

In giving insertion yesterday to the address of the Coy. lon students, to Dr. O'Shaughnessy we should have stated that the tribute alluded to in the last paragraph of the address was a SILVER salver, bearing the following inscription,

To WILLIAM BROOKER O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. D. Late Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Medical College of Calcutta This Salver is presented

By His grateful pupils THE CAYLOR STUDENTS, as a slight but sincere token of the esteem in which they held him And of their sense of the many acts of kindness they have experienced from him.

The address was presented in the Theatre of the Medical College before a respectable assembly.—Englishman Nov. 30.

As this is a period of the year when people either like to take, or to send, home presents to their families, friends and relations, we invite attention to the ORIENTAL PREPARATORY Ware-house in Garstin's Place, where every thing that can be wished for, in the present line, may be had upon reasonable terms. From a costly cashmere shawl to the most trifling Bazaratory, every thing has been collected in one small emporium to save people the trouble of running from shop to shop, and after all failing to get what they may require.—Ibid.

We find that our Segowlee correspondent, whose remarks on Nepal affairs we published on Saturday, was correct in his anticipation that all in that quarter would end in peace and quietness; for we understand that Government have received intelligence of the return of the Court to Katmandoo.—Ibid.

Madras.

The new Government bungalow at Vaneun's shoultry, on the road from Madras to Sadras, is available to travellers, under the usual rules, from this date.—Herald Dec. 1.

We have heard from Kamptee several rumours regarding the proceedings of the Arabs at Chandah, but as we can place confidence in none of them we refrain from giving them publicity. We may however mention one which states, that a Havildar's guard of the 49th Regiment [N. I. which proceeded thither about a month ago to escort military stores, had been to a man cut up by the Arabs. No official intelligence of the circumstance had been received as yet, though it is apprehended that something of the kind has taken place.—Ibid.

RUSSELLCANDAH. November 19.—The monsoon has entirely ceased and the cold weather has set in. The mornings and nights are extremely cold, which together with the use of the new crop, has added to the sick list in the 27th Regt. Hospital several Fever cases. No less than 150 admissions took place this morning, all labouring under fever, and as the Regiment is preparing for the review, the duties of the men are in consequence much increased.

The range of the Thermometer is 56 @ A. M. 82.4 P. M. and 68.8 P. M. A large sized Hyena was killed the other day on the Konda adjoining the Hospital, by the Officers. The animal was previously disabled by a shot fired by the Sergeant Major of the 27th. Another made its appearance a few nights ago, and devoured a sheep belonging to the Sergeant Major, leaving the bones for his use. Last night it made its appearance again, and escaped with one of his ducks.

The roads, mentioned in my last have been much improved, and a road fund has been established by the officers of the corps.

The Division Order received this day is subjoined, and the Detachment consisting of the Light Company under the command of Captain McDonnell is in readiness at a moment's warning.

Walthair, 15th November, 1841.

At the requisition of the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, a Company completed to its full strength from the 27th Regt. N. I. under the command of a Captain, will be held in immediate readiness to accompany Lieut. Macpherson, Assistant to the Agent, into the Hill Districts as a special duty.

1 Sergeant "A Detail of Sappers and Miners as 1 Havildar per margin from the E. Company at Ganjam 2 Natives will be forthwith held in readiness for the 27 Privates. same duty.

Ammunition agreeably to the allotment in G. O. C. C. 3d September 1838, will be issued and carried as directed in the foregoing order, and to be taken if requisite from the Reserve Magazine at Russelcandah. The detail of Sappers to be furnished with a proportion of the arms in use with the Company to which they belong and Ammunition and Flint to be indentured for on the Reserve Magazine at Russelcandah. The Captain of the 27th Regiment will command the whole party and place himself in immediate communication with the Assistant to the Agent with the view to ascertaining the place of rendezvous and time of departure.

A guard of one Naique and six Privates has proceeded to Chatterpoo for an advance of two months pay for the above mentioned detachment.

Recent arrivals.—Major E. A. McCurdy, Ensigns C. H. Drury and C. A. Pierce of the 27th Regiment. Departures.—Lieuts M. Cholmeley and H. Smith of the same corps, as Members of a General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Cuttack.

A batch of eighteen Recruits has arrived for the 17th Regiment from Trichinopoly and Madura.—Ibid.

KAMPTEE. November 20.—We have heard nothing as yet from the Field Detachment that proceeded hence under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dowker.

A trooper of the 6th Light Cavalry was intimate with a dancing girl, and on the evening of the 18th as they were returning from the Sudder Bazar, and when near the European Regiment Bazar, had some very high words. The Trooper fired a loaded pistol which slightly grazed the woman, who immediately ran into an Officer's cookroom, whither he followed, loading his pistol. On entering, he closed the door, fired again, took a knife which he found there, and stabbed her in several parts of the body. He then loaded again and fired, but by this time a Corporal's Guard of H. M. 39th Regiment arrived, forced the door open, and took the Trooper a Prisoner. The woman is severely wounded, and there is very little hope of her recovery.

The Cholera has subsided considerably since my last communication.—Ibid.

BANGALORE. November 26.—The great object in the education of children is, to store the mind with such facts as afford exercise for their powers of reasoning and reflection—materials whereon their young feelings and imaginations may work. It is of the utmost importance that the mind be allowed to shoot forth freely. All attempts to inculcate principles, however right in themselves, at a period when the intellect is not sufficiently developed to apprehend them, are dangerous; all attempts to cultivate the sentiments are equally so. The former produce the shambling, rickety motions of a go-cart; the latter a nerveless overgrowth: the former freeze up and deaden the mind; the latter make it the rich juicy fruit of an over-ripe season, doomed to be nipped by late frosts, or to wither in the heat of summer. Give children something whereon to exercise and evolve their faculties. Let there be something to educate before you begin educating. The veriest fool of a gardener will tell you, that the seedling must have a stem and branches before you can train it. And so it is exactly with nature; we must have something to go

upon, something to relate, or wherewithal shall we go to work. And luckily it so happens that almost every revolving day brings with it something new or strange.

The 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry under Command of Major Henry Coningham marched from this for Secunderabad on the morning of Monday the 22d instant. This fine old Corps has been here for the last four years, and is in very high state of discipline, very effective, with excellent appointments and all in the first rate order. The steady and indomitable conduct of the men has all along been most conspicuous and praiseworthy; never in any instance has there been a complaint against a single individual of the Corps. And the departure of the Officers from the station leaves a hiatus in society that will not be readily filled up. The 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry which is to replace the 4th, is not expected to arrive from Sholapore for some weeks to come.

It was mentioned some weeks since, that a Native, a cleaning boy belonging to the 15th Hussars, had murdered his wife. He has since been tried before the Commissioner's Court here and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried into execution on the morning of Tuesday the 23d instant. The gibbet was erected on the high ground on the North East side of the Cantonment, above the Native Cavalry Lines, and adjacent to the spot where the murder had been committed.

The Superintendent of Police and his assistant, with a large posse of peons were present. The prisoner walked from the jail in the bazaar, covered over with yellow flowers, but seemingly very unconcerned. A Missionary of the London Society was on the spot, and addressed the culprit who declined his consolations, and after having his iron-knocked off, walked up to the gibbet and ascended the cart and boxes placed under it. He pulled the flowers from off his body and neck, throwing them around him; his hands were then tied, the rope fixed round his neck and the cap pulled over his face; the cart was removed and left him suspended; he struggled but very little, and being a small sized man, was soon dead. There was a large concourse of spectators, mostly natives, present, and some of the relations of the criminal were there, who set up a hideous screaming and yelling. The body, after hanging the usual time, was taken down and given to the relations.

On Thursday morning the 25th instant, the Troop of Horse Artillery under Command of Captain Ashton marched from this for Secunderabad. Lieut. Bourdieu and Assistant Surgeon Cox were the other Officers, who accompany the troop. The appearance of the troop on marching was creditable and soldier like. The horses were in excellent order and seemingly well equipped and serviceable. The mounted band of the 15th Hussars attended on the march of the troop and accompanied it for some distance from the Cantonment.

A robbery was committed the other night by some men of a Corps stationed here who entered the premises of Mr. William Atkinson, Shop-keeper, and carried off some articles of furniture, and three fat geese, which the worthy man of trade was keeping for the approaching festive season. The stolen property was safely conveyed into the barracks but either the cackling of the feathered tribe, or the envy of neighbours on seeing sundry fine chairs in an apartment of the Parbery where humble stools usually stood, excited suspicion, and the truth came out. The offenders are in confinement and will no doubt meet with punishment. Robberies, it is said, are not unfrequent amongst the European Soldier; and recently a poor fellow of the Hussars who is about obtaining his discharge and returning home, had his box carried out of the Barrack room during the night, and a small sum of money which he had saved, abstracted from it.—Ibid.

POLITICS OF THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—We understand that a rumour is current, to the effect that a Revenue Commissioner will be appointed to the Southern Districts, and that Mr. W. Simpson, the Principal Collector of Surat, is likely to succeed to the situation; an arrangement which would cause general satisfaction to the ryots of the Doab, to whom Mr. Simpson is well known, he having been long amongst them, and the people feeling a strong affection and respect for that gentleman. The Political Agency of the country will, it is said, be transferred to the Resident of Satara.

Sir.—As much wanton and undeserved obloquy has been levelled at Major Clarke, will you kindly publish the following remarks to prove how very inconsiderately it has been employed, if I may not use a stronger description.

As in the course of the discussion reference has been made to the Queen's Service, I would remark that its constitution is widely different from that of the Company's; under it every Lieutenant Colonel on staff or other employ, could not with sufficient cause be absent from his Corps when on service without suffering disgrace. Queen's Officers are not on a moveable pivot. The service which is so constituted as in one instance to admit of a convenient lapse to suit an occasion cannot call another into question. Major Clarke's greatest and only fault therefore is, that he has not had the good fortune to attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. If the principle of the Queen's service must be that of guidance, the Lieut Colonel of a Corps is as much deserving of ignominy as the Major when absent from it, as it admits of no distinction. The service that is thus constituted has no right to form conventional principles and stigmatize one grade more than the other. There are not, however, instances wanting similar to Major Clarke's in the Queen's Service. Colonel Wetherall, Military Secretary to Sir Alexander Campbell, did not join his Regiment when on active Service in Burmah. Major General Fearon's Corps is in Afghanistan, and he himself at Madras. The Officers of neither of these are an iota of greater (if of as great) importance than Major Clarke's, for whatever may be said to the contrary by those who do not know the nature of his duties, I have heard it remarked by the members of the Commission that his services were indispensable. Lieutenant Hughes of the 13th Light Infantry is, and was engaged in the all important duty of recruiting, while his Regiment has been in active and dangerous Service—but he has never shared its dangers—but no one would or could condemn him. Captain Lysaght of the Bengal European Regiment was absent from his Corps while on the same service, and the two Officers named by the Bengal Editors are similarly situated—but who ever thought of questioning the propriety of their conduct. But perhaps these instances did not come so near home, and were not of so much self interest as Major Clarke's, whose appointment would be a desirable opening for an aspiring politician.

It has also been suggested that Major Clarke should have thrown up his appointment, if his application for leave to join his Regiment were refused; and evince his zeal for the Service by that step. It is easy to talk about, but not so easy to be done. This would have been indecent disobedience of the orders of the highest authority in India, whom he is more bound to obey than the voice of his brother Officers, if such an idea emanated from them which I very much, nay entirely doubt. However to prove that such zeal has in a minor case been visited with great displeasure, I will recall to your memory the circumstances of two officers of the 16th Lancers who had, in direct disobedience of Lord Hill's orders proceeded to join their Regiment in Afghanistan, when they were placed in arrest at Malta, by Lord Hill's command, and sent back as prisoners to England. To this I will add one within my own knowledge.—Captain Meredith of the 13th Light In-

antry had applied for private leave to England before his Regiment was ordered on Service and placed in charge of a party of Invalids. He applied for permission to join his Regiment which was peremptorily refused, and he was obliged to proceed to England. There is then indubitably good precedents for Major Clarke's obedience of orders.

I trust you will now see how unjust and ungenerous it is to single out Major Clarke as the victim of private malice, particularly when he has not failed in one single act of duty—whose character has always been irreproachable and who stands upon equally good ground with those I have named with their courage, their loyalty and their honour unquestioned and unquestionable.

There is an old proverb that none are so blind as those who will not see. The Athenæum Editor is such an one, but I trust you will be more discerning.

It is most unaccountable that the opinions of such respectable and honourable men as Lord Auckland, Colonel Cubbon, and numerous others of rank in the Army (whom I could name) who may be legitimately supposed to be men of honor and capable of pledging of what is due to a man's honor, should be so diametrically opposed to those of some of the Madras Editors and their Correspondents. Either the former or the latter must be singularly mistaken.

The circumstances I have stated, I have found with every person I have spoken to, sufficient completely to exonerate Major Clarke—and all have agreed with me in opinion that Major Clarke's honor is unassailed. Any other opinion must be of a very doubtful character.

I see the lofty minded Editor of the Athenæum has been frightened, notwithstanding his bravado about saving attendance at Court "He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day." There are more touching grounds than the attendance at Court or even pecuniary damages, which presently operated on the Editor's mind. If the Major lets him escape he ought to be very thankful for his generosity. It is amusing to hear him say that Major Clarke has done nothing to contradict the assertions he has made, when he claims rumour alone for their foundation; the very worst authority an Editor who wields his pen for the salvation of the character of a Government can depend upon, and he maintains these assertions upon such very doubtful authority, against a Gentleman's word which has never been doubted, that they are false. The Editor of the Athenæum condemns Major Clarke, and then calls upon him to justify himself dictating to him the way in which he should do so; and because Major C. does not follow his advice, his opinion must remain on record, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians it may not be altered. Truly Mr. Editor. He of the Athenæum must have no small opinion of himself—what will be his next flight—from the Areopagus to Olympus.

I am Sir, Your's faithfully, FAIR PLAY.

BELGAUM. 22d November.—"A Salute of 13 Guns at 4 P. M. on the 19th announced the departure of the General on his annual tour of inspection to Darwhar, Kulladghee, and Nagpore; he is accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals as well as the Deputy Judge Advocate. Major Sadlier of the 4th K. O. has assumed Command of Belgaum, as next Senior Officer, and Captain Bayly of the 26th is appointed Station Staff."

The Court of Directors have, we understand, disapproved of the proposition for building Barracks for our European Troops on the Neigherry Hills; for the present therefore the scheme must of course be abandoned, though perhaps resumed hereafter under more favourable circumstances.—Spectator, Dec 1.

Ceylon.

Probable Departure of the Governor.—We have undoubted authority for saying that arrangements are all but completed for His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell to succeed Sir Jasper Nicholls, as Commander-in-Chief in India.—Colombo Observer, Nov. 22.

Our readers, we are convinced, will give us credit for having always endeavoured to expose abuses in whatever department they might exist, but we cannot agree with our contemporary in his strictures on the Post Office in last night's Observer. We know that it is customary in London as well as in most places on the Coast on Mail nights to pay a certain sum with each letter posted half an hour, or an hour, according to announcement, after the regular time. The accommodation of an extra hour in the present instance and of which our contemporary complains was granted at the suggestion of the Merchants (and our contemporary himself, if we mistake not, a short time ago hinted that if adopted it would be an accommodation), and we understand that no less than 50 persons availed themselves of the convenience yesterday by paying a 6d with each letter, which amount is given to the clerks on the establishment as a remuneration for the extra trouble to which they are subjected in consequence of this arrangement.—Herald Nov. 23.



TO THE EDITORS OF

- The Bengal Hurkaru } CALCUTTA.
The Englishman }
The Calcutta Star }
The Calcutta Courier }
The Athenæum } MADRAS.
The Herald }
The Spectator }
The United Service Gazette }
The Friend of India } SERAPPOOR.
The Delhi Gazette } DELHI.
The Agra Ukhbar } AGRA.
The Christian Advocate } CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN.—To you as heralds of civilization in India I now publicly address this letter. The subject is of high interest and must receive your serious consideration.

You are already aware that a cabal of THIRTY ONE Individuals is now working a conspiracy against the supreme Court of this Presidency. But have you reflected upon the consequences likely to arise from those workings? If you have drawn your information on the subject from sources, such as the BOMBAY TIMES and the BOMBAY COURIER; you cannot rely on it, for those sources have been polluted.—Perhaps you may have formed prejudices; if you have, I beg of you to lay them aside, to attend to the old maxim—"and aliter paritem."

