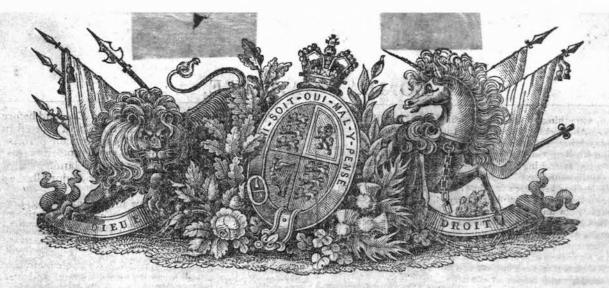
MONDAY AND



THURSDAY MORNINGS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1841.

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Ber Quarter -52 Rupees Ber Annum ;-or, if paid in Adbance, 48 Rupees Ber Annum.

New Series No. 134

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Bombay, December 1841.

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#### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

WHICH will contain a Precis of tudian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are beenly informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names and diresses of the Parties in Eng. land to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctual y through the Post Office here undercover by each Steamer.

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Bombay, 8th Dec. 1841.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY. THE half Yearly Subscription to the above In

stitution falls due at our office, on the 1s Proximo. W. NICOL AND CO.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1841.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Su-preme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of Parsee Framjee Pestonjee Gandhee late of Bombay Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Cowasjee-Framjee and Bajunjee Nowrojee, the Executors named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased—All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 9th day of December 1841

ACTON S. AYRTON.

## M ६२. ५ ५२\*

શ્રી ગુમબ છવાલા • રેલ્વારી • મરનાર • પારશી • પ્ રાંત્રજી. પેશાં નજી. લાધી નું છેલું . વીલ . અથવા . વ શોખતનાંત્રાંનું આખતી આરના મું . લેવાને . શા રૂ. શ્રી. भुभणक्रनी • भुडी देटरनी • प्रुपरी भ · दे। रट भो • र • भरनारनां छेन्तां वील तथा वशी भतनां भा हेड वेबा व्यत्री लें। जां में कावशक प्रांत्रक तथा ध्येजनाक नव रेशक रिशावि दिन्मरक परी के के क् त्रीने अ ले वास ते के त्री के केशक कला है। राज તા . ફાર્ક . તે ાાં યો તે . સ્પાર્ક લ ખેરમાથી . જા ફેર . થા 5\* - nारीण. e भी. डालेभणर. १८४१

भारत्य गरी देरता qxici#

### ADVERTISEMENT.

PPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of alministration of the Goods of John Butchart, late a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, heretofore granted to HELEN REID BUTCHART, his widow, be revoked and cancelled; and that Letters of administration with the Will of the said John Butchart annexed, may be granted to Helen Reid Cunningham, the wife of James John Cunningham Esquire, of Bombay, a Surgeon in the East India Company's apprized thereof. Dated this 11th day of December,

ACTON S. AYRTON.

#### Under the patronage of the Honorable the Gevernor.

THE Society of FRENCH ARTISTS, now at Bombay, will have the honor to give, about the middle of next week, a first representation of

L'ECLAIR: OPERA COMIQUE, IN THREE ACTS. The Words by St. GEORGE and DE LENVEN, Music by HALERY. Price of Tickets.

First Seats...... 8 Rupees. Second do......6 ,, Third do......3 ,,

Desirous to the utmost in their power to accommodate the Public, the Corps dramatique propose making the following arrangements:-

First Seats for a Family composed Second do......14 "

Tickets are to be had of M. LEON, No. 7, Forbes Street, and also of DORABJEE AND Co. Millinery Merchants, between the hours of 10 and 4 P. M,.

The day fixed for the first preformance will be announced in a day or two.

Bombay, F orbes' Street, 13th Dec. 1841.

## STOLEN.

French double barrell Gun. The Stock is carved, A French double barren Gun. The Stock is carved, and having been broken, has two brass plates over the fracture. The Barrels are about 26 inches in length, and have been recently cut. Whoever will give information, so as to lead to the discovery of the thief will be handsomely rewarded on application to the PRINTER of this PAPER.

REQUIRED.

A Gentleman capable of performing the duties of a Suk-Editor. Apply at this Office. 13th. Dec.

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

## North Waest Pobinces.

AGRA .- The Lieutenant Governor arrives this morning. Mr. Commissioner Franco accompanies His Honor. The Comman er-in-Chief will arrive on the 4th, it is said, that His Excellency and Staff were much disconserted on hearing the late Cabool intelligence, and not without reason.

which land is held by the House Proprietors of the Settlement, an enquiry, considered by many, to have been much called for. Mr. T—passed one day at Deyrah—or "Sleepy Hollow," as it is facetiously called—in going over with Colonel Young, the revenue accounts and prospects, the Discount of the D pects of the Dhoon.

Colon 1 Spiers, Resident at the Court of Scindiah, will visit Agra on the 5th. Captain and Brevet-Major Bray of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, has been promoted—pending the usual confirmation—by the Commander in Chief, to the Majority in Her Majesty's 39th Foot, vacant by the death of Major

The 72nd Native Infantry move on with His Excellenthe experience acquired by its gallant Commandant, while in Affghauistan, and his services in that country, it is not improbable that the Regiment will-under the pre-

sent emergency—be ordered thither.

Some rain fell on the night of Tuesday, which will prove of considerable advantage to the Rubbee Crop, which it is to be hoped, will turn out a good one. The past Rurreef was almost wholly a failure, from scanty rain, so that, what with expensive war abroad and a failing revenue at home, it is desirable that the principal crop of the year should be productive .- Agra Ukhbar, Dec. 2.

## Calcutta.

In another part of this paper will be found a copy of the Petition to Parliament from the Bombay Merchants complaining of the conduct of the Chief Justice of that Presidency, and we merely notice it to express our regret that it was ever presented or composed. The subject was one which had better have remained una: 1201:1 and left to the usual obliviating influence of time. We say this without any bias one way or the other, and not without a full remembrance of all the circumstances of the case, and of what we have before written on the subject.

That the Chief Justice was intemperate, and forgot the dignity of his high office upon one or two occasions in the course of the proceedings, no one can deny, but this, be it remembered was no more than an impropriety, easily rectified by a more guarded demeanor in future. Whereas the origin of the whole transaction was the illegal and cupidity-founded conduct of the Bombay merchants, and to put this conduct d wn was the resolve of Sir H. Roper, as it had been the desire of others who had preceded him on

the Bench. That conduct should be particularized again as a fair accompaniment to the Petition which re-opens the subject. When a British subject dies in the Service. All persons Concerned therein, are hereby Bombay Presidency, leaving property within its Supreme Court's jurisdiction, but having no executor or next of kin within that jurisdiction, the Law directs that the Ecclesiastical Registrar shall administer The Law gives it to him as his right, and to deprive him of it, is to illegally withold from him his due. Yet, despite this clear direction, the merchants of Bombay. have been in the habit of evading it, and in the particular instance which called forth Sir H. Roper's animadversions, an agency house, Messrs. Forbes and Co., actually kept a gentleman's will in their desk for a whole twelvemonth after his decease until probate could be taken out wrongfully in England and they were appointed agents. Instead of so acting they should have given up the will to the Ecclesia tical Registrar and thus avoided the wrong of keeping the testator's legatees out of their property during a year, merely for the sake of obtaining five per cent. upon 40,000 Rupees. This will all be brought, now, to the notice of the Board of Control, and it is very easy to foresee the result. The Petition asks for "such remedy" as to the wisdom of the House may seem best, and, if the Government is pressed to point out a remedy, the answer must be "obey the law." If the merchants of Bombay had done this, the grievance arising from Sir. H. Roper's intemperance and want of dignity would not have arisen .- - Cal. Courier, Dec. 1

It may interest some of our Calcutta readers to learn that letters written at the request, and bearing the signature, of the king of Johanna, who was recently residing amoust us have been received in town from the Mauri ius. His Majesty writes cheerfully of his condition and prespects says he is very comfortable, very kindly treated by the Governor, and sanguine in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the British Government. He writes, in a most grateful strain, of the civilities shown him in Calcutta, and hopes to be able to return them ten-fold, when restord to his own dominions .-Hurkaru Nov. 29.

