khan will not come in, and the Governor General we understand has declared it to be his will that Shah Niwaz shall not again occupy the Musnud of Khehat. A "Provisional Government," is now spoken of, but how, with such materials, it is to be organized, seems difficult to determine; we cannot see, how the chiefs are to be selected from so many actuated by conflicting interests, nor how we are as part of such a Government to exercise any control among the Tribe who have been always opposed to us, and only nominally tributary to the Khanate of Khehat. We shall learn more of the arrangement contemplated ere long, but at present, we do not see how the proposed system is to work. The spirit of general dissatisfaction which will be felt not only by the Brahooes, but by the Murrées, Kujjucks, Boojies, Kakurs, and other Tribes at our interference in such a fashion, will render it necessary, we should think, to keep up a very large Military Force in Shawl, which, considering the vast sums which have hitherto been expended in these countries, from the commencement of the first campaign to the present hour, together with the evident, and now well proved, unpopularity of these countries with the health of both Europeans and Sepoys, cannot be considered as desirable, Shah Niwaz Khan is supposed to be an unpopular Prince, but after the taking of Khehat, any one whom we had put on the throne, would have been considered equally so, except indeed the young Nusseer Khan. In replacing Shah Niwaz, we should doubtless be compelled to support his power by the presence of our troops, yet he has unquestionably friends among the Jhalawan Tribes, who, seeing him again on the Musnud, would acknowledge their allegiance, and this would save us the expenditure of much which would be required by our establishment of a "Provisional Government," which would lead, we believe, to constant feuds, rebellions, and misunderstandings between the governed, and the Governors, as well as of the latter between themselves. Nothing but pure despotism is suited in countries in the barbarous condition of those beyond the Indus, civilization must progress before an Oligarchy could be received or permitted.

General Nott has, we hear, resigned his command, disgusted perhaps like many others, with the state of affairs, as well as the bearing and policy of those with whom he is called upon to act.

The effects of Major Lynch's ignorance and violent conduct, shew themselves more formidably every hour: Aekhter Khan has, we hear, taken possession of Ghurisk, and the Tribes generally between Candahar and Cabul have made an offensive league against us, and Candahar itself is said to be in a state of high excitement. Our whole career in these countries seems to have been a series of errors, some maliciously and designedly committed, as if the very production of crime and misery were an agreeable resource, and others committed heedlessly, and without reflection, as if moral responsibility were nothing where the power of "Hushing" was at hand; but perhaps of all none are more glaring, or will be productive of more lengthened or serious evil, than the act now again remarked on, that of an Assistant Political Agent, the man of all others who should have been acquainted with our relations in the country in which he is called upon to act, going forth to note the feelings of the people and ending his observations by destroying the fort of an ally, and slaying his brave adherents; while after acts of this kind, acts, which to the sufferers must appear as those of the blackest treachery, we talk volubly of the "moral influence of opinion," as if that could now strengthen the power of our rule, which we seem to have laboured to destroy. We cannot think of such acts dispassionately, when we consider their results; and those not merely of bringing hordes around us in hostile array, and causing the blood of hundreds to flow unnecessarily but for such hot-brained mischief, but weightier even than these are the doubts, jealousies, and hatreds engendered, and the stain cast upon British faith and British honour. We have but lately entered these countries, and our character is by no means understood by the inhabitants; even the best disposed believe us capable of the most fearful acts, acts better befitting demons than men, and a dread and hatred of a "feringee" is universal; so much so, indeed, that it is not impossible, but that the young Nusseer Khan may imagine that if induced to appear before the Political Agent, he might be sent to pieces after the manner of Sevajee's triumph in the fortress of Purtaighur. One great object should be to overcome all this, and afford confidence to the people, and the means of really becoming acquainted with the best of our habits, and rules of action, but while we burn, sack, and destroy, as at Kujjuck, while our troops seize helpless shepherds and tear the Noserings from their shrieking women, as they did on their return (by mistake again) and when we batter down the fort of the man to whom we have promised favor and protection, and slay his followers, this result is not likely to ensue, and the sooner we end such "mistakes" the better for the Treasury chest, and the more productive of faith in the national honor of the British.