The profession to which you belong is most estimable! It is that of conveying to your fellow men, the knowledge of the truth and of the improvements and movements of mankind in every part of the world.—Its principles are the love of truth, the love of justice, and the love of honour. Yet you too may be deceived, and then you as the leaders

of thousands in thinking, cannot fail to guide these thousands into erroneous courses.

If you have formed any judgment on the discussion now carried on here, I have to request that you will review it. You may perhaps state that it is too late; but you will please to recollect that hitherto you have heard but one side of the case, and that it is never too late to advocate the cause of truth, of justice and of honour.

Before you, as before a jury of twelve honorable men, the Bombay Public accuses the Bombay Times and the Bombay Courier of having wilfully and disgracefully prostituted the freedom of the Press to the lowest and basest purposes. The Bombay Public charges those two Papers with an unscrupulous disregard of truth, with gross violation of the laws of justice, and with having relinquished all the distinction of honest Journals. It is not necessary to enter here into a detail of the proceedings in the Contempt case in which those two newspapers were involved. You will find a correct version of it; drawn out by unprejudiced persons, and which is uncontroverted by these Journals, in the Bombay Gazette of Thursday the 2nd instant.

In that account you will find that the much talked of petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 30th, of Sept. and that it was subsequently published here by the Bombay Times and the Bombay Courier intentionally in a garbled state. For what reason? In order to prejudice the minds of the British public in India.

In one of the late Calcutta Journals I find the following fact stated.—"Some of the Editors of the native Papers are in the habit of ferreting out private domestic transactions and threatening to publish them, and the Editor of one Journal has in this manner amassed a small fortune."

Thus is the liberty of the Press perverted from an infamous thirst of lucre. Will you, Gentlemen, believe that the Bombay Times and the Bombay Courier have tortured the privilege of the Press to the same ignoble purpose? Will you believe that those two Journals, in abettance of the practice, unfortunately too notorious in Bombay, of squeezing large percentages out of the properties of the Widows and Orphans of Intestates, have prostituted honour, justice and truth, in order to maintain that disgraceful mode of making money? And will you believe that they have the audacity to uphold, as meritorious to the view of the British world, an accusation of the Supreme Court of Bombay before Parliament, because that Court would not lend its sanction to that infamous practice.

And here, I wish to inquire of any one of you, Gentlemen, can inform me, whether in any colony or other part of Her Majesty's Dominions, there exists a Journal similar to the Bombay Times which as, the Organ of a Club, arrogates to itself the right of bullying the Local Government, of abusing the constituted authorities, of browbeating all opponents and of misleading the public? Are Club newspapers, of which such fatal examples were seen during the French Revolution, and which are not tolerated at home, legal in India?

The Bombay Times and its puny echo the miserable Bombay Courier have been publicly called on to publish the names of the Thirty-one nameless Petitioners. They decline to do so. The Club in imitation of the Inquisition prefers its accusations, but produces no witnesses. Thank God, the British constitution does not yet allow the club the use of the rack or the guillotine. About twenty years ago, an anonymous publication, like this garbled Petition, was published in London: it contained an attack on George Canning. His reply was "publish your name, miscreant,—you want the courage to be an assassin."

To you, Gentlemen, the three following questions are now proposed for your decision.

I. Is the plundering of the Widows and Orphans of the unfortunate Europeans, who may die intestate in India, to be tolerated in future?—Is such plundering the act of honest Englishmen? Is it just? Is it honourable?

II. Is the insulting and maligning of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Bombay, because he has taken the part of the absent Widow and Orphan, to be tolerated in future? Is such conduct worthy of honest Englishmen? Is it just? Is it honourable?

III. Is the new system introduced by the Bombay Club of circulating Official accusations before the public without declaring the names of the Accusers, to be tolerated in future?—Is that to be the new system in India? Is it just? Is it honourable?

Gentlemen, examine those questions carefully and pronounce the verdict. Much depends upon that verdict. The High Court of Parliament will not submit to be mystified even by the Club or their organs! and if it finds that the Press in India has tacitly given a sanction to this whole sale system of calumny, it will visit the delinquencies of the Bombay Times and Bombay Courier on you all. Unless you declare your protests against the atrocious conduct of those journals, you may expect within a few months to have Attorneys General or Legal Officers with equal powers, appointed in each presidency, who will hereafter harass you. This letter will serve to prove, to whom you will be indebted for the perpetual blister.

Truth, justice and honour, the leading principles of your profession, demand a careful examination of these questions. Having done my duty to you, by this explanation, I leave to you the decision, confident that it will be fairly and honestly given.

I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, COMMUNICATED.

Dec. 8. 1841.

NOTE In order to understand fully the conduct of the Chief Justice, on the occasions of the discussion before the SUPREME COURT, it may be useful to refer to the declaration of the GENTLEMEN of the Bombay Bar, who as independent witnesses and competent Judges pronounced that conduct to have been temperate, dispassionate and dignified.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—You will oblige me, by giving insertion in your valuable journal to the following few lines.

A few days ago I had the pleasure to see the procession of Baba Sahib Bewelkur the Dewanjee of the Angria Sirkel, who has come to Bombay as he did every previous year. But I had the mortification to see that the retinue which he has with him now, is greatly inferior to what he had on every previous occasion. This circumstance leads me to suppose that the Angria question has not been decided yet.

But the British Government has the right only of continuing the line of succession of the Angria chiefs by adoption, when it is interrupted by the want of a male issue, because it is in accordance with the laws and religion of the Hindoos to have recourse to adoption when there is no male issue; and many Chiefs and ragoadaas dependent upon the British Government have from time immemorial been allowed to adopt in case of a default of an issue. Under the circumstance of the British Government coming in the way of this old practice of adoption they will be going beyond their professed authority, for anything I know of my own knowledge that since this absorption of the Angria dominions into that of the British there have been several instances which Jahagirdars were allowed to hand down to posterity large Jahagirdars by adoption, and I have no reason to believe that the same B. G. will take quite the contrary course in the Angria case. It has been a matter of great disappointment and grief to the Ranees of Kaghur, the Dewanjee and the whole subjects of the Angria who was brought forth by the Ranees that the son of the month of the death of the late Ranees within a few months after he had the Angria lived but a Since this grievance took place I have been confined to my bed by sickness, otherwise I should have laid it before the Public ere so long a time elapsed.

Your's obdly. JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your independent and useful Paper, to inquire on what grounds were the novel, and extraordinary words—"in virtue of her Scottish descent" annexed to the Toast—"the Queen, who rules over the British Empire"—when proposed at the dinner of the Scotch Gentlemen in Bombay on last St. Andrew's day, and of which a long report is published in the *Bombay Times* of this morning.

Those words are so Anti-English—and appear in the judgment of unprejudiced British subjects, so anti-constitutional, that a few historical observations may be useful.

Her Majesty's family is Guelph, one of the most ancient in Europe, and which in the eleventh century removed from Italy to Germany, from whence in 1714, at the request of the English People, it came to England and took possession of the throne, to the exclusion of the Scotch family of Stuarts.

In the beginning of the 16th century, a Scotch King married Margaret the eldest daughter of the English Monarch, Henry VII., and on the failure of her brother's issue, her great grandson James, then King in Scotland, ascended the English throne in 1603, by virtue of her rights as the descendant of the prince of Placenta, and of William the Conqueror. This King, James I. and his son and two grandsons followed in succession as British Monarchs, but then fate was strange. James I. died in 1625 despised and detested. His Scotch successor Charles I., after having struggled with his English subjects, was beheaded in London in 1649. His son & successor Charles II. lived long in exile, and was for many years a prisoner of France. His brother James II., who followed, was in 1688 driven with ignominy out of England as unfit to govern a free people.

Some years after his expulsion Parliament passed a Law, calling the family of the present Queen to the throne, in the person of the Princess Sophia of Hanover, one of the most accomplished Ladies of that age. This law 12 and 13 William III. Ch. 2 is known as the act of settlement of the crown, whereby the Stuarts were totally excluded.

The unfortunate, unlucky and untoward family of Stuarts, to whom the Scotch were so much attached as to hazard several rebellions for their advantage, against the Guelphs, in possession of the throne, became extinct in the male line on the death of Cardinal York in 1807.

Yet Queen Victoria is not even now the representative of the Stuarts—and therefore owes nothing to her Scottish descent. The rights of the Scottish descent, as alluded to in the words so irregularly connected with her Majesty's name, are vested in the priest-ridden inquisition loving king of Sardinia, who is now the next lineal successor to the family of the Stuarts and consequently entitled to all the advantages arising—"in virtue of the Scottish descent."

A hundred years ago while Scotland rung with echoes of the songs in favour of the Pretender, such as—"Charley is my darling"—"Charley over the water"—why was not the fine phrase—"in virtue of his Scottish descent," applied to Her Majesty's ancestor George II.?

How different are the Scotch Gentlemen in Calcutta to those of Bombay. In the city of Palaces, instead of falsifying history, and assailing the basis of the British Constitution, and attacking the rights of the People, the health of "The Queen"—was given in the usual style, as the head of the state, the fountain of all honour, and the centre of stability.

To some unreflecting minds, these observations may seem of little importance, but when we consider the torrents of bloodshed by the British people in defence of their right to place Her Majesty's family on the throne it is but just to enter a public protest against the practice of perverting history for the purpose of gratifying the inordinate vanity of any class of British subjects.

I hope your learned brother of the BOMBAY TIMES will give a full and satisfactory explanation.

I am, Sir, yours &c.

ART. HUMBOLDT.

Dec. 11, 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, December 13, 1841.

The Steamer *Berence* arrived last night at half past 10 o'clock. She left Suez on the 23rd ultimo. Aden on the 2nd Instant. The following is a list of passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and child 2 European servants, Mr. Clarke, B. M. S. Mr. Colin B. C. S. and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, M. C. S. Sir Charles Napier's family, Mrs. and Miss. Binkins-voung, Mrs. Browning and servants and 2 children, Mr. Hibson and Mrs. Howard, Messrs. Garfield, White and Son, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lushington, Mr. A. Robbinson, Mr. Lodge, Capt. Ingle, Mr. Caldecott, Sir Charles Napier and European servant, Messrs. King, Stevens, Taylor, Hay, Welles, Patrick, Stephens, Buchanan, Cornfield, White, Dacey, Pringle, Ibbot, Captain and Mrs. Holland and M. N. L. Reid, Mr. Tacke, Left captain cogn I. N. at Aden from Suez.

Last Evening's Dawn.

We received our Calcutta Files up to the 2d, and Madras to the 4th Inst. nt. The *Englishman* has a letter from a correspondent at Moulmein, mentioning the death of Major S. reanison, of H. M's. 50th Foot. Tharawaddy had refused to receive Captain Hough, unless he took off his shoes, although he received the despatches. All was quiet at Moulmein. There is nothing of interest in the *Hurkaru*. The *Calcutta Star* has made a mistake in his article on the late trial of the Sepoy of the 15th Regt. Bombay N. I. The article to which his is an answer appeared in our columns, and not those of the *Bombay Courier*. The article in the *Star* is moreover a mistake throughout, and we shall so prove it on Thursday. The *Madras Herald* says, that Government do not approve of Barracks being built at the Neighgheries for the Soldiers.

Our Madras cotemporaries have we are glad to perceive, taken up the Walter Scott—Monate—Allan—Jones question at last. They contain no news of interest.

AN Officer of the Indian Navy has been fined fifty Rupees for detaining Mr. J. Rayment on board the *Hastings*, and whether he had gone in order to serve a summons. Rather an expensive method we imagine of testing the relative powers of Civil and Military authority.

THE Sessions terminated on Friday last. Mr. Wilson, whom our readers may recollect was found guilty of an assault, with an intent to injure during the last Sessions, was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment with hard labor, the first and last month to be passed in solitary confinement. The Chief Justice had referred this case to Sir E. Ryan, on a point of law connected with the framing of the indictment.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 1st instant says, "it is rather amusing to peruse the speculations of our Bombay and Madras Cotemporaries on the subject of the expedition to Moulmein; they have been informing their readers for some time past that war is inevitable, instead of prudently following in the wake of their Calcutta brethren by going upon the other tack." We beg to be distinguished from our amusement-furnishing brethren of this Presidency at least, inasmuch as from the very first we declared it to be our opinion that Tharawaddy had no hostile intentions whatsoever towards us, in his late visit to Rangoon. With regard to the three conditions the Madras papers mentioned as having been proposed to King Tharawaddy, in our issue of the 26th ultimo we expressed our utter disbelief of such being the case, and ridiculed the idea as too absurd to admit a moment's consideration.

FROM the *Prubakhur* of yesterday, we learn that a Gentleman connected with Nusseer Khan, wished some days ago to return to his native country, Scinde, and had placed all his property on board ship for the purpose of proceeding thither. The Police however, suspecting something wrong, seized his goods, and the man himself has also been detained. The *Prubakhur* understands the gentleman has since applied to Government for his release.

THE same paper informs us that the Ramoosies have been making a disturbance about Poonrundiur, and some respectable Native Gentlemen from Poona being suspected to have a hand in the business, have been confined by order of Government. Amongst these gentlemen is one by name Sudanand, a pensioner, and much doubt exists as to his being in any way concerned.

Our Cotemporary's Correspondent therefore recommends a vigilant enquiry on the part of Government, as there are many evil disposed persons in Poona who wish to have revenge for some reason on any Native gentlemen.

We were beginning to fear, that the promised report of the Festival, held in honor of St. Andrew, was never doomed to see the light. The *Bombay Times* of Saturday last has however relieved our anxiety on this head, and we congratulate our friends from across the border upon the eclat which has attended their commemoration.

The various "tickle me Toby, and I'll tickle you" toasts were given, and drank in the usual enthusiastic manner; but the only one we have any concern with is that which referred to the Press of India. This toast was proposed by the Chairman, who remarked upon the important position the Bombay newspapers, especially the *Bombay Times*, had recently acquired in public estimation. The health of Mr. Buist, as Editor of the *Times*, was included in the toast. This is all very proper, and we are at a loss for words to express our feelings of gratitude for the honor done us, though with sundry misgivings as to the real value in which the true freedom of the Press is held by many who quaffed the bumper to its success. The delay which has occurred in the publication of the doings at the commemoration here, has been the means of our receiving the account of the festivities at Calcutta on the same occasion, simultaneously. The Caledonians of the Ditch do not see it to value the liberty of the Press, or indeed the Press at all, as we do here. There is no mention of the Press in their list of toasts, and they seem to have forgotten or wilfully neglected the "mighty engine" in the depth of their potations. Perhaps however the gentlemen who assembled at Calcutta, must read no proprietors amongst their numbers. There are one or two sentences in Mr. Buist's speech of acknowledgment which are worthy of much attention. This gentleman (names having appeared in the Report, we hope we are guilty of no discourtesy in thus personally alluding to our Cotemporary) said, that "among the debts which Western India owed to the Merchants of Bombay, was one of gratitude for a free and independent Press." Now, with all due deference, we would submit that this assertion is utterly and absurdly groundless. A newspaper of yesterday, and avowedly established for the purpose of supporting Mercantile interests, the *Bombay Times* can by no means with truth assume to itself any portion of the merit due to those by whose exertions the Press of India was freed from its shackles. If the *Times* means that the establishment of that newspaper was the means of this freedom, then he merely gives his proprietors the credit of a measure which has hitherto been accorded to Sir C. Metcalfe. To our brother however this matters nothing, though people may differ upon this as rather an important point. Granting however that the *Bombay Times* did in fact bring about the liberty of the Press in India, how is it, we would ask, that that newspaper or its proprietors refuse to concede to those who in the discharge of their duties differ from them in opinion, honest and conscientious motives? How can that man with truth profess a love for the Freedom of the Press, who by his dealings proves his ignorance of its meaning? The real fact is this. The Merchants of Bombay have a great point to carry, and they have an ostensible organ through which to express their opinions and feelings. Their idea of the freedom of the Press stops with the declaration of their opinions, all differences are attributed to the worst motives, and so long as any other newspaper dares to contravert their statements, and expose their variance with truth, so long will all support to that paper be withheld. The constitution of the *Times* is precisely this, and it consequently has lost all claim to the name and privileges of an independent newspaper.