The Bombay papers announce the arrival at that presidency of a small corps of French councilians, or rather of operatic singers, fresh from Paris, via Bor-

We fear the poor people have gone to a bad market. In its best day—that is to say in those days when the members of the Government were a gay and liberal set, influencing by their example the entire society of the settlement, Bombay could do little or nothing to make the visit of an occasional foreign vocalinst a matter of profit or of interest to him. It is true there was a Theatre— a pretty, commodious building, in which accomplished Amateurs occasionally played Colman's The Civil Service.... Croupier..... Money in both Packcomedies and Terry's ' romantic dramas,' and where a French corps lyrique might have effectively given some of Auber's operas and operettas to the same audiences without completely exhausting their patience or drain ing their purses in a month; but for any period beyond that, neglect, starvation, and finally deportation at the expense of the community would have been the lot of the hapless adventurers. And now that there is no theatre-now that the pretty Thespie temple has been converted into a fane, sacred to trade, whermen offer up sacrifices to Plutus with a cotton bale for said, to investigate into the nature of the tenures, under talk is of steam boats and Banks, who love no music Ibid.

but the clanking and chinking of the mint, and who limit their knowledge of French, to the vocabulary of a Marseilles bateau a vapeur, - the chance of the poor artistes is miserably small indeed. We shall probably hear of their giving a concert, and then cutting the triste ducks to try their chance at Madras, where, we fear, they will only be trifle better off. Finally, they will perhaps come to Calcutta (for recent arrangements in Mauritius shut them out of the theatre on that island)—and then comes the question, how will they fare in the City of Palaces? We have experience to assist us in reaching a conjecture. They will get curry and rice for three months, and then struggle to get cy to Meerut, instead of remaining at this station. From back to France, deeming themselves but too happy if they leave the country only half as poor as when they arrived. We remember the fate of the two last companies that visited us. They came when English theatricals were completely at a discount,-when they had no one to dispute the field with them, -when there was a strong party ready to take a lead in raising a subscription for a series of foreign representations, and when the people of Calcutta were music mad, after a severe bite from a rabid Italian company. They mounted, as they called it, a variety of operas, vaudevilles, melodramas,—they exhausted their repertoire of Scribes, Aubers, Herrolds, Boiedieus, and even did a bit of Molière :- they did much creditably, some things admirably, and nothing badly.-But what was the upshot? We have traced the fate of every member of the two corps, and we verily believe that (excepting the Nouveau family) there is scarcely one who would not be happier and better off, playing for 3 francs per night at a small provincial theatre in la belle France. Some went to Batavia—others to Bourbon two or three to Sydney and a similar number remained to contend with fate in Calcutta : all were the worse in purse and in person for their visit to the renowned metropolis of British India. Then what awaits a troupe arriving now? English theatricals are at a premium people of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, flock to the theatre night after night, and no competition could stand for a single moment; -many of the old enthusiasts in the cause of foreign song have left us, and of those who remain not one would, for his own gratification, initiate an arrangement which must ultimately bring poverty and disappointment on those who might minister to his brief amusement. The only reliance, therefore, of the Artistes, must be upon the good nature of the Proprietress of the Theatre, who probably might be disposed to engage them for a term, if such appeared conformable to the public wish, and not opposed to the permanent interests of the English drama. At all events there is no doubt something will be done for the temporary benefit of the strangers, and the admirers of French opera, should the troupe come here of their own accord. We do not hope that they will, but should they do so, they will not, we are sure, be treated with cold neglect .- Ibid.

> There was rather a strong gathering, last night, of the Sons of St. Andrew, and other gentlemen, desirons of doing honor to the Saint, or of eating a good dinner at the Town Hall---four long tables well 'filled, and well covered---the company, the haggis, and the music being equally good. As Spence, always "surpasses himself" we need not say, that he did so on this occasion—nor need we say that the squeakings of the bag-pipes were as villainous, as they usually are to Saxon ears. The following is a list of the Toasts, set down in order as they were to have been given out, but we cannot vouch for its having been gone through. We shall give a full report of speeches, &c. to-morrow.

TOASTS FOR 1841. THE QUEEN..... Chair .... God save the Queen. PRINCE ALBEAT AND THE ROYAL FAMI-LY ..... German Waltz, THE PIOUS MEMORY of St. Andrew ...... Do ..... Caledonia THE LAND OF CAKES ..... Do ..... And Lang Syne. THE GOVERNOR CE-NERAL AND THE LAND WE LIVE IN .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Todlin Home. THE NAVY .... ..... Do ..... Rule Brittania. THE ARMY ..... Do ..... Duke of York's BRUCE AND WAL-LACE...... Mr. Drummond. Scot's wha hae Sir Enward Ryan AND THE JUDGES ..... Croupier ... The charge prepared, the Judges are met. THE MEMORY OF THE LASSES ..... Sir J. P. Grant .. Green grow the THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER Scott ..... Mr. Leith .... The Land of the 

Hurkaru, Dec. 1. We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. T. T. Harrington, Master Attendant an old and valuable public servant. He died last night after an illness of a few days.

CALCUTTA..... Chair .... Here awa There awa.

THE CHAIRMAN ..... Sir Ed. Ryan ..... My Native High-

THE PAB..... Do..... Graves Bla ney.

THE-MERCHANTS OF

Lassie yet,

\_Hurkaru, Nov. 30. THE SECOND OFFICER OF THE LIVERPOOL .- The body of the unfortunate second mate of the Liverpool, a report of Our late Secretary Mr. Thomason will return on the Sard, from an official visit to Meerut, Devrah Dhoon, and Mussoorie. His object in visiting the last place was, it is In giving insertion yesterday to the address of the Cey, upon, something to relate, or wherewithal shall we go to lon students, to Dr. O'Shaughnessy we should have stated that the tribute alluded to in the last paragraph of the ing day brings with it something new or strange.

The 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry under Command o

WILLIAM BROOKS 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 CETTON STUDBETS. 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.

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

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 ORIESTAL PRESENT Ware-house in Garstin's Place, where every thing that can be wished for, in the present line, may be kad upon reasonable terms. From a costly cashmere shawl to the most trifling Bazaratoy, 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

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

### 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

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 proeeeded 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.

Russel.condan. 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. Ho spital several Fever cases. No less than ten edmissions took place this morning, all labouring under fever, and as the Regiment is preparing for the reveiw, the duties

of the men are in consequence much increased.

The range of the Thermometer is 56 6 A. M. 82. 4 P. M. and 68. 8 P. M.

A large sized Hyena was killed the other day on the Kondah adjoining the Hospital, by the Officers. The animal was previously disabled by a shot fired by the Serjeant Major of the 27th. Another made its appearance a few nights ago, and devoured a sheep belonging to the Serjeant Major, leaving the bones for his use. Last night it made its appearance again, and escaped with one of his

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 sommand of Captain McDonell is in readiness at a moment's warning.