Our latest news from Kotria is, a slight improvement had taken place in the health of the Cavalry and Grenadiers. Hundreds were still in hospital, but hundreds were recovering. The last fatal case was Mr. Hunt's; and here we would warn our readers against readily believing all reports connected with the fatal termination of diseases in these countries. So much anxiety prevails on the subject that individuals are spoken of as in "imminent danger," and not likely to live, nay, in some cases have been stated to have really died, when a post or two later mentions that the crisis has past and an improvement in health is visible.

The Indus at Sukkur is said to be higher than it was ever remembered to have been, and the inundations are abundant. We regret to hear of the accidents which occur on the River from the overloading of the native boats; only a short time since a correspondent mentions seven persons being upset and drowned by this means, and the circumstance is not uncommon. From the character of the River and its currents, a body never rises, and the water is full of most dangerous whirlpools, which hide their victim instantly; while we believe that the Pullah fishermen are very frequently lost by the breaking of their frail floats against the branches of Trees, and other accidental objects forced down from the rapidity of the stream.

Since writing the above we have received letters from Quetta of the 4th instant. The principal pieces of intelligence are that Col. Stacy has been ordered back from Khehat, and that Mr. Ross Bell has sent in his sick Certificate. We learn that the Beebee Gunjan, who has always exercised considerable influence over the movements of the young Khan, is now fearful that her own district will be

* For months past our contemporary informed us every week that Nusseer Khan had not come in, and lately he has kept us on the *qui vive* that Nusseer Khan was coming, "now it is definitely understood that Nusseer Khan will not come in." The U. S. G. had brought him in once, but in a subsequent number found it only likely that he would come in. The Khan, was too wide awake to trust to the tender mercies of his enemies.

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attached to his territory should he accept the offers of the British Government and assume the sovereignty of Khehat,—and if this impression be not removed, she will not doubt use every endeavour to prevent his coming in Mahomed Sheruff is a prisoner with the Agency Ressalah, and Moolah Rahumdad, naib of Shawl, and nephew in law to Ghool Mahomed, has also been deprived of his liberty. The latter was a great oppressor, and had become an object of universal detestation.

The country is, generally speaking, uncommonly tranquil and robberies and murders, formerly so frequent, are now not often heard of. One case, however, has recently occurred of which a correspondent gives us the following account.

"In spite of repeated warnings, the grass cutters of the Agency Ressalah have been for a long time in the habit of going into the hills to cut grass. A sowar and five or six men, with a camel and several tatoes went, some short time since, into one of the most dangerous parts of the hills about seven miles off, and were attacked by ten or fifteen men. One of the party was let off, being a Pathan, and another took to his heels. These two were all that escaped."

The 42d Bengal N. I. marched for Candahar on the 3d instant, accompanied by a troop of the 3d Light Cavalry and the recruits of H. M. 13th, escorting treasure and ordnance stores.

A letter from Bagh informs us that a report is current among the Natives that Nusseer Khan has crossed over to Muscat as a pilgrim from the Mekran Coast. This is an exceedingly improbable story.—It is said that Ghool Mahomed is dying.

Miscellaneous.

We are really sorry to hear it rumoured that Prince Albert is consumptive. We hope for his sake, and the Queen's also, that the rumour may be untrue, though we confess we have our fears upon the subject. That his Royal Highness and the whole of his family are greatly inclined to consumption the pockets of John Bull can, unfortunately, testify.

The sporting chronicles inform us that at the late Newmarket races "the Queen's plate," was won by "Flambeau," against "Bob Peel," who, after a desperate struggle, came in second. The real name of the winner, we suspect, is Lamb-beau; who, we perceive, by the "Windsor Court Circular," comes in almost daily for the Queen's (dinner) plate. With this noble animal Bob Peel has not the shadow of a chance.