The second sentence which has attracted our attention is as follows: "Recent disclosures had shown that for the institution and maintenance of the *Bombay Courier* and *Bombay Times*, they were indebted to the Merchants." RECENT DISCLOSURES!—Now what are these disclosures, and where have they appeared? Do they refer to the publication of the names of the proprietors of the *Bombay Times*, or to the proceedings in the Supreme Court relative to the Contempt Case? If to the former, we are indebted to Burjorjee Nasserwanjee for that, and surely our Cotemporary will ground no claim for a character of independence upon the course he pursued with regard to the latter.

The *Bombay Courier* was established somewhere about the year 1790, but we have no means of ascertaining the nature of its first principles. The *Bombay Times* was first published in Nov. 1833, and what analogy can be drawn between these two newspapers so as to connect them as the exclusive representatives of the free Press of Bombay, we are at a loss to discover. It is an absurdity to call those independent newspapers which are professedly the organs of but one class of the community, and especially in India where society is subdivided into so many classes, and having so many different pursuits and callings.

The *Bombay Courier* must however feel sensible of the high honor conferred upon him by this association, especially when he recollects the former complimentary manner in which the *Times* used to refer to him somewhere about the period of the "Recent disclosures." In his issue of the 3d March 1841, the free and independent *Bombay Times* thus speaks of his free and independent brother the *Bombay Courier*—"To make any reply to our Cotemporary the *Courier* of yesterday, would certainly be violating the maxim of the wise man, which forbids a fool to be answered according to his folly. We say with the Poet—God bless the silly one!"—this is doubtless very independent, and greatly enhances the value of the compliment paid to the *Courier* on St. Andrew's day.

With regard to the institution of the "Courier," we do not suppose the speaker knew much about it, so we pass that by, but there is another little word which tickles us, "maintenance." What! are these independent newspapers maintained by the Merchants? Our Johnson gives us as one definition of the word maintain—"to keep up—to support the expense of."

"What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?" "I thank my good father; I am able to maintain it."—Shakespeare.

"In vino veritas" is an adage not less old than true, and as the Press of India seems to have been one of the last toasts given, we fear our brother has been more communicative than wise upon the occasion. The cat is out of the bag at last then. These independent papers are dependent upon the Merchants of Bombay for their support, for their being kept up, for their expenses. The questions which naturally present themselves here are these—Is it to be expected that the Merchants of Bombay would furnish these means of support without an equivalent? Is it the characteristic of the country to which a large majority of them belong? There is but one answer to these questions—No! Is it then to be wondered at that these papers, in obedience to their employers and in consideration of their interests, should lend their columns

(or rather sell them) for such purposes as those to which they have of late been devoted? The Editor of the *Times* has in one short sentence laid bare the whole economy of his office, and (by his permission no doubt) that of the *Bombay Courier*! Arcades Ambo! We wish you success in your calling. Out upon your frothy declamations for liberty of the Press! Out upon your declarations of your independence! It matters not in principle whether you be the slaves of a Government or a clique of individuals, you are bound down, fettered and shackled—you have no wills of your own—if you have opinions you dare not give them utterance, and in bidding you farewell for the present, we trust no more to hear such prostitution of language, as the coupling a declaration of servile dependence, with a demand for the gratitude of Western India to the Merchants of Bombay, for the establishment of a Free and Independent Press.

OUR Cotemporary the *Madras Athenaeum* of the 2d instant, has entered upon the subject of Lt. Moore's Court Martial. The *Athenaeum* agrees with the *Bombay United Service Gazette*, in the view he has taken, as to the accurate judgement displayed by Sir Jasper Nicholls, in his confirmation of the sentence of the Court. Our Madras Cotemporary talks of the evidence submitted to the Court as one of the grounds upon which he has come to this opinion. Now from circumstances we are acquainted with, we assert without fear of contradiction, that neither the *Athenaeum*, or any other paper in India but ourselves, has seen one line of any evidence which was adduced. We have already shown that the fourth duel was not prevented by the parties being placed under arrest. An apology had been offered, and received previous to this. Our Cotemporary has however either misunderstood our meaning, or misrepresented it beyond all bounds, where he presumes that the sentence "Duelling has been, and ever will be the mode in which Officers in the two Services, settle those quarrels which do not admit of amicable adjustment," is meant to signify a supposition in our parts, that a fatal termination of a duel, or bodily injury to one of the parties, is necessary to the satisfaction of wounded honor. This truly would be a monstrous and absurd doctrine, and we beg the *Athenaeum* to give himself the credit of broaching it, 'tis none of ours: but we do assert that the above paragraph is perfectly undeniable, and although our Cotemporary may argue upon the evil tendency of duelling, and consider it (truly) to be a barbarous and hateful custom alike hateful to the Articles of War, to morality and religion it is impossible for him to deny its existence, and until Military Society undergo a radical change, its necessity. We never asserted duelling to be the only mode in which Officers can settle their differences, and it is highly reprehensible in the *Athenaeum* thus to misrepresent our opinions, the gist of which he must be perfectly aware of. We say with Swift—"Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgement should be allowed are common honesty and common sense, and that no man could have misrepresented that paragraph unless he were utterly destitute of one or both." We would not apply this quotation in the full to our Cotemporary, but his whole article seems so completely based upon what he would have us to say, that he has certainly laid himself open to a good portion of it. The principle of our remarks has been thoroughly misstated. We never defended the system of duelling; the whole tenor of our article referred to the practice as it existed, and to the impropriety of a partial or unequal method of punishing those who offended against the articles of War in this respect. We are however by no means prepared to admit, that duelling as at present practiced, has any reference to the barbarous usages of bygone days. The Sword, which was in those days the distinguishing mark of a gentleman's toilet, ready to be drawn on all occasions of supposed or real insult, is no longer worn, but a Court; and the equality upon which most men meet with pistols as regards skill, has done away with a system of bullying which was then so much in vogue. Our youth no longer decide the superiority of Lady Eleanor's beauty over that of Lady Altisidora by an appeal to the lists, and it is only in those isolated cases, where language has passed which admits of no withdrawal or the blow, that extreme measures are in the present day resorted to.

It is an evil doubtless, but a necessary one. Our Cotemporary surely would not advise fifty-cuffs as a substitute, and he must know, that it is the power of a man to use language, which whilst it might be of a most insulting nature, would by no means justify another in going to law. As to a code of honor, there is no such code: there are conventional rules or rather customs which direct in these cases, and which are far more likely gradually to do away with the system our Cotemporary so justly condemns, than any fresh le-

gislation or any severe application of the laws which are at present in existence.

"By the force of a tyrant custom which is misnamed a point of honor, the duellist kills his friend whom he loves; and the Judge condemns the duellist whilst he approves his behaviour."

The *Athenaeum* asks "How do other portions of the community settle theirs?" (quarrels). "Powder and ball are not deemed indispensable auxiliaries, and yet their differences, if not amicably adjusted are at all events settled." We do not know what portions of society our Contemporary refers to, but certainly he does not refer to the class usually denominated gentlemen. All we can make out of this sentence is this—A (a snob), calls B (another) a liar. B, appealing to the gentleman, sends his friend to tell A "He had better not say so again," upon which A does repeat it. B is then perfectly satisfied and it is settled, and the revenge or satisfaction rather is, that he went allow Mrs. B to say "good morning ma'am" to Mrs. A, or the little B's to play marbles with the little A's. This certainly settles the affair, and is preferable beyond doubt to Mr. A being lost to society by an appeal to the duello.

Our Contemporary has cautiously avoided all reference to the inequality of punishment eked out respectively to Lts. Moore and Hawkes. And we forbear, in consequence of certain circumstances respecting the latter Officer, which have come to our knowledge, entering further upon this point at present.

Our conviction is, that duelling is day by day becoming less fashionable, and that the character of a reputed duellist is no longer an enviable one. We agree with the *Athenaeum* as to the necessity of using all measures for its repression, but doubt much whether the subject being constantly kept alive by newspaper discussion is likely to effect this. Much better to leave it to the daily improving tone of society, where it will meet with its own correction, than by constantly drawing public attention towards it, to perpetuate its notoriety.

Supreme Court

Monday, 6th December.

Bappoo Wullud Shaik Ahmed, was arraigned before the Court upon a charge of Larceny from his Master to the amount of 74 Rupees. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

George Scriven Esq. called and sworn. I am an Ensign in the 1st Bombay European Regiment. I know the Prisoner at the Bar. He was my head servant. On the 9th of last month I left Aden in the Steamer "Auckland." I know the writing-case that is on the table (pointing to one in court); it belongs to me. When I was going on board the Steamer at Aden, I gave this case in the Prisoner's charge and told him to lock it up in my Trunk. He had the key of my Trunks. I asked him two or three times during the voyage if he had put my writing-case in the Trunk as I had desired him. He told me each time that he had done so. When I gave this case to the Prisoner it was locked. I had the key of it then and ever since. I think the case contained 136 Rupees when I gave it to the Prisoner. I next saw my case on the 9th of October when we arrived in the Bombay Harbour. I had not landed when I saw it. I saw it on board the Auckland. The Prisoner brought the case to me, and said it had fallen down and burst open. He said it fell from a nail in the steerage. I never saw the case in the steerage during the voyage. I had been in the steerage almost every day. I do not think it could have hung in the steerage without my seeing it. I did not observe the case closely when the Prisoner brought it to me; I merely told him to lock it up in my Trunk. I looked at the lock of the case, and saw that the leather to which it was joined had been cut all round. I did not look inside. (Looking at the case in court.) It was just in this state when the Prisoner brought it to me. I do not remember making any remarks to him about it. I did not look inside. I told him he was a rascal, and desired him to put the case away. I examined the case after I landed in Bombay. I asked the Prisoner's brother, Nuthoo Gapor, for it. This person was also a servant of mine. When I asked for it, the Prisoner was not present. He was then in confinement for making a disturbance. Gapor brought me the case. On examining it, I found that my money, 74 Rupees had been taken from it. I found 63 Rupees in it. I had put 137 Rupees into it originally. I mentioned my having missed the money to Prisoner who denied all knowledge of it. I sent him to the Police office.

Nuthoo Gapor called and sworn. I was in W. Scriven's employ. I am not now. I arrived with my Master W. Scriven in the "Auckland" from Aden. I recollect my Master desiring me the day after our arrival at Bombay to bring him his Writing-case. I brought it to him. I took it out of his Chest Trunk. The Trunk was locked. I had its key. When my Brother left our place for the Bazar, he gave me the key. When he gave me the key my Master had told him to go for a "Doby." When he returned from the Bazar he was confined. I did not know that the case contained money. On board the Steamer the case was kept in the steerage suspended from a hook. It could not be seen by any one going into the Cabin where it was. It could not be put in the Trunk, as this Box was full of clothes. When my Master saw the lock broken, he desired that the case should be put in the Trunk. To do this I was obliged to take

out some clothes from the Trunk and make a bundle of them.

Henry B. Rose Esq. called and sworn. I am a Lieutenant in the 1st Bombay European Regt. I arrived from Aden on the 9th of October last in the "Auckland." I know the Prisoner; he was on board the Steamer during our voyage to Bombay. I saw a case like the one on the Table in Court on board the Steamer. I think this happened about a day before our arrival at Bombay;—before we got into the Harbour. I saw that the lock of the case was broken. The Prisoner was then counting, or handling for some other purpose, some money.

In reply to a question from the Bench.

W. Scriven.—We were at anchor in the Harbour, when the case was brought to me at my desire.

Prisoner's defence.

The morning I was leaving Aden, my Master told me to bring the case on shore. I took the case and Bedding to embark on board the Steamer. Four days afterwards I showed the case to my Master in the Mate's Cabin. It was then uninjured. I used to go twice a day to the place in the Steamer where all the baggage was kept. There was a sentry at the place, of the Marine Battalion. He said the Captain had given orders not to allow any servants to sleep there. When I brought the case to my Master in the Mate's Cabin it was the first time I had seen it during ten successive days. When I saw it, it was hanging from a hook. When we arrived in the Harbour and were about landing Gapor or the last Witness discovered that the case was broken near the lock. He put it into my hands. I showed it to my Master and told him it had burst open. My Master said never mind; put it in the Trunk and take it on shore; but don't show it to any other Gentleman. It ok it on shore. The day we landed my Master said nothing about the case. He sent me to call a Dobby. When I returned I was a little intoxicated, and my Master confined me.

Witnesses as to character.

Mahomed Jaffer called and sworn. I was a servant in Captain Spratt's employ. I am not in service now. The last time I was in service was 7 or 8 years ago. About 2 years ago I was employed by Captain Burrows at Hurnee as Butler for nearly 6 months. Since then I have spent my time in cultivating land at Hurnee. About 3 years ago I inherited this land. I arrived in Bombay to seek for employment about 15 days ago. I have known the Prisoner for nearly 20 years. He bears a good character.

Mahomed Sullee Jomulkur called and sworn. I am a Butler in Captain Scobie's service. I have known the Prisoner for many years. He bears a good character.

Mahomed Yakoub called and sworn. I am Captain Swanson's Dressing-boy. I have known the Prisoner from his infancy. He bears a good character.

Abdool Gunnee called and sworn. I am a Grain-Merchant. I have known the Prisoner for the last ten or fifteen years. He bears a very good character.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the Prisoner was sentenced to 7 years' Transportation to Singapore.

Baloo Narroo was placed at the Bar arraigned upon a charge of stealing a Gun and Gun-case from his Master C. B. Whitewick Esq. on the 26th of—. The Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to 2 years hard labour in the House of Correction.

Bhaedass Hureebhae stood indicted in the 5th count for breaking and entering a Dwelling House and stealing therein divers goods and chattels, the property of one Bhicka Bhoola; and in the 2nd count for stealing, at the same time, divers goods and chattels, the property of Madon Nuthoo and Gunga. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Bhicka Bhoola called and sworn. I am a Blacksmith. I live in a house in the Fort. I occupy only one room in the house. There are other Tenants living in the house also. I am held responsible for the rent of the house, which amounts to 125 Rupees per year. I have only one room in the house; it is on the first story. The door of my room leads to a ladder, and this ladder to a Veranda. There is another door in my room; but it is always shut. It leads to another room in which some ornaments are kept. There are also two doors to that room. One of them leads to the road. It is always shut. I know something of a robbery that was committed in these premises on the—. On the noon of the day when this robbery took place, I had my meals, and went to work. This was about 6 months ago. I had to go to work in the Dock-yard. When I left home, I put a lock on the door of my room. I returned home at 6 o'clock in the evening. I found the lock of my door broken and lying on the floor. My doors were open. The iron chain that fastened the door of the room containing the ornaments was also broken. The chain was for putting a lock on and fastening the door. The lock was not broken; the chain was. The door of my room is the only passage to this room. I went into this room. Its other door, which opened upon the road, was uninjured. The spring of the lock of this room was broken. The Box was open, and all the ornaments were gone. The Box had contained gold and silver ornaments, such as Necklaces, anklets. One of the Necklaces was worth about 400 Rupees. There were many other ornaments; but they were not of such great value as these I have mentioned. There was another necklace. I do not recollect the rest. The last time I saw all these ornaments was about a month before they were stolen. I had opened the Box to put away some ornaments that were pawned with me. I shut it afterwards. When I opened

the Box for this purpose, the other ornaments were in it. My case Patell had the key of the Box. His name is Meta. I had not the key of the room in which this Box was kept. The same Patell had it. The Patell brought the key, and was with me when I put the pawned ornament into the box. This happened about 3 years ago.