" Waltair, 15th November, 1841. "At the requisition of the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. Geogre in Ganjam, a Company completed to Sir,—As much wanton and undeserved obloquy has its full strength from the 27th Regt. N. I. under the combeen levelled at Major Clarke, will you kindly publish mand of a Captain, will be held in immediate readiness to the following remarks to prove how very inconsiderateaccompany Lieut. Macpherson, Assistant to the Agent, into ly it has been employed, if I may not use a stronger the Hill Districts as a special duty.

1 Serjeant "A Detail of Sappers and Miners as

per margin from the E. Company at Ganjam will be forthwith held in readiness for the 2 Naiques'

7 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 Russellcondah. The detail of Sappers to be furnished with a proportion of the arms in was with the Company to which they belon, g and Ammunition and Flint to be indented for on the Reserve Magazine at Berhampore. 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 Chutterpoor 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. Departu res .- 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.

KAMPTER. 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 Suddur 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

The Cholera has subsided considerably since my last

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 reflec-tion—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 of it the rich juicy froot of an overforward 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 gardner will tell you, that the seedling must have a stem by Lord Hill's command, and sent back as prisoners to educate before you begin educating. The veriest fool of

Age and the second

The 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry under Command o Major Henry Coningham marched from this for Secunders bad on the morning of Monday the 22d instant. This finold Corps has been here for the last four years, and is in very high state of discipline, very effective, with excellen appointments and all in the first rate order. The stead and inoffensive conduct of the men has all along been mos conspicuous and praiseworthy; never in any instance ha 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 week

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 Cour here and contenced to death, which sentence was carried into execution on the morning of Tuesday the 23rd instant. The gibbet was erected on the high ground on the Nort East side of the Cantonment, above the Native Cavalry Lines, and adjacent to the spot where the murder had been

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 irons knocked of, walked up to the gibbet and ascended the carr 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 Secundrabad. Lieut. Bourdien and Assistant Surgeon Cox are 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

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 neighours on seeing sundry fine chairs in an apartment of the Parchery 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 mongst the European Soldihery; 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 Dooab, 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 Sattara.

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 ut 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 Affghanistan, and he himself at Madras. The Offices 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 indispensible. 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 politi-

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, naventirely 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 and branches before you can train it. And so it is to England. To this I will add one within my own love of truth, the love of justice, and the love of bonour.

\*\*Exactly with news; we must have something to go knowledge—Captain Meredith of the 13th Light In-

antry had applied for private leave to England before of thousands in thinking, cannot fail to guide these thousands in thinking, cannot fail to guide these thousands in thinking, is Regiment was ordered on Service and placed in harge of a party of Invalids. He applied for permision to join his Regiment which was peremptorily refus d, and he was obliged to proceed to England. There s then indubitably good precedents for Major Clarke's bedience of orders.

I trust you will now see how unjust and ungenerus 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 peen irreproachable and who stands upon equaly good cround with those I have named with their courage, heir lovalty and their honour unquestioned and unquestionable.

There is an old proverb that none are so blind as those who will not see. The Athenœum 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 Auekland, 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 unsullied. Any other opinion must be of a very doubtful cha-

I see the lofty minded Editor of the Athenseum 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 then the attendance at Court or even pecuniary damages, which prudently 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 Athenœum 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 Athenœum must have no small opinion of himself-what will be his next flight-from the Areopagus to Olympus.

I am Sir, Your's faithfully,

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, asnext 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 Neilgherry Hills ; for the present therefore the scheme must of course be abandoned, though perhaps resumed hereafter under more favourable circumstances .- Spectator, Dec 1.

## Ceplon.

Probable Departure of the Governor-We have undoubted authority for saying that arrange-

lin 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 wish 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 Mer chants (and our contemporary himself, if we mistake not, a short time go 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 The Englishman CALCUTTA. The Calcutta Courier

The Athenœum The Herald MADRAS. The Spectator The United Service Gazette The Friend of India ..... SERAMPORE. The Delhi Gazette ..... DELHI.

The Agra Ukhbar ..... AGRA.

The Christian Advocate ..... CALCUTTA. GENTLEMEN,-To you as heralds of civilization in India now publickly 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 al-

teram partem." 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 The profession to which you belong is most estimable ! it

sands 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 mide 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 freedon of the Press to the lowest and basess purpose. 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 Papera are in the habit of ferreting out private demestic transactions and threatening to publish them, and the or 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 have 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 meriotrious to the view of the British world, an accusation of the Supreme Court of Bombay before Parliament, be eause that Court would not lend its sanction to that infamous practice.

And here, I wish to inquire of any one of you, Gentle men, 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 Ciub, 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 news papers, of which such fatal examples were seen during the French Revolution, and which are not tolerated at home,

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 G od, 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 not

roposed for your decision.

1. Is the plundering of the Widows and Orphans of the nfortunate Europeans, who may die intestate in India, to be tolerated in future?—Is such plundering the act of hourst Englishmen? Is it just? Is it honourable? Il. Is the insulting and maligning of the Chief Just ca 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 with-out declaring the names of the Accusers, to be bigrated in future ?- Is that to be the new system in India ? Is it

just? Is it honourable? Gentlemen, examine those questions carefully and prenounce the verdict. Much depends upon that verdict. The even by the Club or their organs ! and if it finds that the ess in India has tacitly given a sanction 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 Attornies General or Legal Officers with equal powers, appointed in each presidency, who will hereafter barass 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 those questi Having done my duty to you, by this explanation, I leave to you the decision, confident that it will be fairly and henestly given.

1 am, Gentlemen Your Obedient Servant. COMMUNICATED.

Dec. 8. 1841.

NOTE In order to understand fully the conduct of the CHEEF JUSTICE, on the occasions of the discussion before the SUPREME COURT be useful to refer to the declaration of the GRNTLEMEN of the BAR, who as independent witnesses and competent Judges soon that conduct to have been temperate, dispassionete 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

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 ragoadas 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 any thing I know of my own knowledge that since this absorbtion of the Angria dominions into that of the British there have been several instances which Jahager clars. were allowed to hand down to posterity large Jahageers by adoption, and I have no reason to believe the the same B. G. will take quite the contrary contract the same B. G. will take quite the contrary contract the same B. G. will take quite the contract the same is the Angria case. It has been a matter of great disap pointment and grief to the Ranee of Kagh wice Angria the Dewanjee and the whole subjects that the son the Dewanjee and the whole subjects that the son who was brought forth by the R that the son month of the death of the late angria lived but few months after he had come into this world.

Your's obdtly.

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" innexed to the Toast—"the Queen, who rules ever 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

Those words are so Anti-English—and appear in the judgment of unprejudiced British subjects, so anti-constitutional, that a few hist rical 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 pessession of the throne, to the exclusion of the Scotch family of Stuarts.

In the beginning of the 16th century, a Scoth 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 Scotlan I, ascended the English throne in 1603, by virtue of her rights as the descendant of the princely Plantagenets 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 cotch successor Churles I, after having struggled with his English subjects, was beheaded in London in 1649. His son & successor Charles II lived I ng in exile and was for many years a pénsioner of France. His brother James II, who followed, was in 1688 driven with ignominy out of Eagland as unfit to govern a

Some years after his expulsion Parliament passed a law, calling the family of the present Queen to the 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 unloward 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

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 alladed to in the words so irregularly connected with her Magesty's name, are vested in the priest-ridden inquisition loving king of Sardinia, who is now the next lineal successer 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 -"Char. ley is my darling" - " Charley over the water" - why was plied to Her Magesty's ancestor George 11?