Horse-dealing Morally.—Having occasion for a horse in 1750, I mentioned it to an acquaintance. He assured me he had one that would exactly suit me, which he showed in the stable, and held the candle pretty high, for fear of the straw. I told him it was needless to examine him, for I should rely upon his word, being conscious he was too much my friend to deceive me: there upon bargained at once, and caused him to be sent home. But by the light of the sun next morning, I perceived the horse was greased on all fours. I therefore, in gentle terms, rebuked my friend with duplicity, when he replied with some warmth, "I would cheat my own brother in a horse." —Wm. Hutton's Life.

How does Sir Robert Peel, coming into office (as he hopes) as the tool of the confederated monopolies, propose to govern the country? How will he employ the powers which he is willing to receive from their sordid hands? His position is itself an answer: he is already in heart treacherous to his followers or to the country, which he dares not tell us he will oppress and plunder to satisfy the selfish but rests of those followers.—(Chronicle.)

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JULY 31st 1841.

Intelligence was yesterday received from Calcutta, of the arrival of the Clown from Macao 23rd May at Saugur, and her letters may therefore be expected by to-day's Dak.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—A more extensive Business has been transacted this week, but still the Market is languid, and it appears very doubtful whether prices can be supported, unless the next arrivals from Europe and China should be more satisfactory.—Among the sales we hear of

2000 Candles Oomrawutty. A.	at Rs. 104 1/2	per Cdy.
800 " " Broom.	at Rs. 107 @	" 108
2000 Bales Dhokera.	at Rs. 98	" 98
200 Candles Kompath.	at Rs. 98	" 98
OPTICM.—Sales have been limited at Rs. 685 @ Rs. 685 per Chest, at which rates the Market remains tolerably steady. The Stock remains as follows:—		
Balance of former year's importation.	Chests 6,667	
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 20th July 1841.	19,559 1/2	
	26,226 1/2	
Exported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 27th July 1841.	19,224 1/2	
Remaining.	Chests 6,974	

In other Country Produce we hear of no Business of magnitude. MOCHA COFFEE.—There have been some arrivals and prices are lower.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—No sales of magnitude are reported to us, and both Buyers and Dealers seem agreed to let Coconut-Day pass before resuming Business; but we hope soon to be able to report some activity in the Market.

METALS.—The sales have consisted of

25 Tons Sheet and Sheathing Copper.	at 59 1/2	per Cwt.
3 1/2 " Sheathing Copper.	at 60	" "
2 1/2 " Spelter.	at 12	" "
5 " Swedish Steel.	at 12	" "
20 " Hoop Iron.	at 5 2 As.	" "
50 " Sheet Iron (Damaged).	at 5 7 As.	" "
100 " Castles Nail Rod Iron.	at 35	per Cdy.

BRICK.—The Stock in Importers Hands is much reduced, and a small sale has been effected at Rs. 70 per Hhd.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—We are not informed of any Sales, Holders being disinclined to accept the present nominal rates.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—The Government Sale of 5 Lacs on the 28th instants were taken by Gambling Speculators at an average of Par, but Bills are since offering in the Market at 1/2 Discount, and another Sale of 5 Lacs being declared for the 5th Prox., prices will probably not be supported.

BILLS ON MADRAS.—Little doing. BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The transactions reported are in Bills @ 6 months sight of small amount from Rs. 100 @ Rs. 104 1/2 @ 1/4 per Rupee.

BANK OF BOMBAY SHARES.—24 Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—Have improved this week, and we hear that a Vessel has been taken up for each of the above Ports at £ 3 15 per Ton, but as there are several Vessels in the Harbour still wanting Cargoes, a further advance in the rate is not generally expected.

TO THE CLYDE.—£ 3 12 6 per ton.

TO SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—Cotton to Macao.Rs. 19 per Candy. to Singapore.Rs. 11 per Do.

Opium to China per Clippers Dollars 8 per Chest. Per Ships Do 4 1/2 per Do.