When my Uncle and Aunt died, their ornaments were placed in this Box, and the Patell received the key. I was then present. The ornaments were put into this box to be kept for my Uncle's son, Mal-o Nuthoo, who was then young. A daughter of my Uncle's is still living; Her name is Gunga. She is married. The keys of the Box and the room containing the Box, were with the Patell. I was asked to occupy the room to take care of the Box which was in the next apartment. My Uncle's son is living with me. A list of the ornaments was made out by one Kes-oo, when they were originally put into the Box. This list included all the ornaments. The lock of the door that led to the street from the room containing the Box, was outside. It was on the top of the door. The next day I brought a Constable, and showed him the state in which I found things. In the night my caste-people came over and saw it also. I never saw any of the lost property afterwards. Every one in the house was taken to the Police; but all denied knowing any thing of the robbery. Lately these persons were in the act of frequenting a Goldsmith's shop, which roused my suspicion. I had warrants issued to search their apartments. By these men I mean four Tailors and a Washerman, who lived in the same building as myself. They lived below when I lost the ornaments. I know the Prisoner. He is one of the four Tailors I allude to. He was living in the same house. I saw one Narayan, a Tailor, walking one day with an Anklet in their possession. I had search warrants issued against them. Police Peons came, and went into the apartment which the Prisoner and his Brother Kurson Hurreelhae occupied, and had their Box opened. Prisoner opened his Box with a key. A sepooy searched the Box, while I was standing at the door looking on. The sepoys found some small parcels in the Box; and in one of them he saw silver ornaments called *Guntodas*. Those are the same *Guntodas* (pointing to a pair on the table). The sepoys asked me if they were mine. I replied they were not, as the anklets which I had lost were not new ones. I saw this parcel opened by the Sepoys. The Sepoys then found these silver Bells (pointing to those in Court) which I soon recognized as the stolen ones. The Prisoner and his Brother Kurson said the Bells were theirs. I remarked to them, if these Bells are really yours for what purpose had you them made. The prisoner said that they were made by a Goldsmith—living at the end of the Street to be fixed to the silver anklets. These three gold Bells and eleven Bells (pointing to those in Court) are the same which I recognized, as those I had lost, at the Prisoner's house. Prisoner and his Brother Kurson threatened to assault me;—even in the presence of the Peon. I know these eleven silver Bells: They are entered in the list of ornaments as belonging to a large Anklet that my Uncle had deposited in the Box. I have no mark upon them; but recognize them as the property of my late Uncle from seeing them in company with these three gold Bells when I am certain of the Bell-are very much like those that were on my Uncle's Anklet. I know the three gold Bells, having frequently seen them tied on my Cousin's arm. The whole value of the things in the Box, exclusive of the pawned ornaments, was about 4000 Rupees.

Sujneea Sindhia, called and sworn. I am a Police Havildar. I recollect accompanying one Bhicka Bhoola, about a month ago, to search the Prisoner's house. I never knew the Prisoner till the Prosecutor pointed him out to me on this occasion. I searched the room which the Prisoner occupied. The Prisoner and his brother were present then. They had the key of their Box and I opened it. I caused all Prisoner's Clothes to be taken out of it. There was a small Till at the side of the Box, in which I found these Anklets (pointing to those in Court). I then put my hand into the Till, and searching it closely, found some small Parcels. The Parcels contained eleven silver Bells and three gold Bells. I showed them to the Prosecutor, who claimed them as his. He did not claim the Anklets, as he observed that they were new. The Prisoner began to quarrel with the Prosecutor, and persisted in asserting the Bells and Beads to be his own. I searched the whole of Prisoner's room; but found nothing more. I then took Prisoner to the Police office.

Narayan Nagur, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I lived in the same house with the Prisoner. I occupied an apartment above Prisoner's room. Prisoner is not related to me. I got these Anklets (pointing to those in Court) made by a Goldsmith named Nurbeh, before the last Dewallee. I paid him 35 Rs. both for the silver, and the making of them. They were made for my daughter; but being too large for her I had two links taken off them. The same Goldsmith took the links off. I paid him nothing for this job. I had these links given to me: They are now with the Anklets on the Table. The links were worth about 1½ Rupee. As I had to attend my duty, and had no Box of my own, I gave them to the Prisoner to be put away in his Box. I know nothing at all of the Bells or Beads.

Nurbeeram, called and sworn. I am a Goldsmith. I know these Anklets (looking at those in Court). I made them for the last Witness Narayan. I know nothing of the Bells or Beads.

Meeta Fakera, called and sworn. I am a Blacksmith. I am the Patell of my caste. I know Bhicka Bhoola. I remember Nuthoo Morad, Bhicka's uncle. He died about 5 years ago. He left a little son named Madeo, and a Daughter Gunga. The girl is now married. Nuthoo left some property, consisting of ornaments, which was bequeathed to his widow who died about 3 years ago, after surviving her husband one year. After her death these ornaments were put into a Box. The widow put them into the Box originally. After her death, the Box was opened in the presence of our caste people, the two orphans and the Prosecutor. We took the ornaments out of the Box, weighed them and entered them in a list.

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saw all the ornaments on this occasion. I think they were worth about three or four thousand rupees. They were then put into a Bag, and the Bag was placed in the Box. The caste people left the key of the Box with me. The Box was placed in Nuthoo Morad's house. We locked the door of the room that the Box was placed in. Bhicka Bhoola was allowed to live in the house to take care of the two children. This person, with the other Tenants pay rent to the daughter. Before this robbery took place, Bhicka Bhoola used to pay in the collected rent. He does not do so now. Gunga, the daughter lives with her Father-in-law. The caste-people gave me charge of the key of the room also. These Anklets (looking at those in Court) are cut from amongst the ornaments that were in the Box. These Bells and Beads are: I know them.

Kessow Narayan, called and sworn. I am a Blacksmith. These Anklets (those in Court) are not ours. The Bells may possibly belong to the Anklet of the Prosecutor's uncle. The Beads also may belong to the same person.

Bugwan — called and sworn. I am a Blacksmith. I know nothing of these Anklets (alluding to those on the Table) these Bells I recollect having seen them about 3 years ago, amongst some other ornaments which my caste-people placed in a Box.

Witnesses of Character called.

Jujeeewun Kulliane, sworn.—I am a gentleman's Tailor, and keep a shop. I have known the Prisoner from his infancy. He is a good honest man.

Rajaram Nuthoo, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I know the Prisoner well. He bears a good character.

Bhicka Wullud, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I have known the Prisoner from his infancy. He bears a good character.

Tulsee Koosal, called and sworn. I am a Tailor in Colonel Valiant's employ. I have known the Prisoner for many years. He bears a good character.

The Jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty; and the Prisoner was acquitted.

Tuesday, 7th December.

Baloo Tippra and Ellappa Tippra, were placed at the bar charged with larceny from one Frederick Rolland. The article stolen was a silver hunting watch, valued at 60 Rupees. Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Rolland, called and sworn.—I am a Saddler in Mr. Cummins' service. Mr. Cummins lives opposite to the Race Course. On the 7th of last October I lost a silver watch. Its value was 60 Rupees. Before 4 o'clock on the evening of that day I was going to the water-closet, which was at the further end of Mr. Cummins' shop. As I was going along, two men, who were working at the Mill which is on the premises, asked me what time it was. I told them it wanted 5 minutes to 4 o'clock. I went into the closet. At this time I had my watch with me. I put my watch down on the right side of me, on the closet seat. A belt also which I had round me I put down on the left side of me. When I was leaving the closet I took up the belt, but forgot the watch. The prisoners are not the two men who asked me what o'clock it was. There is only a mat partition between the closet and the Mill. As I was coming from the closet I looked round and saw the Prisoner Baloo working at some Hides. The place where he was working was not 5 paces from the closet. All the workmen in Mr. C's employ have access to this closet. About 15 minutes after I returned to my work-shop, I wanted to see what time it was, and missed my watch. On missing it I returned to the closet. I looked about for my watch but could not find it. I observed no one near the closet at this time. I went and mentioned the circumstance to one Henry Vassey. The next time I saw the watch was at the Police Office on the 15th of last October. This is my watch (looking at one in Court.)

Answers to Questions from the Jury. There is a wall forming two rooms in the closet. I did not observe whether any one was in the room adjoining that which I entered. The natives of the establishment have access to both these rooms. I know the watch-maker's name, it is Thomas Cape. I know the number of the watch, it is 5692.

Henry Vassey, called and sworn.—I am a Currier in Mr. Cummins' employ. I know the Prosecutor. I recollect his losing a watch on the 7th of October last. Prosecutor told me this about 4 o'clock on the evening of that day. A search was made in Mr. Cummins' shop. Rolland told me to search for the watch amongst the workmen for him, as he had no time to do so. I only searched in the shop. The closet is in what we term the shop. I understood the watch to have been lost in the shop. I did not search the closet, as Rolland told me he had done so, and could not find the watch. Prosecutor at this time was at the Mill, which is about 20 yards from the closet. I saw no one else there then. I did not see the watch again till it was found. I was induced to go to Mr. C's Sepoy, whose name is Lalla. He accompanied me to the Batty-fields near the Race Course: this was 11 days after the watch was lost. I went up to the Prisoner Baloo's wife Lutchee, who was cleaning rice. I knew she was the Prisoner's wife from having frequently seen her bring his meals to the workshop. I know her myself. I told her I had heard she had the watch, and asked her for it. She denied having it. I wanted to bring her away to the Police. After coming a short distance with me, she turned to her companion—the Prisoner Ellappa's wife Seewee—and said, "the thing is there; when you come home bring it with you." She said this in the Canarese language. I know Seewee. I understand a little of the Canarese language. When I heard her say this, I told the Sepoy to remain on the spot with her, while I went for a Police Peon. I brought a Peon, whose name is Sumboo. I took him to the place where Lutchee was first seen cleaning. We began searching the ground. I found a silver watch. I found it in a crack in the ground. The crack was not above 5 paces from the spot where Lutchee was first seen cleaning. He recognized the watch as Rolland's, by its size, and also by its chased ring. This is the watch (looking at the one in Court.) I know it.

Lalla Mukka, called and sworn.—I am a Peon in Mr. Cummins' service. I know the last witness, Vassey. I recollect accompanying him on one Thursday, to some Batty-fields. I do not recollect how many days ago this was. We both went to the fields and asked Baloo's wife if she had the watch. I recollect her, although I do not her name. She denied having the watch. She spoke in Hindoostanee. I then told her to come with me to the Police. As we were coming away with her, she told her companion in the Canarese language, that the watch was there; and requested her to bring it with her when she came home. I speak Hindoostanee. Vassey understood the woman, and told me what she had said. Vassey went and brought a Police Peon, and searched the field. The watch was found in a hole in the ground by Vassey, who took it up. It was a silver watch. It was like the one on the table (pointing to one in Court). Seewee told me she was Ellappa's wife; and pointed out Lutchee as Baloo's wife.

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Seewa Linga, called and sworn.—I am a shoemaker. I know the Prisoners. They are both my sons-in-law. Prisoner Baloo's wife's name is Lutchee; she is my daughter. She is married to him. I know this watch (looking at the one in Court); I saw it when it was brought to my house. Lutchee brought it to my house about one month and a half ago. I was examined before the Magistrate. This is my mark (looking at his written deposition produced). Before the Magistrate I said that Lutchee was a kept woman. Lutchee is not married to Prisoner Baloo; but is kept by him. Sumboo Luxmun, called and sworn.—I am a Police Peon. I know this watch. It has my mark upon it. I first saw it in a Batty field near the Race Course, where I went with Baba (Henry Vassey) and one of Mr. Cummins' Peons. When we got to the field Baloo was pointed out to me, and I asked her where the watch was that she had. She denied having it. She then shook all her clothes; and Vassey told me what she said to her companion in the Canarese language about the watch being there, and her request that she would bring it with her when she came home. Vassey pointed out the spot where she had been first seen gleaning. We went to it, and commenced searching. Vassey found the watch wrapped up in some rag, in a hole in the ground. When Vassey asked me to go with him, it was about 4 o'clock in the evening; and I was standing near Mr. Ginger's house. When I went with him, I found Mr. Cummins' Peon and Baloo there. It was as we were going along the road that Vassey told me what the woman had said in the Canarese language. I did not hear her speak Canarese. There were many women in the fields at the time. On that day, Sunday, I took one woman to the Chokee. Her name is Lutchee. Her husband's name is Baloo or Balca.

The Prisoners in their Defence denied all knowledge of the matter.

Witnesses of character called by the 1st Prisoner. Vurdappa, called and sworn.—I am a shoemaker. I have known both the Prisoners for the last 4 years, and know their characters to be good.

..., called and sworn.—I am a shoemaker. I have known both the Prisoners for several months; but cannot speak for their characters.

Mr. Cummins, called and sworn.—I know the Prisoners. They have been employed by me for the last 5 years. I have no complaint to make against their characters.

The Jury, without retiring, gave in a verdict of Not Guilty, and the Prisoners were acquitted.

Lalkhan Abdoolkhan, was arraigned before the Court for larceny from his master, Charles Douglas Ducat, Esq. to the amount of Rs. 32. After a short trial, at which we were not present, the Jury found the Prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to 5 years' Transportation to Singapore.

THE SPORTSMAN.

Calcutta Races.

Erratum in the Prospectus for the Calcutta First Meeting. In the Little Welter Stakes on the sixth day, for 10st each, read 10st 7lb. each.

Dacca Races.

THIRD DAY, 24th NOVEMBER. First Race.—A Plate of 20 G. Ms. from the fund, 5 G. Ms. entrance, for all maiden Arabs. Heats R. C., 9st. 7lbs. each. A winner on either of the preceding days of the meeting to carry 7lbs. extra. Two horses to start or no race; each horse to come from a different stable. Mr. Felix's g. a. h. Cast-aside, 10st. 1 Mr. Kent's c. a. h. Kashi, 9st. 7lbs. 2 Both heats easy; first heat in 3m. 52. The second no time kept. Cast-aside the favourite at the Ordinary, it being known his owner would ride against Mr. Kent's Native Jockey.

Second Race.—Cheeroot Stakes, 2 G. Ms. entrance, 5 G. Ms. from the fund, catch weights 2 of a mile, winner to be sold for 300 Rs. if demanded within half an hour after the Race. Stewards will supply cheeroots, and the winner must come in with his cheeroot alight. Mr. Felix's g. a. h. Prince Albert, 1 Mr. Kent's boggy m. Fidjet, 2 A toss-up for chance, both nags being 'slow goers.' The Prince however took the lead, and came in an easy winner, his native jockey puffing his 'Havanah' like bricks. It is but fair to say that he had a cruel lot of weight given him.

Third Race.—Galloway Plate for the Galloways, 5 G. Ms. from the fund, weight 8st. 7lbs., distance, a mile. Here was a good plate thrown away. We had lots of Chaff about George, Mr. C.'s Galloway, and a certain Grey from Cantonnments, but it all ended in smoke; certes, we are cruel slow coaches in Dacca, and no mistake.

Fourth Race.—Military Cup or Plate on its terms. The Military kept in the fashion with the Civilians and Planters, and gave none.

Fifth Race.—A Plate of 15 G. Ms. from the fund, 3 G. Ms. entrance for all horses. Post entrance, Arabs and Country-breds to carry 9st. 7lbs. and English ditto 11st. 7lbs. R. C. Mr. Felix's g. a. h. Florican, 1 Mr. Kent's h. a. h. Confidence, 2 A good race in 3m. 4s., and won only by superior riding.

E. KENT, Secy.

Sonopore Races

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1841. First Race.—A Plate of 50 gold mohurs added to a Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, 10 forfeit; for maiden Arabs 8st. 7lbs. each, R. C. to close October 1st. Mr. Stone's g. a. h. Onyx, 1 Mr. Fitzpatrick's c. a. h. Polyphemus, 2 Mr. Grey's b. a. h. Sans Souci, fell with his rider at the first corner. Round the course in 3m. 13s. Mile and a half, 3m. 1.

Second Race.—A Silver Tankard, for all horses 11st 7lbs. each, Arabs allowed 7lb. 1 mile heats, gentleman riders, entrance 50 Rs. Mr. Stone's b. a. h. Tadmore, (by G. P. Thomson), 1 Mr. Grey's c. c. b. g. Duke of Argyle, (by Col. Ingridge), 2 1st heat—2m. 8s.

Third Race.—A Plate of gold mohurs for all Arab and country bred horses 8st 10 lb. maidens allowed 7lbs. Arabs 8st. R. C. and a distance, entrance 10 gold mohurs, to close on November 1st. Mr. Stone's g. a. h. Simbad, 1 Mr. Grey's b. a. h. Jessamine, 2 Time—3m. 26s.—Round the Course 3ms. 9s. A beautiful struggle all round, won by a neck.

Fourth Race.—The Poosa Stakes of 20 gold mohurs for all fillies purchased from the Poosh depot after 1st January, 1841, heats 2 of a mile, 8st. 7lbs. each, entrance 5 gold mohurs to name to the Secretary ten days before the setting. Should three fillies not come to the post, the purse to be made over to the stewards for handicap for all Arabs for the 3d or 4th day.