How different are the Scotch Gentlemen in Calcuttate those of Bombay. In the city of Palaces, instead of falsefying 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 stile, as the head of the state, the fountain of all honour, and the centre of stability.

To some unreflecting minds, these abservations 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 profest against the practice of perverting history for the purpose of gratify ing the inordinate vanity of any class of British

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

I am, Sir, yours &c.

Dac. 11. 1841.

ANTI. HUMBUG.



" Measures, not Men."

Monday, December 13, 1841. ---

half past 10 o'clock She left Suez on the 23rd had recently acquired in public estimation. ultimo. Aden on the 2nd Instant. The follow. The health of Mr. Buist, as Editor of the ing is a list of passengers.

## Last Evening's Dawk.

We received our Calcutta Files up to the 2d, and Madras to the 4 h lust nt. The English. man has a letter from a correspond at at Mont. mein, mentioning the death of Major Sergeantson, of H. M's. 50th Foot. Thera addy h d re us. ed to receive Capta a Hough, unless he to k ff his shoes, alth ugh he received the despatches. forgotten or wilfully neglected the " wighty All was quiet at M ulmein. There is a thing of engine" in the depth of their potations. Per, interest in the Hurharn. The Calcutta Star haps however the gentlemen who assembled has made a mistake in his article on the late trul at Calcutta, must red no Proprietors amongst of the Sepoy of the 15th Regt. Bombay N. I. their numbers. There are one or two sen-The article to which his is an answer appeared in tences in Mr. Buist's speech of acknowledge-our columns, and not those of the Bombay Cou ment which are worthy of much attention rier. The article in the Star is moreover a mis. This gentleman (names having appeared in take throughout, and we shall so prove it on Thursday, The Madres Herald. says, that Goveinment do notapprove of Barracks being built courtesy in thus personally alluding to our at the Neilghernies for the Soldiery.

They contain no news of interest.

An Officer of the Indian Navy has been fined fifty Rupers for detaining Mr. J. Ray ment on board the Hastings, and whither h had gone in order to serve a summons. Rather an expensive method we imagine of test. ing 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, wasentenced to 14 months imprisonment with hard labor, the first and last month to be passed in solitary confinement. The Chie Justice had referred this case to Sir E yan, 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 Co. temporaries on the subject of the expedition to Moulmein; they have been informing their readers for some time past that war is in evitable, instead of prudently following in the wake of their Calcutta brethren by going upon the other tack.' We beg to be distin guished 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 atter disbelief of such being the case. and ridiculed the idea as to 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 de ained.

The Prubakhur understands the gentleman has since applied to Government for his re-

THE same paper informs us that the Ramoosies have been making a disturbance about Poorundhur, and some respectable Native Gentlemen from Poona being suspected to have a hand in the business, have been confined by order of povernment. Amongst these gentlemen is one by name Sudamund, 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 acros- 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 The Steamer Berenice arrived last night at newspapers, especially the Bombay Times, this is doubtless very independent, and Times, was inclueed in the toast This is all Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and child 2 European servants, Mr. Clarke, B. M. S. Mr. Coin B. C. S. and European servants and Mrs. E. Smith, M. C. S. Sir charles Noiser's family. Mrs. and Miss. Buckingeyounge. Mrs. Browning and servants and 2 children. Mr. Tokson and Mrs. Troward. Messrs Carfield, White and Stockey Mr. Cotton Mr. Stewart Mr. Lushington Mr. A. Robbinson. Mr. Lodge. Capt. Include Mr. Caldecutt. Sir charles Napier and European servant Messis King Syers. Taylor, Hay, Welles, Putrick Stephens, Buchsung, Corfield, White, Deesy, Pringle.

I bitson. C ptain and Mrs. Haldane 4 M. N. I. Ravd. Mr. Tacke, Left captain cogan I. N. at Aden from Suez. the doings at the commemoration here, has been the means of our receiving the account of the festivities at Calcutta on the same oc. casion, simultaneously. The Caledonians of the Ditch do not see a to value the liberty of the Press, or indeed the Press at all, as we do here. There is no mention of the Presin their list of toasts, and they seem to have the Report, we hope we are guilty of no dis-Cotemporary) said, that " among the debts Our Madras, cotemporaries have we are glad which Western India owed to the Merchantto perceive, token up the Walter Scott-Monate of Bombay, was one of gratitude for a fre and independent Press." Now, with all due

prietors refuse to concede to those who in the discharge of their duties differ from them tives ? How can that man with truth pro. fess a love for the Freedom of the Press, who by his dealings proves his ignorance of its meaning? The real fact is this. The Mer. chants of Bombay have a great point to car. ry, 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 withhed. 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 disclo. sures had shown that for the institution and maintenance of the Bombay Courier and Bom. bay Times, they were indebted to the Mer. chants."

RECENT DISCLOSURES ! !- Now what are these disclosures, and where have they appear. ed ? Do they refer to the publication of the names of the proprietors of the Bombay Times, or to the proceedings in the Suprema 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 some. where about the year 1790, but we have no means of ascertaining the nature of its first principles. The Bombay Tim s was first pub lished 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 censible 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 bro. ther 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 with the Poet-God bless the silly one !"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 dent newspapers maintained by the Merchants ?" Our Johnson gives us as one de. inition 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 independ. ent papers are dependent upon the Merchants of Bombay for their support, for their deference, we would submit that this asserti- of their interests, should lend their columns porary so justly condemns, than any fresh les

on is utterly and absurdly groundless. A (or rather sell them) for such purposes as ewspaper of yesterday, and avowedly estar those to which they have of late been devotdished for the purpose of supporting Mer- ed? The Elitor of the Times has in one cantile interests, the Bombay Times can by no short sentence laid bare the whole economy neans with truth assume to itself any portic of his office, and (by his permission no doubt) on of the merit due to those by whose exer- that of the Bombay Courier ! Arcades Amtions the Press of India was freed from its bo! We wish you success in your calling. shackles. If the Times means that the esta- Out upon your frothy declamations for liberblishment of that newspaper was the means ty of the Press ! Out upon your declaraof this freedom, then he merely gives his pro- tions of your independence ! It matters not in prietors the credit of a measure which has his principle whether you be the slaves of a Gotherto been accorded to Sir C. Metcalfe. To vernment or a clique of individuals, you are our brother however this matters nothing, bound down, fettered and shackled-you have though people may differ upon this as rather no wills of your own-if you have opinions in important point. Granting however that you dare not give them utterance, and in bidthe Bombay Times did in fact bring about the ding you farewell for the present, we trust liberty of the Press in India, how is it, we no more to hear such prostitution of language, would ask, that that newspaper or its pro. as the coupling a declaration of service de. pendence, with a demand for the gratitude of Western India to the Merchants of Bombay, in opinion, honest and conscientious mon for the establishment of a Free and Independent Press.