N. B.—Nominations to this race must be made on or before the 19th Nov. Mr. Blue's bay filly Fungee, 1 Mr. Namere's bk. filly Beggar Girl, 2 Mr. Bampton's c. f. Buglee, 3 Mr. Bampton's c. f. Peruvian Maid, paid forfeit. 1st heat—1m. 36s.—2d heat—1m. 37.

The Royal Stud.

ALTHOUGH this phrase is certainly not technically appropriate to the sense in which it is most commonly used, the equestrian establishment devoted to the private purposes, and state occasions, of the sovereign. From the earliest ages of society, chariots and horses have formed the most striking material in the pomp and circumstance of kings and princes. In the present day, England is the source whence the four quarters of the world are supplied with these hereditary appliances of royal pageantry. Where then, should we look for them in the most entire and faultless perfection, but in the train of a monarch of this land? For a long period, previous to the improvements in the vicinity of Charing Cross, the horses used on state occasions occupied the building known as the Royal Mews, which covered a portion of the site of the present Trafalgar-square. The whole of the royal stud and equipages are now concentrated in the splendid pile of equestrian offices attached to Buckingham Palace. The gleamings of a leisure hour passed, a few days since, in that princely establishment, will not be inappropriate to the design of these pages. It always strikes me, that there is more of the vraisemblable in the description where the writer mingles impressions with his narrative, than when he confines himself to the simple statement of what he saw and heard. I, therefore, crave licence for adopting that principle in the present instance.

A ticket from the Master of the Horse (which, I believe, may be obtained without difficulty) is essential to entitle the visitor to admission: the entrance is in Queen's-row, Piccadilly, at the rear of the Palace. On presenting my credentials there, the gates were opened by the porter (I presume), dressed in a groom's suit of scarlet and gold, who, pointing out the Master of the Horse's office, requested me to make my wishes known there, in a brogue as raucous and sonorous as if it had escaped from the bosom of a bog, in the kingdom of Connaught. Now here, on the threshold, occurred an impression; and illiberal one, perhaps, but the stronger that it was instinctive. If I have a weakness of idiosyncrasy, it is my utter antipathy to an Irish groom. Give me Paddy any where;—in the green-wood, across the campaign, over the water, or under the mahogany;—but from all that belongeth to the economy of my stables, procul, oh! procul esto, Patlander! In the office, to which my directions carried me, there was a most formidable deposit of new top-boots, and a very obliging official, who, having inquired, in a Christian Ionic, if I were capable of acting as my own guide, and receiving a reply in the negative, forthwith proceeded to shew the way. We first entered the riding-school, of which I can only convey an idea to those accustomed to the ordinary buildings so called, by stating that it is a sort of slated linc of country that a man might hunt in. At the first sight, the extravagant length gives it the appearance of being narrow, but the effect soon wears off. What a blessed thing it is to be born with a silver spoon;.... but I bargained for impressions, not digressions. There were two horses in the vast expanse, one waiting for his turn; the other, a young bay Arab, receiving his lesson from a foreigner, who, I understood, was a "gentleman rider." The dress of the party thus engaged could not fail to attract an English eye. It consisted of a blue semi-uniform coat, buttoned up to the throat, leathers, and jack-boots. Now, for such an occupation as horsebreaking, performed in a riding-school, surely these unwieldy nether ensembles were the very worst of all possible appliances. Every physical exercise requires the most perfect liberty of frame; and, consequently, such fashion of costume as leaves the limbs unfettered, and the whole body free from restraint. How long will this important truth be left unheeded by those who ought to be alive to its moment? The heavy dragon, with "his harness on," has a task to lift himself into his saddle; and the hussar, lest the lightness of his equipment might afford him too great freedom of person, has a second jacket suspended from his left shoulder, for no conceivable purpose but to encumber his bridle arm. The following anecdote is not a very new one, but it is apropos. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo, it was proposed to make some change in the uniform of the Life Guards; and George IV. ordered one of the soldiers to be sent for, who had distinguished himself, and was said to have slain six or seven French cuirassiers in single combat. He was asked a variety of questions, to each of which he assented, until the King, perceiving that his opinion was biased by the presence of royalty and his own officers, said to him, "Well, if you were going to have such another day's work as Waterloo, how would you like to be dressed?" "Please your Majesty," he replied, "in that case I had rather be in my shirt-leaves."

Leaving the riding school, we entered stable No. 1; which, with No. 2 adjoining it, contained ten ladies' saddle-horses, six of which have been ridden by Her Majesty. Here and there a promising young one mingled with the aged favourites, who exhibited the never-failing tokens of years, despite the otium cum dignitate in which they reposed. The rose of the wreath was the Queen's present favourite grey—certainly a noble sample of the English riding-horse. He had just returned from exercise in the school, and looked brilliant, though somewhat corpulent. Notwithstanding the frosty air from which we had passed into these stables, there was no apparent heat felt in entering them. The temperature was very moderate, compared with that common to stables where horses are required to be kept in condition for the eye. I inquired of the groom who appeared to have the management, what might be the degree at which it was regulated: to my surprise, he told me they had no thermometer, but opened or shut the windows as they deemed it convenient to make it warmer or colder. Stables Nos. 3 and 4 were occupied by gentlemen's saddle-horses and hacks, and there were some clever animals among them, looking fit for use. In No. 5 were several servants' hacks, and in No. 6 the grey pacer ponies, eight altogether; of which four skew-balds being at Windsor. There were a beautiful lot, matched in size, tint, and character, as if they had been made to order, and all over stamped with the certificate of pace and style. Few people but have seen them in the royal cortège at Ascot race-course, and none can have seen and not admired.

The road-teams, appropriated to the Master of the Horse, stood in No. 7, a fine slashing lot, every one over sixteen hands, and with substance to suit. They certainly looked more like work than any I saw in the royal stables; but truth compels me to say, they would not bear comparison with the celebrated road-horses of George IV. The state harness-room was a right royal spectacle; on the left, as you enter, is the state-harness made for her present Majesty. It is of red morocco, for eight horses, and magnificently mounted with massive gilt furniture. The prodigality of the mounting, indeed, may be gathered from the fact, that the harness for each horse weighs a hundred weight. Beyond it hangs the state-harness made for George IV., when Regent. It is of purple morocco, of more subdued splendour than the modern set, but, in my mind, certainly not less elegant. Of course, or the purpose for which it was designed, the ornamenting is profuse and gorgeous, but the colour is in good keeping, and, notwithstanding the fiery one can reconcile it with one's prejudices better than the flaunting red. In this room was harness for sixty horses, including all the sets used on state occasions. The arrangement of the whole was simple and unostentatious, but scrupulously neat and orderly.

The stables for the state-horses contained twenty; viz., eleven dun and nine black Hanoverians. Of the former, four were bred at Hampton Court, and they have in no way departed from the remarkable characteristics of the native race. They have the same exuberance of crest, and grotesque custard coloured-eyes, that distinguish their progenitors of the Electorate. It is impossible to look at

these animals without being struck with the identity of characteristic they display with the horses of remote antiquity, represented on the Grecian vases and alto relievs. The unde devicatur we will not stop to investigate, but offer another proof of their affinity to the coursers of the classic ages. The Grecian youths, we are told, were a match for the best of their steeds in speed; there is hardly a boy in the metropolis, in the full enjoyment of his faculties, that I would not back against the pick of the Hanoverians, from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards. The condition of the dun horses was as perfect as could be for their design. They were fat and sleek, and evidently in excellent health. Not so, however, their black companions: in many instances these were affected with cracked heels and swollen legs, and looked in every way below the mark. It is not my business to offer any observations on this fact. The attendants told me they were infinitely more prone to affections of the extremities than those of a lighter colour; had they been in my stables, with all appliances of leisure, means, and convenience for promoting health and condition, I think I could have contrived that it should have been ordered otherwise. Some of the royal carriage horses are gigantic. I measured one of the blacks, who stood seventeen hands one inch and a quarter; and they had a rat-tailed bay who is upwards of eighteen hands.

In the carriage department everything was perfect. The general strength is forty carriages of every description; but there were not so many in the Royal Mews when I inspected them. There were two belonging to the King of the Belgians, built abroad, and if the manufactures had been present, I should have asked them what they thought of our way of doing things in the "tight little island." After the state-coach (to which we shall come presently), the most elegant of the parade coaches were four, launched on the coronation of Queen Victoria. They are all by different builders, and were turned out in the space of forty-one days from the orders being issued for their construction. But among all this brilliant display of sumptuous equipage, there was nothing that pleased me half so much as Her Majesty's private travelling barouche. Nothing could effect would have produced a more perfect ensemble. I believe it was built for His late Majesty; it is fit to bear a race of monarchs. The Queen is fond of fast road-work, and often gives her commands to the postilions to "go quicker." Long may she live to contemnence one of the noblest of her country's social institutions, and, letting well alone, eschew the filthy facilities and ruinous convenience of the railroad.

To leave these precincts without a description of the great coach-of-state would be something too atrocious for contemplation. Happily here my labours are greatly lightened, by means of a document placed in my hands, by the attendant in waiting, for a very modest consideration; according to this official paper, "Her Majesty's state-coach, the most superb carriage ever built," was designed by, and executed under the superintendance of Sir William Chambers, in 1762: the paintings being the productions of the celebrated Cyriani. We will not venture upon the heraldic details and emblazonment of each panel and door; the whole are decorated with an elaborate splendour, to which description could do little justice. An extract from the official paper already alluded to, however may serve to convey a faint idea of this magnificent affair, and, as the story-books say, "look, here it is," *literatim et verbalim*.

The carriage and body of the coach is composed as follows:—Of four large tritons, who support the body by four braces covered with blue morocco leather, and ornamented with gilt buckles. The two figures placed in front of the carriage bear the driver, and are represented in the action of drawing, by cables extending round their shoulders and the cranes, and sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the ocean; and those at the back, carry the imperial farges, topped with tridents. The driver's foot-board is a large scolloped shell, ornamented by bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances; the splinter bar is composed of a rich moulding, issuing from beneath a voluted shell, and each end terminating in the head of a dolphin; and the wheels are imitated from those of the ancient triumphal chariot. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular trees are loaded with trophies allusive to victories obtained by Great Britain during the late glorious war, supported by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the geni of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown of Great Britain, and holding in their hands the sceptre, sword of state, and ensigns of knighthood; their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurels which fall from thence towards the four corners.

The inside of the body is lined with rich scarlet embossed velvet, superbly laced and embroidered with gold, as follows:—In the centre of the roof is the star, encircled by the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and surmounted by the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, pendant the George and Dragon, in the corners, the rose, shamrock, and thistle entwined. The hind lounge is ornamented with the Badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and on the front, the Badge of the Order of the Guelph and Bath, ornamented with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The hind seat falls as the Badge of St. Andrew, and on the front the Badge of St. Patrick, adorned with the rose, shamrock, thistle, and oak-leaf. The hammer-cloth of the same costly materials. The harness for eight horses is made of red morocco leather, and decorated with the ribbons, of the royal arms, and other ornaments richly gilt; and it is used when Her Majesty goes in state, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and is kept in the Royal Mews, Piccadilly.

The Irish Scramble.

The Freeman's Journal, a liberal Dublin paper, contains the following sketch, from its London correspondent:—"The last few days have been unparalleled in doubt, suspicion, fear, and dread, among the professional politicians that have attached themselves to the long-suffering but at length exalted party. During the Monday following the Queen's surrender to Sir Robert Peel, the waltzers only went laughing about the camp, flourishing their rival claims in each other's faces, and settling, each apart, what day he might promise his domestic and constituents to be home with them again, not as formerly, an expectant, but a satisfied man. They agreed in considering it prudent to keep aloof from Whitehall gardens all that day, and all the next. Not that they went anywhere very far out of the way; for, as one of the pious practitioners said, 'the ways of Providence are inscrutable; and Sir Robert is apt to be cross; and untimely absence might lead to serious embarrassment as so critical a juncture; so in the name of the Lord we will spend the trying season in earnest self examination and prayer.' Meanwhile one of the younger lads might as well be out and about, to hear and see what's going on, and have an eye to see if Sugden or Follett stay long at the All-Powerful's."

"Enter the Sligo colonel, rather flushed, 'Eh? Well? Eh? have you seen anybody?' 'No, nobody; I staid at home all yesterday even till chop-time, expecting—that is, in case I should be sent for; and this morning the same way, but de non apparentibus non existentibus—there is no ministry formed yet to my knowledge,'—responds the unpurchased Perceval.

"And as far as I—I say as far as I, or Lorton, or Anthony, are concerned, there has been nothing—nothing whatever—done as yet,—sympathetically and quite unselfishly replies the LL. D.

"Hour after hour rolls on, and yet no Cabinet messenger arrives. Night falls—a restless watchful night.—They remain up until half past one; for, as the Dowager Duchess of Btgotry said the other evening, she remembered Mr. Pitt's having been sent for on one occasion at half an hour past midnight—who knows? Nobody knows; but nobody knows for all that; and all the Leboys must spend that memorable, because apparently forgotten, night in unrelieved suspense touching the Irish seals.

wardly, however, not to commit himself this time, so matter what might be said. Alas, for human weakness, and the frailty of equity flesh! just as he turned into Pallmall, the wicked Whig member for—accosted him brusquely with the tidings that Lady De Grey having declared herself resolved to break no rule of Lady Haddington's the Chancellorship of Ireland was to be tendered to Edward Pennefather or Edward Litton! And the wag of the house walked on; but turning round added in an apologetic tone, 'I'm really glad to be able to congratulate you on the Kilmainhamship they've given you.'

"Lord give me patience," moaned the injured man, and he ground his teeth with—zeal. But Wednesday's sun went down, and Thursday's bread and-butter hour and chop-time came and went, and still to neither the ex-grand treasurer nor to the ex-prime-serial came, or was sent, any intimation or signification, or hint, or whistle, confidential or official. Stranger still, nobody else seemed a bit the wiser or better off. If Shaw was in the secret, he at least would give no sign which way the wind was going to blow—cruel and cunning Shaw! Inquiries were made if the Great Frederick had been seen to go in or come out of Peel's. But in vain; and Jackson, and Litton, and Emerson Tennent, and West, and Perceval alike felt themselves still in that outer darkness where, as they each could bear ample testimony, there is infinite wailing and gnashing of teeth.

"The only point whereupon they agreed was to get the Mail to damage Lord Elliot forthwith; for who could have been at the bottom of the plot but the man that refused to cut Lord Normanby, and who denounced the defenders of the Orange corporation as enemies to the peace and prosperity of Ireland?"

"So things went on hissing and simmering and sputtering, and trying to look placid, during the Friday; but there, are limits to all human endurance; and when on Saturday morning it was reported that Lord Elliot had obtained the post of Under-Secretary for Mr. Lucas—the man who had with his lordship openly seceded from the party in favour of popular corporations in Ireland the long gathering-storm burst forth, and amid thunder and lightning heaven itself wept a flood of tears at the wrongs of its insulted pets. This was the identical storm and the heavy shower that soaked the Cockneys at the Claremont gate that day—a fact which was noticed at the time by the worldly-minded, but the true cause and real importance of which has not, we believe, been heretofore properly explained.

"I'll secede as I did in 29 with all my influence, screamed Dr. Demosthenes. "I'll go to Lord Stanley, and remonstrate in my own favour, and remind him of the dedication of my book on Belgium to his coercion-ship; and perhaps if I were to repeat the flattering part therein, where I complimented him on having boldly muzzled Irish treason in 1830, he might do something, disinterestedly soliloquizes the republican member for Belfast.

"I'll write to Judge Burton, not resign, good-humouredly quoth the member for Waller's-town. "And I'll positively vote as my conscience and consistency requires amongst any grant to the National Education Board cries Lord Banden's man.

"And I'll speak out, explains the ex-grand treasurer. "There they have put that poor creature Claude Hamilton into the Foreign-office—he who rode into Dangannon in 1835 at the head of the boys, both he and they in their uniform; and yet I who have worked and toiled for years, and who sold out of his Majesty's service at the word of command—because I am not a lord or an Englishman am to be passed over. No, I won't hear it; I won't." The quarrel seems a "very pretty quarrel" in its way. We shall see what it will lead to.—(Globe.)