Our Cotemporary the Madras Athenaum of the 2d instant, has entered upon the subject of Lt. Moore's Court Martial. The Athenœum agrees with the Bombay United Service Gazette, in the view he has taken, as to the accurate judgement displayed by Six 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 A(henœum, 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 Athenaum 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 Athenœum 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 Contemporary, 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 duelanswered according to his folly. We say ling, 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 there is another little word which tickles us, days. The Sword, which was in those days "maintenance." What ! are these indepen- the distinguishing mark of a gentleman's toilet, ready to be drawn on all occasions of sup" posed 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 Elea. nor'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

It is an evil doubtless, but a necessary one. being kept up, for their expenses. The ques- Our Cotemporary surely would not advise tions which naturally present themselves here fisty-cuffs as a substitute, and he must know, are these-Is it to be expected that the Mer- that it is the power of a man to use language, chants of Bombay would furnish these means which whilst it might be of a most insulting of support without an equivalent? Is it the nature, would by no means justify another in characteristic of the country to which a large going to law. As to a code of honor, there majority of them belong? There is but one is no such code : there are conventional onswer to these questions-No! Is it then rules or rather customs which direct in these to be wondered at that these papers, in obedi- cases, and which are far more likely graduence to their employers and in consideration ally to do away with the system our Cotem.

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 I arrived from Aden on the 9th of October last had it. The Potell brought the key, and was he approves his behaviour.'

The Athenœum asks " How do other portions of the community settle theirs ?" (quar. rels). " Powder and ball are not deemed indispensable auxiliaries, and yet their differ. ences, if not amicably adjusted are at all events settled." We do not know what por- Prisoner was then counting, or handdling for some tions of society our Contemporary refers to, other purpose, some money. 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), calis B (another) a liar. B, apeing the gentleman, sends his f lend 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 want allow Mrs. Master in the Mate's Cabin. It was then uninjur-B to say "good morning ma'am" to Mrs. A, or the little B's to play marbles with the little A's. the Steamer where all the Baggage was kept. This certainly settles the affair, and is pre There was a sentry at the place, of the Marine ferable beyond doubt to Mr. A being lost to Battalion. He said the Captain had given orders society by an appeal to the duello.

all reference to the inequality of punishment Cabin it was the first time I had seen it during eked out respectively to Lts. Moore and Hawkes. And we forbear, in consequence of certain circumstances respecting the latter Witness discovered that the case was broken near Officer, which have come to our knowledge, the lock. He put it into my hands. I showed it

day becoming less fashionable, and that the Trunk and take it on shore; but don't show it character of a reputed duellist is no longer an to any other Gentleman. It ok it on shore. The enviable one. We agree with the Athenaum day we landed my Master said nothing a out the as to the necessity of using all measures for case. He sent me to call a Dhoby. When I reits 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 improv. ing 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

pleaded not guilty. George Scriven Esq. called and sworn. I am head servant. On the 9 h of last month I left character. Aden in the Steamer " Auckland." I know the writing-case that is on the table (pointing to Grain-Merchant.) I have known the P-isoner for on m court); it belongs to me. When I was the last ten or fifteen years. He bears a very going on board the Steamer at Aden, I gave good character. this case in the Prisoner's charge and told him to lock it up in my Trunk. He had the key of Prisoner was sentenced to 7 years' Transportation my Trunks. I asked him two or three times to Singapoor. 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 from his Master C. B. Whitew-k Esq. on the the key of it then and ever since. I think the 26th of \_\_\_\_. The Pisoner pleaded guilty, and case contained 136 Rupees when I gave it to the was sentenced by the Court to 2 years hard Pris ner. I next saw my case on the 9th of Oc. labour in the House of Correction. tober 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 5th count for breaking and ent ring a D velling case to me, and said it had fallen down and burst House and stealing therein dive a g ods and open. He said it fell from a nail in the steerage chattels, the property of one Bhicka Bhoola; I never saw the case in the steerage during the and in the 2nd count for staling, at the same voyage. I had been in the steerage almost every time, divers goods and chattels, the poperty of day. I do not think it could have hung in the Madon Nuthoo and Gunga. Prisoner pleaded not strerage wathout my seeing it. I did not observe guilty. the case closely when the Pris ner brought it to me: I merely told him to lock it up in my Blacksmith. I live in a house in the Fort. I oca Trunk. I looked at the lick of the case; and cupy only one room in the house. The e are saw that the leather to which it was joined had other Tenants living in the house also. I am been cut all round. I did not look inside. (Look- held responsible f r the rent of the house, which ing at the case in court). It was just in this amounts to 125 Rup-es per year. I have only state when the Prisoner brought it to me. I do one room in the house: It is on the first story. not remember making any remarks to him about The door of my room leads to a ladder, and this it. I did not look inside. I told him he was a ladder to a Veranda. There is another door in rascal, and desired him to put the case away. my room; but it is always shut. It leads to I examined the case after I landed in Bombay. I another room in which some ornaments are kept. asked the Prisoner's brother, Nuthoo Gapoor, There are also two doors to that room. One of for it. This person was also a servant of mine, them leads to the road. It is always shut. I When I asked for it, the Prisoner was not pre- know som thing of a robbery that was committed examing it, I found that my money, 74 Rupees meals, and went to work. This was about 6 had been taken from it. I found 63 Ropees in mon he ago. I had to go to work in the Dick. it. I had put 137 Rupees into it originally. I vard. When I left home, I put a lock on the mentioned my having missed the money to Pri- door of my room. I returned home at 6 o'clock soner was denied all knowledge of it. I sent in the evening. I found the lock of my door him to the Police office.

Nuthoo Gapoor called and sworn. I was in W. Scriven's employ. I am not now. I arrived the room containing the ornaments was also with my Master W. Scriven in the "Auckland" bloken. The chain was for putting a lock on from Aden. I recollect my Master desiring me and fastening the ooor. The tock was not brothe day after our arrival at Bombay to bring ken; the chain was. The door of my room is Nurbeeram, called and sworn. I am a Goldsmith. him his Writing case. I brought it to him. I the only passage to this room. I went into this I know these Anklets (looking at those in Court). I took it out of his Cl thes Trunk. The Trunk room. Its other door, which spened up in the made them for the last Witness Narayen. I know was locked : I had its key. When my Brother road, was uninjured. The spring of the lak left our place for the Bazar, he gave me the of this room was broken. The B x was open, key. When he gave me the key my Master had and all the ornaments were give. The Box told him to go for a Doby. When he returned had contained g ld and silver ornaments, such as from the Bazar he was confined. I did not know N-cklaces, anklets. One of the Necklaces was that the case contained money. On board the worth about 400 Rupees. There were many other Steamer the case was k pt in the steerage sus- orn ments; but they were not of such great valupended from a hook. It could not be seen by as th se I have menti ned. There was another

bundle of them.

Henry B. Rose Esq. called and swo n. I am in the "Auckland'. I know the Prisoner; he was on board of the Steamer during our voyage the box. This happened about 3 years ago. to Bombay. I saw a case like the one on the Table in Court on howd the Steamer. I think this happened about a day before our arrival at Bombay; -before we got into the Harb ur. I we re put into this box to be kept for my Uncle's saw that the lock of the case was broken. The son, Mallo Nuthoo, who was then you g. A

In reply to a question from the Bench. W. Scriven .- We were at anchor in the Har. bour, when the case was brought to me at my

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 shewed the case to my ed. I used to go twice a day to the place in not to a low any servants to sleep there. When I Our Cotemporary has cautiously avoided brought the case to my Master in the Mate's

ten successive days. When I saw it, it was hanging from a hook. When we arrived in the Harb ur and were about landing Gap or the last entering further upon this point at present. | to my Master and told him it had burst open. Our conviction is, that duelling is day by My Master said never mind; put it in the

> confined me. Witnesses as to character.