"I wonder what Sir Robert intends for me?" asked Twiss of Holmes. I don't know, but I believe everything of importance is filled up, replied the ex-whipper in. Filled up! exclaimed Horace, with a mixture of surprise and disappointment. O, no, that's impossible. Do you know then of a vacancy? asked Billy. Yes, mysteriously rejoined Horace, I rather think I have one in my head!

A FERVENT WISH.

Adam's rib God took from Adam's side. "That God would take my rib!" Will Poulett cried.

Since the 13th of March, it appears that her Majesty has been twenty-two times to the Italian Opera (including three performances of Rachel), five times to the German Opera, and once to an English Theatre (the English Opera), on the 30th of March. Who can be surprised, knowing this, at the unpopularity of the Sovereign, and the want of enthusiasm which manifests itself on every occasion of her health being drunk in public.

The Queen after patiently enduring the performance of the bag-pipes for several nights, at length expressed herself of opinion that they would not bear even a remote comparison to the German flute, which is sweet-scented itself in contrast with these nasty Scotch things, as Miss Caveudish calls them.



CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

ARRIVALS.

- Capt. Topp, 1st B. E. Regt. from Aden. Capt. Rawlinson, ditto. from ditto. Lieut. Woodward, ditto. from ditto. Lieut. Trower, ditto. from ditto. Ensign Anderson, ditto. from ditto. Ensign Dansey, ditto. from ditto. Surgeon Straker, ditto. from Nagpore. Lieut. Coll. Alves, M. Army from Nagpore. Lt. Capt. J. C. Bate, Staff, from Sukkur.

DEPARTURES.

- Lieut. W. J. Eden, 1st M. N. I. to Indore. Capt. J. Maddent, 51st M. N. I. to Neilgherry Hills. Lieut. W. E. Evans, Rev. Survey to Deccan.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1841. No. 715 of 1841.—A Station Order by Major Clibborn, dated the 6th instant, appointing Captain Aniel of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Sukkur, on Lieutenant Bates proceeding to the Presidency for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

No. 716 of 1841.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter, No. 30, dated 13th April 1841, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, are published for general information and declared applicable to this Presidency.

2nd. The Native Sappers and Miners at your Presidency receive Infantry Pay and Batta.—It is our desire that in addition, they shall receive working Pay for those days, and parts of a day only, when they are actually at work, at the following rates, viz: Subadars..... 2 Annas per diem. Jemadars..... 4 " " Havildars..... 2 " " Naicks..... 1 " " Private 1st class..... 1 " " Do. 2nd. do..... 10 Pies " " 3rd. We also authorize the addition to the corps of, 1 Drill Havildar. 1 Drill Naick. 1 Bugle Major.

On the ratio of staff Pay allowed in the Infantry. 7th. The Office of Adjutant of the Corps should, as proposed, be united to that of Quarter Master, as in the Artillery, with similar allowances. We also approve of the suggestion of the Commander in Chief for granting 30 Rupees per month to the Subaltern Officers doing duty with the Corps for keeping up their Books and Instruments.

No. 717 of 1841.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Brigade Commands of the Field Force in Scind are originally constituted by the General Orders of the 20th October 1840 and 29th March 1841, together with the staff appertaining to them shall cease from the 1st January next.

November 13th. "Camp Mapoor." We left Hingol...

Calcutta.

Letters of the 17th, from Loodhiana, contain the following intelligence...

There is a large force opposite to Ferozepore, under General Court...

The Sikhs are stopping our dawks and looting our travellers...

By the way, Hodges, of the 5th Cavalry, says, they treated him like a dog...

We are glad to find that the report of the death of Captain Price...

A letter dated 14th Camp right Bank of the Ravee 25th November 1841...

We regret to announce the death of Capt. W. R. Armstrong...

Letters of the 18th from Loodhiana, mention the death of Lieut. Money...

Madras.

In the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, we observe that the arrival of Major General Hill...

The whole subject having we learn, been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India...

Since writing the above, we have been favoured by a valued Correspondent...

We understand that Colonel HOME C. B. has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force...

upon a proficient Oriental Scholar, by whom alone the duties at Chepauk can indeed be properly performed...

A Correspondent at Hurryhur, in a letter dated 24th Instant, furnishes the following items respecting the march of the 42d Regiment N. I.

The Head Quarters and Right Wing of the Dyce Battalion, march to-morrow morning for Secunderabad...

The Infantry branch of the Army will be glad to learn that the retirement of Lieut. Col. N. ALVES on the 5th bonus of the Fund...

We understand also that the next overland mail is expected to bring notice of a sixth retirement...

The Nagpore Arabs.

CAMP ON THE WUDDAH RIVER.—We are out here after a rascal who calls himself the real Appah Sahib...



NAVAL GAZETTE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December, 1841.

No. 140 of 1841. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed...

Notification.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Rules for the regulation of Passages and Passengers in the Government Steam Packets...

The names which have been already registered for the January and succeeding Steamers will be placed on the list of applicants for Cabins...

Rules for the engagement of Passages and accommodation of Passengers in the Government Steam Packets, between Bombay and Suez.

1. Application for passage is to be made at the Office of the Master Attendant in Bombay...

2. The Vessel which conveys the Mail intended to reach Suez on the 19th of any month is to be designated the Steamer of that month...

3. Passengers are to be divided into two classes, viz. First class who sit at the Commander's Table...

Second class, who are not entitled to walk aft of the paddle boxes, who berth forward, and either arrange for their own provision...

4. Every passenger of the 1st class shall pay the following sum, as Table Money, for the voyage from Bombay to Suez...

A Lady or Gentleman... Rs 200
A Child ten years of age and above five years... 100
A Child five years and above 1... 80
A Child one year and under... 50
A Child under one year, and with the mother... Free.

These rates apply to the Steamers of every month throughout the year, with the exception of those of July and August...

A Lady or Gentleman... Rs. 300
A Child under 10... 150
A Child under 5... 120
A Child under 1... 75
Do... with the mother... Free.

But the rate from Suez to Bombay will be the same in all months. It is to be understood, that for the above sums, the passengers are to be provided with a plain substantial table...

5. In addition to the Table Money, the following sums will be charged for the accommodation engaged by first class passengers, viz.

A treble cabin... Rupees 1,000
A double cabin... 800
A single cabin... 500
A saloon berth... 350
A deck passage... 300

6. Every second class passenger shall pay Rupees 150
7. For each European Servant 50 Rupees must be paid as subsistence money...

8. Three lists for each month's Steamer will be kept at the Master Attendant's Office, viz. one for cabin passengers, one for saloon, and one for deck passengers...

9. Every applicant may register his name in whichever of the lists he pleases, but the name of the packet will not be declared until 10 days prior to the appointed day of sailing...

10. In the event of a greater number of names having been registered than the Steamer when declared, is calculated to accommodate, the supernumerary names on the cabin lists may be transferred to that of the saloon or the deck...

11. Ladies and Children can take passages in cabins only, and female servants cannot be accommodated otherwise than in the cabins engaged for the family they accompany.

12. A passenger who has engaged a cabin may make what arrangement he likes for its occupation; he may either keep it entirely to himself, or admit to share it with any one that he pleases...

A treble cabin cannot be appropriated to the accommodation of more than...

Four Ladies.
Three Gentlemen.
Six Children.
One Lady and four Children.
Two Ladies and three Children.
Three Ladies and two Children.
One Gentleman and three Children.
Two Gentlemen and two Children.
A Lady and her husband with two Children.

A double cabin cannot be appropriated to more than Three Ladies.
Two Gentlemen.
Four Children.
A Lady and three Children.
Two Ladies and two Children.
A Gentleman with two Children.
A Lady and her husband with one Child.
A single cabin cannot be appropriated to more than...

13. Passages for intermediate places can be engaged only when there is accommodation not taken up for the entire voyage, unless the parties are willing to pay the price of the whole voyage...

14. The engagement of a passage will not be considered valid unless a deposit of the following sums be made at the time of application, viz.

For a Cabin passage... Rs 300
For a Saloon... 150
For a Deck... 125

This deposit, should the party not proceed, will invariably be forfeited, except under the provisions of art. 10, and in cases where, by the production of a Medical Certificate, it is satisfactorily shown that the person was compelled, by sickness to abandon the passage...

15. To prevent unnecessary trouble, the Master Attendant is authorized to receive and pass receipts for the deposit money.

16. Ten days prior to the appointed day of sailing, each passenger must pay, to the Master Attendant the remaining portion of the passage money, in default of which the deposit will be considered forfeited...

17. Persons who from non-arrival at Bombay, may have omitted to pay the balance of the passage money may be re-admitted as passengers, if before the period of departure the balance is paid...

18. No transfer of accommodation in the Steamers by an individual who has taken a passage to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted...

19. It is to be understood, that Government reserves to itself the right of appropriating a cabin or cabins for the use of public functionaries or others proceeding on duty...

20. Passengers on a Steamer that may from accident or other cause be obliged to return to Port will be entitled to the refund of the amount that has been paid, deducting therefrom, a sum for the Table Allowance of the Commander according to the number of days that the vessel may have been at sea...

21. It is necessary for passengers not belonging to the Honorable Company's Service to make the requisite arrangements at Suez or other intermediate Port with the Commander before or at least at the time of their embarkation for the payment of the passage money...

22. For the convenience of passengers from the Red Sea to India, the Commanders of the Honorable Company's Packets are authorized to receive payment of passage money at Suez or any Port between Suez and Bombay in Sovereigns, Spanish Dollars, or German Crowns...

Length... 2 Feet 5 Inches.
Breadth... 1 " 5 "
Depth... 1 " 3 "

and the total weight must not be more than four cwt. Second class passengers are allowed half the above quantity.

24. Each cabin passenger may, if he pleases, put all his baggage into his cabin. The saloon and deck passengers will be allowed to keep one box or bag above. The rest of the baggage is to be in the baggage-room...

25. Any applicant may be refused a passage without any cause being assigned either by the authorities at Bombay or by the Commander of the vessel when away from Bombay, but a report of the rejection is to be communicated to Government.

26. All persons who take passage either themselves or through their agents, will be considered as thereby binding themselves to comply with these Rules which will be shewn by the Master Attendant or by the Commanders of the Vessel to parties who engage passage.

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

SHIP MADAGASCAR. John Page, the Cooper of the above vessel, was ordered before the Chief magistrate, charged by Captain Charles Granger Weller with leaving the ship without leave...

SHIP HERFORDSHIRE. Mr. John Smith, the chief Officer, appeared and preferred a charge of violent and malicious conduct against a Quarter Master named John Leary, who it appears, got drunk in the early part of the day and annoyed the officers in every possible way...

SHIP THAMES. Thomas Evans, Quarter Master, was brought upon a charge of desertion and taking with him, through mistake, the ship's hammock, Captain Marquis stated that no man could be more kindly treated than Evans was on board...

BARQUE MEDUSA. In the case of the Carpenter of the Medusa being brutally assaulted by Walter Pope, a samarra on board, a fine of 50 rupees was imposed on the confession of Pope himself, that he had struck Owen, the Carpenter, Pope being unable to pay the fine, was sent to the Great Jail of Calcutta for one month.—Ibid.

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.



Notice is by given, that it is the intention of Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st January next.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Dec. 8th. Ship Shaw Alum, E. Evans, Master, from China, Macao 4th October, Singapore 30th October 1841. Passengers—Mr. Moutgonerie and Family, Mr. W. W. Kerr, Master W. Kerr.

Do. 9. The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. S. Grive, Commanding, from Muscat, Karrack 24th November, arrived at Muscat 29th, left Muscat 1st Dec. 1841. Passengers—Two Jews and 3 Natives.

Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, R. Higgins, Master, from Aden, left Aden on the 28th November 1841 at 1 P. M. Passengers—Capt. Tap, Capt. Rawlinson, Lieut. Woodward, Lieut. Trower, Surgeon Straker, Ensign Anderson, Ensign Dansey, Mrs. Rawlinson, and Child, 123 Europeans, Non Commissioned Officers, Rank and file, 1 Woman, 7 Children, 3 apprentices and Compouenders, 1 Regimental Boy, 41 Native Rank and File, 5 Women, 7 Children, 64 Public Followers.

To. do. Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayres, Master, from China 6th October, touched at Singapore 27th October 1841. Passengers—W. J. Belhetcher Esq. 6 Lady and natives.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 9th. Arab Ship Shaw and Shaw, Mahomed Shery, Naikudah, to Calcutta. Passengers—5 Natives.

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

H. C. Vesovic—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Auckland, Atlanta, Cypria, Indus; Hugh Lindsay, and Zenobia; Brig Taptee, and Tigris; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders Cadmus and Maldiv; Cutter Nurbudda.

Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.

Since our last publication, on the 1st Instant, there has been no news either from China or Europe. The Overland Mail is hourly expected, and for some days past, business has been very dull in expectation of intelligence from Europe.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Has declined within Rs. 2 to 3 Candy. The purchases made have been few. The following prices are quoted as those ruling during the week. Broach, Jumboosier, and Surat.....Rs. 108 @ 110 Candy.

Balance of former year's Importation...Chests 2,000 Imported from the 3rd November to the 7th December 1841.....635

Exported from the 27th October to the 7th December 1841..... 2,331 635

Remaining..... Chests 1,516

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

The arrivals of Silk and Sugar from China have been very heavy. A considerable quantity of 1st and 2nd sort has been sold at Rs. 10 1/2 and of 3rd sort at Rs. 9 1/2 to 10 P Maud.

MACIS AND NUTMEGS.—Are also much depressed from the large supplies recently received. Cassia has declined from 30 reas p lb to 26 or 27, but we have heard of no transactions.

EUROPE GOODS.

The Market continues depressed. Coarse Grey Longcloths are sought after; and Turkey Red Goods are more enquired for, but at lower prices.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Cannot be quoted at more than Rs. 25 to 25 1/2 Candy.

HOOP IRON.—Rs. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 P Cwt.

SWEDISH IRON.—No Sales.

STEEL.—Rs. 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 P Cwt.

LEAD.—Finest marks of Pig command Rs. 12 1/2, and mixed parcels have been sold to some extent at Rs. 11 1/2 P Cwt.

STEEL LEAD.—Rs. 11. 10 Ans. P Cht.

RED LEAD.—Rs. 10 1/2 P Cwt.

WHITE LEAD.—Rs. 12 1/2 P Cwt.

COPPER SHEATHING.—Rs. 62 @ 63 P Cwt.

TILES.—Rs. 54 @ 55 P Cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—2s 10 1/2.—Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—£ 3 @ 10 P Ton, and looking down.

TO CHINA.—Rs. 15 @ 16 P Candy for Cotton to Macao.—Bombay Price Current.

Calcutta.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The *Cyprus*, Nacoda, from Bombay 30th Sept., and the *Cypress*, Farmer, from Gibraltar 27th June.—Eu glishman, Nov. 30.

That fine ship, the *Northumberland*, Capt Guthrie, takes her departure by steam to-morrow morning. The following passengers proceed in her: Mrs. Dunbar; Mr. Peacock; Mrs. Bogie and child; Mr. R. Beeson; Capt. Pigott, H. M.'s 26th Regt.; Dr. McGaveston; Dr. Bogie; Lieut. Hamilton, H. M.'s 22d Regt.; Cap. Buncombe, 2d European Regt.; Lieut. McKay, H. M.'s 62d Regt.; Lieut. Moore, Bengal Native Infantry; two Misses Ireland; one Miss Graham, and one Miss Paul.—Ibid.

The *Matabanga* steamer arrived yesterday off Calcutta, having on board, as passengers: Capt. and Mrs. Lemesurier, Glat N. I. Mrs. Captain White and family, Ensign Lees, Miss Morton and M. Coulan.—Ibid.

We have been informed that the ship *Nurbudda*, (transport) of whose loss an account was lately received, rendered very important service to the H. Co.'s Steamer *Hooghly*. The *Nurbudda* fell in with the steamer on the 14th August, three days after the former left Singapore, and found the *Hooghly* short of coal, and so light for having consumed all the fuel she had on board, which had served as ballast also, that had she encountered bad weather, she must, from her situation, have been placed in imminent danger. The *Nurbudda* immediately took her in tow, and as they had light winds and were under easy sail, she was enabled to supply the steamer with coal by passing boats laden from one vessel to the other. After sailing in company to the north of Madras the vessels separated, and the *Hooghly* with her fresh supply of fuel steamed to her destination, and arrived there two days before the *Nurbudda*.—Ibid.