Mahomed Jaffer call-d and sworn. I was a servant in Captain Sprati's employ. I am not in service now. The last time I was in service was 7 or 8 y ars ago. About 2 years ago I w semployed 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 sepoys asked me if they were mine. I replied years ago I inherited this land. I arrived in Bom- they were not, as the anklets which I had lost bay to seek for employment about 15 day- ago. 1 have known the Prisoner for nearly 20 years, He hears a good character.

Mahomed Sulee Jonulkur called and sworn. I am a Butler in Captain Scobie's service. I his Master to the amount of 74 Rupees. Prisoner have known the Prisoner for many years. He bears a good character.

Mahomed Yakoob called and sworn. I am an Ensign in the 1st Bombay European Regiment. Captain Swanson's Dressing boy. I have known I know the Prisoner at the Bar. He was my the Prisoner from his infancy. He bears a good

Abdool Gunnee called and swore. I am a

The Jury returned a verdiet of guilty; and the

Balos Narroo was placed at the Bar arraigned

Bhaerdass Hurreebhare stood indicted in the

Buicks Bhools called and sworn. I am a broken and lying on the floor. My doors were open. The iron chain that fastened the dior of

were in it. My case Patell had the key of the Box- His name is M eta. I had not the key of the Lieurenant in the 1st Bombay European Regt. room in which this B x was kept. The same Parell with me when I put the awned ornament- into 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 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 Parell. I was ask d to occupy the room to take care of the Box which was in the next apartm n'. My Uncle's son is living with me. A list of the ornaments was made out by ne Kes-ho, when they were o iginally 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 ou side. It was on he top of the d or. The next day I brought Constable, and showed him the state in which found hings. 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 robberv. 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 Wash. erman, 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 Narayen, a Tailor, wilking one day with a Gol smith. They were going along with an Anklet in their possession. I had sea ch warrants issued against them. Police turned I was a little intoxicated, and my Master | Peons came, and went into the apartment which the Prisoner and his Brother Kurson Hurreebhace occupied, and had their Box opened. Prisoner opened his Box with a key. A sepoy searched the Box, while I was standing at the door look. ing on. The sep ws found some small parcels in the Box; and in one of them he saw silver ornamen's valled Guntodas. Those are the same Guntodas (pointing to a pair on the table). The 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 rec gnize as the stolen ones, The Pris soner and his Brother Kursun said the Bells were theirs. I remarked to them, if these Bells are really yours for what pu po-e had you them made. The prisoner said that they were made by a Gold smith-living at the end of the Street to be fixed to the silver anklets. These three gold Beads and eleven Bells (pointing to those in Court) are the same which I recognized, as those I had last, at the Prisoner's house. Prisoner and his Brother presence of the Peon -. I know these eleven silver Bells: They are ente ed in the list of ornan ents as b-longing to a large Anklet that my Uncle had deposied in the Box. I have no mark upon them; bu recognize them as he property of my la e Uncle from seeing them in company with these three gold Beads which I am cer ain of. The Bells are very much like those that were on my Uncle's Anklet I know the three gold Beats, having frequently seen them tied on my Cousin's arm. The w ole value of the tungs in the Box, exclusive of the pawned or amenis, was about 4000 Rupees.

Sujneea Sindia, called and sworn. I am a Police 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 Beads. I showed them to the 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.

Narayen Nagur, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I lived in the same house with the Prisoner. I occupied an apartment above Pris :'s froom. Prioner 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 to k 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 14 Rupee. As I had to attend my duty, and had no Box of my own, I gave them to the Pris: to be put away in his Box. I know nothing at all of the Bells

nothing of the Bells or Beads.

Meeta Fakeera, 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 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 lack before they were stolen. I had opened the Box broken, he desired that the case should be put in the Trunk. To do this I was obliged to take in the ground by Vas
in the Trunk. To do this I was obliged to take in the ground by Vas
in the Trunk. To do this I was obliged to take in the ground by Vas
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 presence of our caste people, the two orphans and like the one on the table (pointing to one in Court).

Seewee told me she was Ellapa's wife; and pointed out the Box, weighed them and entered them in a list.

gislation or any severe application of the laws out some clothes from the Trunk and make a the B x for this purp se, the other ornaments | saw all the ornaments on this occasion. I think the 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 down 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 dues 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 orna-ments that were in the Box. These Bells and Beads are: I know them.

Kessow Narayen, 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. Jujjeewun 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.
Rajjaram Nuthoo, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I know the Prisoner well. He bears a good

Bheeka Wullub, called and sworn. I am a Tailor. I have known the Prisoner from his infancy. He bears a good charact r.

Tulsee Koosal, called and sworn. I am a Tailer 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 Tippa and Ellapa Tippa, 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. Cummin lives opposite to the Race Course. On the 7th of last October 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 at the Prisoner's house. Prisoner and his Brother near the closet at this time. I went and mentioned Kurson threatened to assault me;—even in the circumstance to one Henry Vassey. The next time presence of the Peons. I know these eleven silver. I saw the watch was at the Police Office on the 18th 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 re 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 Havildar. I recollect accompanying one Bhicka 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 gleaning 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 Ellapa'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 Sep y 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 gleaning. 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 Lutchmee was first seen gleaning. 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 Camatty language, that the watch was there; and requested her to bring it with her when she came home. I speak Hindoostanee. Vassey understood the wo-man, and told me what she had said. Vassey went and brought a Police Peen, and searched the field.

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 Luxemun, 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 Balee 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 Balce 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 Bala or Balea.

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 Abdoolakhan, 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 year's 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 preceeding 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..... time kept. Cust-Aside the favourite at the Ordinary, it being known his owner would ride against Mr. Kent's Na tive Jockey.

Second Race .- Cheeroot Stakes, 2 G. Ms. entrance, 5 G. Ms. from the fund, catch weights \$\frac{1}{4}\$ of a mile, winner to battle of Waterloo, it was proposed to make some change be sold for 300 Rs. if demanded within half an hour after in the uniform of the Life Guards; and George IV. the Race. Stewards will supply cheeroots, and the winner ordered one of the soldiers to be sent for, who had dis-

Mr. Kent's g. c. b. h, Prince Albert ....

Prince however took the lead, and came in an easy winner, his native locky puffing his ' Havanah' like bricks. It is but fair to say that he had a cruel lot of weight given him.

Third Race .- Gallowave Plate for the Galloways, 5 G. Mr, from the fund, weight 8st. 7lbs., distance, a mile.

Mr. Felix's c. a. h Chancery, walked over. Here was a good plate thrown away. We had lots of Chaff about George, Mr. C.'s Galloway, and a certain Grey' from Cautonments, but it all ended in smoke; certes, we are crual 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.

Mr. Felix's g. a. h. Florican ....

ALP THE WATER STATE E. KENT, Secy.

## Sonepore 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. 71bs. each, R. C. to close October 1st.

first corner.

Round the course in 3m. 13s. Mile and a half, 3m. 1.

Second Race .- A Silver Tankard, for all herses 11st 7lbs. each, Arabs allowed 7lbs. I mile heats, gentleman riders, Mr. Stone's b. a. h. Tadmor, (by G. P. Thom-

jingridge.)...... 2dr

1st heat---2m. 8s.

Third Race --- A Plate of gold mohurs for all Arab and country bred horses 8st 10 each, maidens allowed 7lbs. Arabs tainly not less elegant. Of course, or the purpose for bs. R. C. and a distance, entrance 10 gold mohurs, to which it was designed, the ornamenting is profuse and gorclose on November 1st.
Mr. Stone's g. a. h. Sinbad.....