The *Bangalore* left for Suez on Sunday morning with the following passengers on board: Mr. and Mrs. W. Prinsell and two children: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyall, Mr. R. Lyall, Mrs. Helfer, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Okedon, C. S. Mrs. J. Russell, Mr. Lorraine, Mr. Swetenham, C. S., and Lieut. Dickenson, of H. M.'s 62d Regt.

The *Bangalore* took a packet with her, including 150 of our extras, and as she will in all probability reach Suez ten or twelve days before the next mail, the chances are that she will send forward a part of the intelligence, it would otherwise be the first to convey. The opportunities from Alexandria to Marseilles, &c. are frequent, and we dare say that one will offer soon after the arrival of the *Bangalore* at Suez.—Englishman Nov. 29.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—23th Instant, Barque *Sea Gull*, T. D. Moyse, from London, Cowes 17th July, Madeira 1st August, Alagoas 30th September, and Pondichery 20th November.—Passengers.—Messrs. McCullum and Whitechurch; Mr. Maqueston, landed at Pondichery.

Do. Barque *Juverna*, E. Grandy, from the Mauritius 29th October.—Spectator, Dec 1.

Sidney.

Ship News.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information, of the following Copy of a Letter, dated 21st August, 1841, from Mr. Joseph Parker, Master of the schooner *Mungford*, reporting the particulars of two dangerous shoals—one in the Banda Sea, near Velthoen's Island, and the other in the passage from the China to the Mindora Sea.

By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON.

(COPY)

Mungford, 21st August 1841. Sir, I have the honor to report to you the recent discovery of two dangerous Shoals—one being in the Mindora, and the other in the Banda Sea. The latter I fell in with myself on the 12th of June last, as per copy from my log:—

At 6 moderate east wind and hazy, heavy swell from S. E.; at 6 Velthoen's Island, bearing west 8 miles; at 8 dark cloudy weather, course S by W. at 11, 30' the wind and swell suddenly dropped, and through a thick haze, riplings were seen from the weather quarter to the lee bow, within half a cable's length—kept the vessel away; and as side paid off, she grazed slightly on a detached piece of coral; no soundings were got at 23 fathoms immediately after; a quarter of an hour after, passing to leeward of it, I could hear it breaking very heavy. It bears S, by W. 1/2 W, 18 miles from Velthoen's Island.

The other was discovered by Captain Blaxland of the *Merope*, it bears W. N. W. 13 miles from Apos Island, and is much in the way of vessels proceeding from the China into the Mindora Sea. by the Northumberland Strait.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your humble and obedient servant, JOSEPH PARKER.

The *John Rowick*, from Plymouth, 14th May, arrived on Tuesday last, with 204 emigrants, in a healthy condition—five infants only, have died during the passage. The medical superintendent died two weeks after the ship left England, and his duties consequently devolved upon the Captain (there being no other medical man on board) of whose assiduity and attention to their wants, the immigrants speak in the most flattering manner. Within the last nine days, no less than eight ships have arrived in harbour with bounty immigrants, from various parts of the United Kingdom, bringing an addition of eighteen hundred and sixteen souls to the population of this Colony. If to this number, which comprises only those persons who have arrived under the bounty, we add the number of cabin and intermediate passengers, which have come by other ships, we shall find that two thousand souls have arrived within the last nine days, being a much greater addition to our population than has ever taken place within the same period of time.

The following is a correct statement of the number imported by each ship:—

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date, Number Arrived. Lists ships like *Globe*, *Forth*, *Edinburgh*, etc.

Total.....1816 That have arrived under the bounty, from the 22nd to the 31st August of all these vessels, the *Eleanor* was the only one which it was found necessary to place in quarantine.

The following list of Cabin Passengers, per *Adam Lodge*, (Captain Henderson), has been sent us for insertion, as being a correct statement. From Ireland—Miss Keys, Miss Perry, Messrs. R. T. Clarkin and G. Brady. From England—Messrs. J. B. Jones, G. Carter, W. Carter, Robert Wilkinson and Thomas C. Radwick. From Scotland—Messrs. James Binnie E. Thompson, H. Euston, and A. Melville.—Sydney Gazette, Sept. 2.

The Banks.

GENERAL ABSTRACT, showing the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the various Sydney Banks, taken from the several weekly statements during the Quarter, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1841.

LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation not bearing interest £29,407; Deposits bearing interest, £238,536 7s 3d.—Total amount of Liabilities, £267,943 7s 3d.

ASSETS.—Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £78,103 16s 2d; Notes and bills of other Banks, £30 6s 6d; Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including notes, bills, of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances, due to the said Bank from other Banks, £293,346 13s.—Total amount of Assets, £471,450 15s 8d.

Amount of capital stock paid up at the close of the Quarter, ended 30th June, 1841, £185,675; Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, fourteen per cent, per annum; Amount of the last dividend declared, £12,114 18s; Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £3000.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY. LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £62,057 9s 2d 10 1/2; Bills in circulation not bearing interest, 4776 7s 4d 11 1/2; Balances due to other Banks, £13 427 11s 3d 1/4; Deposits bearing interest, £201 712 3s 7d 1/2.—Total amount of Liabilities, £281,973 11s 6d 1/2.

ASSETS.—Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £75,061 11s 6d 1/4; Landed property, £2830; Notes and bills of other Banks £1621 8s 6d 1/2; Balance due from other Banks, £554 13s 11d 1/4; Amount of all debts due to the Bank including notes, bills, of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances, due to the said Bank from other Banks, £405,632 2s 1d 1/2.—Total amount of Assets, £543,719 9s 3d 1/2.

Amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the Quarter, ended 30th June, 1841, £238,305; Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, thirteen per cent.; Amount of the last dividend declared, £14,819 15s 2d; Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £11,539 12s 11d.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £29,654 11s 1d; Bills in circulation not bearing interest, £13,970 13s; Balances due to other Banks, £96 5s 4d; Deposits bearing interest, £168,924 15s 10d.—Total amount of Liabilities, £222,645 5s 7d.

ASSETS.—Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £65,709 7d; Landed property, £8025; Balances due from other Banks, including notes, bills, of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said Bank from other Banks, £471,840 17s 7d.—Total amount of Assets, £549,606 5s 7d.

Amount of capital stock paid up at the close of the Quarter, ended 31st December, 1840 £444,345; Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 25 per share; Amount of the last dividend declared, £25,000; Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £24,288 6d.

SWAN RIVER. We have received via Lancelton, a file of the *Perth Inquirer*, Western Australian Journal, bringing news from that settlement down to the 7th July. The only news of importance is the introduction of the uniform price system in the sale of land. The minimum quantity to be disposed of is fixed at 160 acres; the purchaser to have a right of commutation over the unappropriated crown lands for ten miles round, and immediately adjoining the homestead, as long as these lands are undisposed of. The following are the only extracts for which we can find room:—

A despatch has recently been received by our local government for Lord John Russell, conveying information of a project for establishing communication by steam boats round the coasts of Australia. The scheme has been set on foot by a Mr. Boyd, a gentleman of immense wealth, residing in London, who in the month of October last wrote to Lord John Russell acquainting him that his intention had been for some time devoted towards the means of further developing the resources of Australia and soliciting assistance of the Secretary of State to carry out the important and useful objects he had in view. Mr. Boyd states in his letter to the Secretary of State, that he had just before dispatched a large steamer of nearly 600 tons burthen, and 250 horse power fitted out at his expense, at the cost of 30,000*l.* for the purpose of trading round the coasts of Australia and to the adjacent islands, and that he purposed shortly to despatch a second to the same destination. Mr. Boyd mentions that it was his intention to follow these vessels in his own yacht, but before doing so it was desirable in order to prevent risk of non-accomplishment, that government should, as far as was consistent with existing regulations, meet his views by conferring upon him certain privileges which the ordinary trader is not entitled to. Mr. Boyd begs to be allowed permission to select out of each part of the coast of New Holland as he shall think most suitable, from

five to six places or stations for the deposit of coal, and to purchase at the government price from 100 to 300 acres of land at each of such places, with the right of priority of purchase of any further portion of land at such stations, up to the extent fixed by government, viz.—5,000 acres. Mr. Boyd also alludes to his intention to make arrangements for forming settlements in several islands in the Pacific, if their resources should be found sufficiently inviting, and upon other conditions to which he alludes.

It appears that Lord John Russell has written to Mr. Boyd in reply, stating the willingness of Her Majesty's government to afford him every facility in the prosecution of his useful undertaking, due regard being had to the general interests of the Queen's subjects, and that instructions would be conveyed to the various governors in Australia, should they find no unforeseen objection to appropriate sites of wharves and landing places, any positions that Mr. Boyd might point out as peculiarly adapted to promote the success of steam navigation in the adjacent seas; but His Lordship has intimated that it is not in his power to accord to any individual to the exclusion of the public at large, the right of purchasing such localities for his own use. (The steamer referred to is the *SEA-HOUS*, now trading between this port and Sydney.—Ed. P. P. PATRIOT.)

Stock.—The very low prices lately realized for the sheep and cattle imported into King George's Sound by the *Charles* and the *Singapore*, have been the subject of great comment, and it appears to us to be a matter on which the public may come to very wrong conclusions, we think it right to state the following facts, which we have from a resident at the Sound, on whose assurances we can confidently rely. The sheep, to the number of 336 were sold at auction by Mr. Daniels, in lots of 25, and fetched from 5s 4d. to 10s. per head per lot; but it must not therefore be supposed that sheep generally have fallen to this price. They consisted entirely of wether lambs, and were the same that had been purchased by Captain Symers at Adelaide to be shipped on board the *Ville de Bordeaux*. They were kept at Adelaide for three weeks on very poor food, then shipped with a scanty allowance of hay, and were for the last two days of the voyage without any hay at all. The condition therefore, in which they arrived at the Sound may well be imagined, and when the length of time that must elapse before they are fitted for the butcher is taken into consideration, together with the risk of losing the greater proportion of them in the meantime, it is very likely that ten shillings was the outside of their value, although colonial bred wethers have been sold within the last week, deliverable at Freemantle, at forty-six shillings per head. Six cows were also sold at the same time, and brought 6*l.* 5s. to 12*l.* each, but these likewise were old and in very poor condition.

A notice has appeared in the *Government Gazette* offering a remission in the purchase of land to any person who shall constantly employ a native so as to convert him into an efficient servant, or who shall instruct him in a trade. By letters just received from King George's Sound, we learn of the discovery, by Messrs. Sharratt and Clark, of a very fine sheep and cattle district to the westward of Albany. The country is represented as well watered with several rivers. A fine harbour is stated to have been discovered with a large river flowing into it having twelve feet of water over the bar. We are promised further particulars from the discoverers by the first opportunity.

The tenders for fresh meat were opened yesterday at the Commissariat, and that of Mr. W. H. Leuder accepted for six months at 10d. per lb. This result of the rejection of the tenders received on the 23d ult., has fully realized the anticipations of the Commissariat officer in the reduced prices to the government and the public, and we are informed that in future no tenders above 1s. per lb. will be accepted at the Commissariat. Several stockholders and others tendered for the supply of the ensuing six months at below 1s. per lb. The public may now fairly expect to be supplied at 1s. per lb. at the very highest.—*Port Phillip and Melbourne Advertiser* Aug. 23.

An avowal of insolvency was made a day or two ago, to the tune of twenty-five thousand pounds. The debtor to this large amount is a very young gentleman, whose transaction have been principally confined to the wine trade, and whose sojourn in Sydney has not exceeded three years.

The first intelligence of suspension of payment was accompanied by the pleasant information, that a complete surrender of his effects had already been made to one house, his largest creditor; so that, according to our insolvent law, the other parties who have claims may gnaw their nails, and curse their folly, and that will be the extent of their satisfaction.

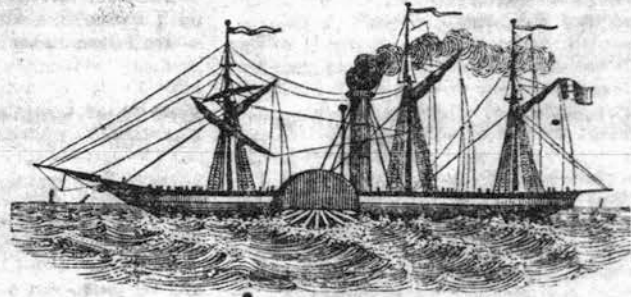
Here are several circumstances, in this case, which needs must arrest attention—first, will it not cause some reflection on the reckless and desperate system of credit that has prevailed in Sydney? Favoritism in one of the banks, is said to have been the means of sailing under false colors, which have been supplied in this case. The steady, moderate, and persevering tradesman, who presents his little bill of thirty pounds for discount, in a case of temporary emergency, is constantly denied the accommodation, with contempt, while the upstart kite flyer procures thousands through his speculative connection with the Bank Directors. This is bad enough, but the state of the administration of the insolvent laws here, is a matter of still more serious consideration. It seems that the party who furnishes the means of bolstering up an unsound and fictitious credit, say at the moment when the bubble is appointed to burst, secure himself by the transfer of all available property; and Mr. Justice Stephen says such conduct is legal, and the conveyance cannot be disturbed! Under the Bankrupt Laws of England, such proceedings would be liable to the operation of the Criminal Law, and would be penal in the highest degree; before the alteration was made, which abolished the punishment of death in so many instances, we recollect many cases in which parties have suffered death for such proceedings, and the mildest course in the like transaction would be to indict the receiver of the property and the debtor, who had surrendered it, for a conspiracy.

The Colony look to the Judges with the utmost confidence, and especially to Mr. Barton, who has so strongly expressed his disapprobation of the law as it stands. Honest men of business claim that the system of preference in bankruptcies, shall be guarded against, and that where loss unfortunately must arise, a fair dividend shall be seen to every creditor alike.

We hope that public attention will sift the state of affairs of this insolvent, with the severest scrutiny; and especially as regards his principal creditor and the bank alluded to.—Ibid.

(From the Satirist) From the promising mental endowments observable in the "oldest hope" of the Richmond family, he has of late had applied to him the flattering designation of the "March of intellect." THE ROYAL SHERK. They say that Albert's clever—yes, With wit and talent he's imbued; But then to Vic he, so we guess, Indebted is for being shrew'd. The fashionable legs hazard an opinion that Dyer Sombre derived his name from his grandfather, who dealt largely in ivory. D'ISRAEL'S CHANGE. "I've changed my mind."—Speech at Shrewsbury. "I've changed my mind."—Gods, what a joke! How lucky could he so arrange, For he, 'twas clear when last he spoke, Had deuced little mind to change.

BOMBAY



GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1841.

The Steamer *Berenice* arrived last night at half past 10 o'clock She left Suez on the 23rd ultimo. Aden on the 2nd Instant. The following is a list of passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and child. 2 European servants. Mr. Clarke, E. M. S. Mr. Colin B. C. S. and European servant. Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, M. C. S. Sir Charles Napier's family. Mrs. and Miss. Burkinghouse. Mrs. Browning and servants and 2 children. Mr. Thomson and Mrs. Toward. Messrs. Garfield, White and Stockley Mr. Cotton Mr. Stewart Mr. Lushington Mr. A. Robinson. Mr. Lodge. Capt. Ingledene Mr. Caldecott. Sir Charles Napier and European servant. Messrs. King Syers. Taylor, Hay, Welles, Patrick Stephens, Buchanan, Corfield, White, Deasy Pringle. Johnson. Captain and Mrs. Haldane M. N. 1. Revd. Mr. Tacke, Left-captain cogan L. N. at Aden from Suez.

Court and Fashion.

The Court came to Buckingham Palace from Windsor on the 19th ult.

Her Majesty's name has not appeared in the *Court Circular* of the month, except to record the walks and drives incident to the quiet life pursued at Court.

APPROACHING ACCOUCHMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—The interesting event for which the nation has been looking forward with so much anxiety to the month of November to bring about, may now be almost hourly expected. Dr. Locock, at the desire of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has taken up his residence in Buckingham Palace, in order to be ready at the shortest possible notice to attend upon his royal mistress. We understand that the doctor will not again quit the palace until another scion shall have been added to the house of Brunswick. The deepest anxiety is felt on all sides, and every passing moment is observed with interest.

A report states that the event of Her Majesty's accouchment is likely to be more distant than has been surmised.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are sorry to state that the Queen Dowager is suffering from a catarrhal affection at Sudbury. The last medical bulletin stated that Her Majesty was still suffering from much exhaustion, but Her Majesty is on the whole somewhat better.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 2d of September, via Marseilles, arrived in London on the 7th of October, with dates from Calcutta, 17th of August; Madras 24th of August; Ceylon, 13th of August; China, 20th of June; Singapore, 25th of July. The portion of the same mail, via Falmouth, arrived in London on the 14th of October.

Indian Home Intelligence.

Mr. J. D. Norton, of the Chancery bar (late Secretary to Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland), has been appointed Chief Justice at Madras, v. Sir J. B. Comyn, whose term of service has expired.

The British India Society has presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament, which concludes thus:—Your petitioners pray that your honorable House will interfere; that you will cause an impartial inquiry to be made into the case of the Rajah of Sattara; that if wrong has been done to him, your honorable House will restore him to the throne, which it is declared he so worthily filled; and that in justice to the natives of India, as well as for the honor of the national character you will take steps to prevent in future the perpetration of such acts as these.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, held on the 20th ult. at Leadenhall-street, Lord Ellenborough was unanimously appointed Governor-General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control that the noble lord had been selected by Her Majesty's Government to fill that high and important office. Lord Ellenborough, we believe intends to proceed to the seat of his Govt. by H. M.'s ship *Cambrian*, Captain Chads, C. B., to sail about the 15th instant.

We understand it is very probable that Lieutenant-General Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, will be shortly appointed to the Government of Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando Felix, on the unattached half-pay, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Queen's troops at Madras.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—On the evening of the 3rd inst., the Directors of the East India Company gave one of the most splendid dinners that has taken place for many years past, to celebrate the inauguration of Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies. The entertainment was given at the London Tavern. There were present at the dinner most of Her Majesty's Ministers and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen. The chairman (George Lyall, Esq.) after eulogising the character of Lord Ellenborough, proposed his Lordship's health, with the warmest wishes for his prosperity. Lord Ellenborough assured the Company that he felt most deeply the importance of the trust which had been delegated to him. His object would be to give confidence and strength to the Government of India. The Noble Lord alluded to the connection which he had with the India Board, under the Government of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, as showing the confidence they had in him on being delegated to the high duties he had to perform. He knew too well the great difficulties of the situation in which he had been placed; and if he effected one-tenth of the great objects which he had in view, he should be well pleased. To terminate the war with China beneficially to the honor of the country, and to produce tranquillity on both banks of

Indus, required a skill of no ordinary kind; in a word, his object would be to give peace to Asia; to promote a liberal and honest Government; and to augment the happiness of the natives.

The Staff of the new Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough, consists of Captain Somerset of the Grenadier Guards (son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitz Roy Somerset), as Military Secretary; Lieutenant Colville, gazetted last night from 85th to the 40th Foot (son of General Sir Charles Colville), and Lieutenant Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, as Aides-de-Camp. A gentleman from the office of the Board of Control, it is understood, will accompany the Governor-General as Private Secretary.

Lord Fitzgerald, the new President of the India Board, has appointed Mr. Edward Cane his private secretary. The Hon. Mr. Baring, M. P. has appointed Mr. C. B. Phillimore; and Mr. E. Tennent, M. P., Mr. C. Unwin, as their private secretaries at the Board.

The *Gazette* of the 2nd instant, announces the insolvency of Messrs. Henry Kerr and Co., East India Army Agents, who occupied the premises in Suffolk-street, formerly held by Messrs. Stoequeler and Co.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.—By a Comparative statement of the number of British ships entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of September, in the years 1840 and 1841, it appears that there have been entered inwards, from Calcutta, in 1840 and 1841:—from Madras, 22; from Bombay, 115; China, 54; Ceylon, 33; Singapore and Penang, 66; Philippinean Isles, 26; Siam, 4; Java and Sumatra, 31; New South Wales, 127; Mauritius, 161; Madagascar, 3; Cape of Good Hope, 96; South Seas, 32. Outwards—For Calcutta, 335; Madras, 35; Bombay, 188; China, 46; Ceylon, 30; Singapore, 70; and other small places in proportion; New South Wales, 472; Mauritius, 168; Cape of Good Hope, 95; South Seas, 30. The increase on previous years inward and outward is material.

We regret to see the *Imaum*, 72, which ship was a present from the *Imaum* of Muscat, is fitting for a hulk, and more particularly so as it would have been interesting to have given her a trial, out of compliment to the *Imaum*, who it is said, plans his own ships.

LAUNCH OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIP "PRECURSOR."—On the 20th of October, a very large and beautiful steam-ship was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Hedderwick and Rankin, at Keilvinghagh, about two miles below the Glasgow bridge. The vessel which is named the *Precursor*, is built for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and is the first of a line of mail and passage steamers which are intended to ply between Calcutta, Bombay, and the Red Sea, in connexion with the route by the Isthmus of Suez, and the steamers which complete the journey, by the Mediterranean from India to England. She is the largest steamer ever built out of dock, and launched from ways; the *British Queen*, the *President*, &c., having been built in dock, and simply floated out. The following are her dimensions:—Length, over all, allowing 17 feet of projection to the cutwater, 261 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 230 feet; length from stern head to taffrail, 244 feet; extreme breadth on deck, 41 feet 6 inches; breadth over paddle-box, 62 feet depth of hold in midships, 25 feet; the register tonnage, including engine pits, is 1,780 tons.

Dr. Macgowan will shortly leave Exeter for Palestine, having accepted the office of Chief of the Medical Department in the mansion and establishment of the Rev. M. S. Alexander, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, who goes out under the sanction and patronage of the British, Prussian, and Austrian Governments. The *Globe* quotes a letter from an officer who served in the engagement at Canton. He says, that when General Gough received Captain Elliot's letter requesting him to suspend hostilities, he threw it upon the ground, and stamped upon it with rage.

DREADFUL FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON. A vent which will be long remembered in the annals of English history, and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly national calamity, occurred on the night of the 30th ult., in the entire destruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denominated "The Grand Store-house and Small Armoury," containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 300,000 stand of arms, &c., &c.

The first discovery of the fire was made about half past ten o'clock by the sentry on duty at the Jewel-office, who perceived bright light issuing from the windows of his Tower. He immediately ran to the station of the main guard and gave the alarm, when the bugles were sounded, and in a very short space of time the whole of the garrison were aroused and called out to render assistance. The engines stationed in the Tower (of which there are several) were immediately on the spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighbouring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment, under the superintendance of Mr. Braidwood. The flames had by this time gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire made its way from the round-table Tower to the centre of the grand armoury, and burst forth from several windows with extraordinary fury, rapidly extending both east and west. The outer gates of the Tower were closed, by order of the Governor, against the admission of the public, the number of soldiers in the barracks affording an abundant supply of hands to work the various engines. The greatest possible difficulty, however, was experienced in obtaining a supply of water.

The flames having once penetrated the Grand Armoury no hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the exertions of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the surrounding buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Crown Jewels

deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the eastern extremity of the Grand Armoury, and the Yeomen of the guard under the direction of their Captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed, without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful model of the White Tower, were consigned to the care of the Governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the alarm soon spread through the metropolis, and Tower-hill, and its immediate neighbourhood, were densely thronged. At this period of the conflagration the atmosphere was illuminated in an extraordinary degree, and the fire might have been seen at many miles distant, while the reflection on the surrounding houses and on the shipping in the river, produced a most striking effect. About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpassingly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the Armoury, shortly after the roof, being completely burned through, fell in with a tremendous crash, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the judicious exertions of the brigade establishment, they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the Round Tower. The fire was not subdued, however, until near five o'clock, and the mass of ruins burning fiercely through the whole of the next day. Many rumours are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire; but nothing is known at present on which confidence can be placed. Overheated fires are stated to have caused the disaster by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will be, no doubt, set on foot by the Government.

The Grand Armoury is one of the most modern portions of the citadel, and was built in the year 1688, by William and Mary. It is now totally destroyed, and presents a melancholy contrast to its former grandeur.

It would be utterly impossible to estimate with any thing approaching to exactness the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disastrous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to restore; but three can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one million sterling.

Later accounts state that the loss occasioned by the fire is, we regret to say, far greater than has been yet represented to the public. In addition to the total destruction of the Armoury and the Bowyer Tower, three other extensive buildings have fallen victims to the flames, and have been wholly consumed. The Butler's Tower, at the east end of the Armoury, a building much larger than the Bowyer Tower, is completely gutted, as also two warehouses on either side of the Bowyer Tower, one thirty and the other sixty feet in length, containing naval stores, consisting of arms' cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. Up to a late hour on the night of the 1st the whole interior of the Armoury was still burning.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—During the afternoon of the 1st, several official personages and others, were enabled to visit the Bowyer Tower, in which the fire originated. At the conclusion of the examination the general opinion prevailed that the fire must have originated from the flues of either one or the other of the stoves placed there, and there is every reason to believe that such is the case.

ACQUITTAL OF M'LEOD RELEASE OF GROGAN.—By the *Acadia*, on the 29th, with New York papers to the 16th, and Halifax dates of the 18th, she brings the gratifying intelligence of the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod; the trial lasted eight days, and the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Judge Grindley in summing up was eloquent, and was entirely in favour of M'Leod.

The *Montreal Herald* states that Colonel Grogan had been released by order of His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, administrator of the Government, on application of the United States authorities. He was landed over to an Inspector of Police, with directions to be safely escorted to the province line. The excitement caused by these unfortunate events was subsiding, and a better feeling springing up on both sides of the border.

The exchange on England was 9½ to 10 p.m.

Foreign Summary.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria state that the Nile steamer sailed thence on the 17th ult. for Constantinople, with despatches from Mehemet Ali for Said Pacha, and 5,000,000 piasters for the Sultan, on account of tribute, making in all 15,000,000 piasters since the final arrangement with the Porte. The Pacha left Alexandria for Lower Egypt on the 19th. Before his departure he promised Mr. Anderson, one of the directors of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, through the medium of Boghos Bey, that British merchandise passing through Egypt from India should only pay one-half per cent. *ad valorem* transit duty. But it remained to be settled what price should be paid for camels, boats, &c. The Company wished the Pacha to fix the price, but being suspicious of the Company acquiring to great an influence in the country, he declined. It was believed, however, that the Company would be permitted to transport merchandise from British India from the 1st January next, for one year, as an experiment. The treaty to be renewed at the end of that period, if agreeable to the Pacha.

The fortifications of Alexandria were still being strengthened. Lord and Lady Ponsouby left Constantinople, after having an audience of the Sultan on the 10th to say farewell. The Sultan made great presents, one of which, to Lady Ponsouby, was a complete *parure* of diamonds.

We have every reason to believe that the French Government has had the notification of the complete evacuation of St. Jean d'Acre by the British troops, with the additional information that by the next mail the whole of Syria will have been evacuated by the British and Austrian forces, thus honorably completing the conditions and promises contained in the treaty of the 15th of July.

The Pacha is fortunate again; the rise of the Nile this year ensures a good crop next year, and on the crop depends the revenue.

The subjoined letter from Beyroust of the 2nd inst., is in the *Malta Times*:—"The *Inconstant* frigate left a week ago for Malta, having on board a younger brother of the present chief of the Druses, who is going to England to pursue his education in one of the universities."

PERSIA.

By news from Persia we learn that Sir John McNeill reached Tabriz on the 9th inst, and was extremely well received. The mission would in a few days set out for Teheran, where preparations had already been made for its arrival. Dr. Riach, who, during his absence from Persia, acted as agent of the British Government, is now here on his way to England. They mercantile classes in Persia were in the greatest distress in consequence of the fall in Europe in the value of silk, in which most of them were more or less interested. They could not fulfill their engagements, and were asking of their creditors time as the only refuge from bankruptcy. We ought henceforward to have regular advices from Persia, as the mission has made arrangements for a weekly communication with Trebisond.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2.—At Shacklewell, the lady of Major G. C. Whitlock, of the 36th Madras N. I., of a daughter. —5. At Guernsey, the wife of J. G. F. Pigott, Esq., late H. C. S., of a daughter. —7. At Great Alie-treet, the wife of Mr. Michael Meyers, of a son. —8. At Easton-place, the lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq., of a daughter. —9. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of twin daughters. —In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. W. Hogg, Esq., M. P., of a daughter. —12. At Sireaham, the lady of Capt J. W. Reynolds, Prince Albert's Hussars, of a son. —In Green-street, the lady of William J. H. Money, Esq., of a son. —13. At Leamington, the lady of William Plowden, Esq., of Salop, of a daughter. —23. At York-terrace, the lady of B. Harding, Esq., of a son. —At Lexden House, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son. —27. At Southborough, the lady of R. Woodward, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2.—At Portsea, J. P. Drane, Esq., D. C. L., to Isabella Frances, youngest daughter of the late Bagnave Wyborn, Esq.—At Fordington, Lieutenant R. S. Cole, H. M.'s 6th Foot, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Mayne, Esq., of Fordington House.—5. At Bath, George Augustus, only surviving son of the late Sir J. Huddart, to Elinor Sophia, eldest daughter of L. Magniac, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.—6. At Brighton, A. S. Greene, Esq., to Ann, daughter of Sir John Baileman, and widow of the late General Butler.—7. Major Pace, late of Madras Army, to Helen, second daughter of the late John Nicholson, Esq., of Bow.—9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart., M. P., to Juliana, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, G. C. H.—12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. P. H. Milson, Esq., of Regent's Park, eldest son of the late Capt. Milson, E. I. C. Service to Elizabeth Ratcliff, niece of the late Mrs. Howe of Richmond.—14. Charles, second son of J. H. Freere, Esq., to Charlotte Vansittart, second daughter of the Rev. E. Neale, rector of Taplow.—At Jersey, Major W. Spratt, Bombay Army, to Sarah, relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Dansey, H. M.'s 76th regt.—15. At Mary le-bone church, Vice-Admiral Lord Colville, to the Hon. Ann Law, sister of Lord Ellenborough.—19. At Great Missenden, Capt. C. H. Best, Madras Artillery, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. Carrington, Esq., of Missenden Abbey.—20. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Rev. Coleman, Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks, to Augusta Anne, only daughter of C. C. S. Worsley, Esq., and niece of the late General Sir Henry Worsley, G. C. B.—At Michaelstone-le-pit, Charles Baynes, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Maria Dynceley, eldest daughter of Richard Hill, Esq.—26. At Islington, C. H. Collette, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, youngest son of Major-General Collette of E. I. C. Service, to Frances Mary, second surviving daughter of J. B. Sharp, Esq., of Islington.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Walker, Esq., M.D., of Baker-street, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Howe, Esq., of Bombay.—Nov. 1.—Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Ercoll.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At St. Helena, Andrew Darling, Esq.—Sept. 20. At Worthing, Elizabeth, relict of the late Henry Crawford, Esq., formerly of Madras Civil Service.—Oct. 6. At Paris, William Smyth, youngest son of the late George Baillie, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment.—7. The Right Hon. Lord Munson.—8. At Fyning Rogate, near Petersfield, the wife of G. R. B. Borne, Esq.—10. At Vine House, Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart., late of the Court of Exchequer.—At Barwood House, Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G. C. B.—12. Col. Clitherow, of Barton House.—16. At Bryanstone-square, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Fuller, G. C. H.—21. At the Hiredell, Alexander Earl of Home.—23. At Brighton, the Hon. Sir James Ashley Maude, C. B.—At Hampton Court, Dowager Lady Brooke Pechell.—26. At Bath, Rear-Admiral J. W. Holland.—At Richmond, Mrs. Eliz. Cansons, wife of Capt. J. H. Leekie, late 39th regt.—27. Charles Elliot, fourth son of E. R. Barwell, Esq., Bengal C. S.—28. A fortnight after arrival from India, Brigadier William Gordon, Bombay Army.—Lately, At Milan, the Duke of Cannizzaro.—29. At Woolwich, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. G. G. Loe, Kt.—Nov. 2. Jane, widow of the late Major T. O'Neill, 9th regt. ft.

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