Mr. Grey's b. a. h. Jessamine...

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 Poosah depot after 1st January, 1841, heats 1 of a mile, 8st. 7lbs. each, entrance 5 gold mohurs to name to the Secretary ten days before the inseting Should three fillies not come to the post, the purse made over to the stewards for handicap for all Arabs and grotesque custard coloured eyes, that distinguish their progenitors of the Electorate. It is impossible to look at for the 8d or 4th day.

N. B.—Nominations to this race must be made on or fore the 19th Nov. Mr. Blue's bay filly Fungee ..... 1 1

Mr. Namereh's bk. filly Beggar Girl. ..... 2 1 lst heat-Im. 36s .- 2d heat- Im. 37.

#### The Royal Stud.

ALTHOUGH this phrase is certainly not technically appropriate to the sense in which it is the most concise and suitable form of words which our language affords to signi fy 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 materiel 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 pageautry. 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 equestriar offices attached to Buckingham Palace. The gleanings of a leisure hour passed, a few days since, in that prince-ly 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 licencence 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, Pimlico, 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 racy and sonorous as if it had escaped from the bosom of a bog, in the kingdom of Connemara. Now here, on the threshold, occurred an impression; and illiberal one, perhaps, but the stronger that it was instinctive. If I have a weaknes of idiosynerasy, it is my utter antipathy to an Irish groom. Give me Paddy any where ; - in the green-wood, across the campaign, over the wave, 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 directious 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 ridge 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 line 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 to the throat, leathers, and jack-boots. Now, for such an occupation as horsebreaking, performed in a ridinghouse, surely these unwieldy nether encasements 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 un fettered, 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 dragoon, 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 anecdate is not a very new one, but it is apropos. Shortly after the tinguished 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 biassed 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-

Leaving the riding school, we entered stable No. I; which, with No. 2 adjoining it, contained ten ladies' saddle-horses six of which bave been ridden by Her Majesty. Here and there a promising young one mingled with the aped favourites, who exhibited the never-failing tokens of years, despite the ofium 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-borse. 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 ther-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 phaeton ponies, eight altogether; the team of 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 cortege 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 morrocco, 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, cergeous, but the colour is in good keeping, and, notwith standing the finery, 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., elven dun and nine black Hanqverians. 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,

these animals without being struck with the identity of wardly, however, not to commit himself this time, no matcharacteristic they display with the horses of remote an tiquity, represented on the Grecian friezes and alto relievos. The unde derivatur 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 compa-triots: 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 have 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 be more plain, and yet nothing that decoration 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 countenance one of the noblest of her country's social institutions, and, letting well alone, eschew the filthy fa-

cilities 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. Haply here my labours are greately 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 superintendence of Sir William Chambers, in 1762: the paintings being the productions of the celebrated Cypriani. 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 tritens, 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 soulders and the cranes. and, sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the ocean; and those at the back, carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents. The driver's foot-board is a large scollop shell, ornamened 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 triumhal chariot.

The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branch ng out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular tress are loaded with trophies allusive to victories obtained by Great Britain during the late glorious war, supported by four lious' heads. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii 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 laures which fall from thence towards the

"The inside of the body is lined with rich scarlet emboss ed 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, pendent 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 Guylph and Bath, ornamented with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The hind seat fall has 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, 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,

## The Irish Scramble.

The Freeman's Journal, a liberal Dublin paper, conainst

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 suttlers only went laughing about the camp, flourishing their rival claims in each others faces, and settling, each apart, whatday he might promise his 'domestics and constituents' to be home with them again, not as formerly, an expectant, but a satisfied 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 at 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 minis try formed yet to my knowledge, -responds the unpurchas-

" ' 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 balf past one; for, as the Dowager Duchess of Bigotry said the other evening, she remembered Mr. Pitt's having been sent for on one occasion at half an hour past midnight-so who knows? Nobody knows; but nobody knocks for all that; and all the Lefroys must spend that memorable, because apparently forgotten, night in unrelieved suspense touching the Irish seals.

"Next morning 'twas resolved at breakfast not to remain at home, just to show certain persons the difference; and forth went the unremembered member for the University of Dublin in a rather 18 9ish mood of mind. He resolved in

ter 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 Chancellor-ship 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-sergeant 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 Jack son, 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 Eliot 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 pros-perity 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 fayour of popular corporations in Ireland the long gathering-storm burst forth, and amid thunder and lightning heaven itself went 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, scream-

ed 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-humour

edly 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, exclaims 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-whippe in. Filled up! exclaimed Horsce, with a mixture 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 (in cluding 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

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 sweetness itself in contrast with these nasty Scotch things, as Miss Cavendish calls them.



## CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

ARBIVALS.

very and a feet to be for the feet of the

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 ditto. Lieut. Coll. Alves, M. Army from Nagpore. Bt. 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.

work, at the following ... 5 Annas per ... 4 Jemadars ... 4 ... 4 ... Havildars ... 2 ... 12 ... ... 

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 allowance.
We also approve of the suggestion of the Commander in Chief for grant, ing 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 Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Rigade Commands of the Field Forcy in Seind as to direct, that the Brigade Commands of the Field Forcy in Scind as originally constituted by the General Orders of the 20th October 1840 and 26th March 1841, together with the Staff appertaining to them shall cease from the 1st January next.

The Troops remaining in Upper Scind, as detail, ed in the margin, are to be designated the "Scind Field Force" and the following proportion of Staff is sanctioned for the Force, until farther orders, vizt. Compray Euro. Foot Artilly...
Golundanze Battalion...
pers and Miners...
Horse.

Officer Commanding.
Interpreter.
Brigade Major,
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Superintending Surgeon.
Deputy Medical storekeeper.
Deputy Medical storekeeper.
Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Consequent on the reduction and new organization of the Force, the following arrangements for the performance of the duties connected with the Commissariat, Engineer, Ordnance, and Pay Departments, are sanctioned.
Commissariat. An Assistant Commissary General to be stationed at Commissariat. An Assistant Commissary General to be stationed at

Sukkur, with an Officer under him in charge of the Bazars and with control over all the Stations in Cutchee and Upper Seind.

A Sub-Assistant Commissary General to be stationed at Quetta, with charge over all the Stations above the Passes

An Agent to conduct the duties at Dadur, and Warrant Officers those

All Agent to conduct the dates at Dadur, and warrant Others those at Bhag and Shikarpoor.

Engineer.—An Executive Engineer to be stationed at Sukkur.

Ordnance.—A Commissary of Ordnance to be stationed at Sukkur.

Pay.—A Field Partmaster, as at present, to accompany the Head Quarters of the Force, the Treasure Chest at Sukkur being abolished so long as the Head Quarters are at that Station.

The following appointments are made, in pursuance of the foregoing arrangements.

arrangements.

Brigadier England, K. H. to Command.

Brevet Major W. Wyllie, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Brigade

Brevet Major W. Wylne, ellst Regiment Nauve Infantry, Brigan Major.

Lieutenant R. Macinitosh, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Brevet Captain Rippon, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Interpreter.

Surgeon C. Rane, Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Jephson, Deputy Medical Storekeeper.

Députy Judge Advocate General.

Captain Pope, 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Assistant Commissary General at Sukkur.

Lieutenant Shawe, in charge of Bazars at Sukkur-Captain Ramsay, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Quetta.

Lieutenant Shawe, in charge of Bazars at SukkurCaptain Ramsay, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Quetta.
Lieutenant Hill, Executive Engineer at Sukkur.
Captain Stamford, Commissary of Ordnance at Sukkur.
Captain Maclean, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Field Puymaster.
Major Waddington, Commanding Engineer in Scind, and Captain
Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, are directed to return to their
respective situations in India.

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

#### Notification. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1841: The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information, the following Notifica-tion issued under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 27th ultimo, giving publicity to several recent despatches from Major General Sir R. Sale, R. c. B. on the subject of several late encounters with the Insurgent Tribes of the Es. tern Guilzies between Cabool and Gundamuk.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in council. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt. NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT. The 27th November, 1841.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the annex-ed Copies of Despatches from Major General Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., detailing the result of several affairs with the insurgent tribes of the Eastern Children, on the road from Cabool to Gundamuk, in which, under extreme disadvantages of position, the gallantry and zeal of the Troops under his Command have been severely tried

and conspicuously displayed.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Govt. of India. FROM MAJOR GENERAL

SIR ROBERT SALE, K. C. B., To CAPTAIN GRANT,

Offig. Assist Adjutant General, Cabool. Dated Camp Bootkhack, 12th October 1841.

Sir.—I have the honor to state to you, for the information of major General Elphinstone, C. B. that the task of forcing the Pass of Khoord Cabool, and defeat. ing the Rebels posted within it, has, this morning, been accomplished.

After fully weighing the whole of the information brought to me at various periods in the course of yes-terday. I came to the conclusion, that the main body of the lasurgents was posted behind a Breast-work, near the middle of the Pass, and that they would defend it. as well as the almost inaccessible heights, on either flank

My plan of attack was there ore arranged as follows. I determined to employ two hundred Jirzwischees, un-der the well known Sider Jan Fishan Khan, to create a diversion by assaulting, in flank and rear, the precipitous ridge which forms the Southern side of the Durra, whilst the Troops under my command entered its gorge, and attacked the Enemy in front. The Force left Camp at 6 A. M. The advanced Guard consisted of the two guns of Foot Artillery, under Lieutenant Dawes, two Companies of the 13th Light Infantry under Captain Fenwick and Lieutenant George King, the Flank Companies of the 35th Native Infantry under Captain Younghusband, and a Detachment of Pioneers under Captain Broadfoot, the whole being in charge of Captain Season 35th Regiment Native Infantry. The remainder of the 13th and 35th, formed our main Body. As we approached the Insurgents position we found that all the reports of our Spies had been substantively correct, but that the Enemy were withdrawing from behind their Brestawork in the valley, and occupying the rocky ridges of the mountains on either side. They opened on us a well, directed fire, and at the very commencement of the affair. I received a wound from a ball, above the ancle, which ultimately compelled me to leave the field. Whilst I remained on it, however, I directed two Companies of the 13th, and one of the 35th, to ascend the precipices on either hand in face of the Enemy, and I must injustice to them mention the gallantry, activity, and perseverance with which this duty was performed and the Enemy driven by our Skirmishers from point to point of eminences almost perpendicular When compelled to retire, I resigned the command into the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Dennie. C. B, and have the pleasure to forward his report, detailing the further progress and completion

of the affair.
I beg to add that whilst I remained at the head of the Force, the conduct of both Officers and Men afforded me the highest satisfaction, and I am greatly pleased with the spirited and judicious manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Dennie brought the matter to a close.

The exertions of my Brigade Major, Captain Wade, and of Captain Havelock, and Lieutenant Airey of Major General Elphiastone's personal, Staff, who attached themselves to me as Volunteers on this service, demand my amplest acknowledgments. The last-mentioned of these Officers had a horse shot under him. I beg to forward the Casualty Return of the 13th; that of the Artille y, Sappers, and 35th N. I. shall follow.

A memorandum of the Ammunition expended, is also annexed. I am most thankful for the promised reinforce ment of two Guns ; and if the 37th Regiment N. I. can also be promptly sent out, will relieve the Troops from a part of every harrassing outroost duty; in an exposed

plain, in the vicinity of mountains. P. S. I ought not to have forgotten to mention, that Captain Bellew, Assistant Quarter Master-General, who had previously, under General Elphinstone's instructions, reconneitred the Passes occupied by the Enemy, accom-panied me during my march from Cabool, and ably aided me, until the moment of my being wounded, upon which he continued to render valuable assistance to lieut, "Col. Trever, 34 Light Cavalry, politically employed on this coasion, I was indebted for the information obtained at Bootkhak; upon it my plan of attack was based, and it proved correct in every particular; and he was personally active and conspicuous throughout the engagement.

PROM LIEUT COL. W. H. DENNIE, C. B.
Commanding 13th Light Infantry,
To Majob General Sir R. H. Sale. K, C. B,

Dated Camp Bootkhak, 12th October, 1841. SIR .- I beg, on my return to Camp, to report the details of the progress and completion of the affair with the Rebels, in the Khoord Cabool Pass, began in so spirited a manner under your personal command this morn-

On receiving over charge of the Troops, in consequence of your wound compelling you to leave the Val-ley, I pursued your plan of operations by pressing the Enemy as much as the nature of the ground would sd-mit on both Flanks, and rapidly moving on the Main Column and Guns, with the intention of dislodging them from their Breast-works, if still occupied, but this the Insurgents had evacuated, though they ventured to dis-pute the possession of the precipitous heights and to direct a well-aimed fire against our Main Force. Disconcerted, however, by the bold manner in which they were met by our Skirmishers, as they scaled the Moun ain sides, and by the steady progress of the advance, they gradually abandoned their first position, and retired to the highest ridges and pinnacles of the Durra.

I had resolved from the first allow any moment opposition to divert me from the main purpose of clearing the Valley, and a little after 7 A. M. I had the satisfaction of reaching the southern gorge of the Pass, and establishing there the 35th Native Infantry and the Guns in an excellent po-t, constituted by the walls of a strong and capacious, though deserted Fort. By this time our Skirmishers had every where got possession of the heights, and the Afighan Force under Jan Fishen Khan, had also crowned the mountains and displayed their banners on its summit.

You are aware, that it was part of your original plan, that the 13th Light Infantry should return to their Encampment at Bootkhak -- as the column marched back, the Enemy again showed themselves on several points of the defile, and opened a fire, and some loss was sustained in repelling these attacks, and in withdrawing our Flanking parties

The Troops finally arrived at Bootkhak about 2 P. M. a good deal harrassed by the exertions of the morning. You will see by the Returns that the Casualties have not been few, which arose from the great advangate afforded by the ground to an Enemy trained to Mountain warfare.

Permit me to add the expression of my admiration of the fearless manner in which the Men of the 13th, chiefly young Soldiers, ascended heights nearly perpendicular, under the sharp fire of the Insurgents. The Sepoys of the 35th rivalled and equalled them in steadiness, activity and intrepidity. I am happy to say, that no loss whatever of Baggage was sustain in traversing this valley of plunderers.

I have not yet received the Casualty Return of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, but have reason to believe that it in amount is about equal to that of the 13th, and am informed that they have one Officer, Captain Younghusband, severely wounded.

|          | Bank and Nakes of Officers Wounde | General Str. B. Sale, R. C. B. Comng. seve Captain Wade, Major of Brigade. Silge 13th Light Layantry. Lieutenant Mein. Salth Regiment N. I. Seve Enign. Oakes. | Captain Younghusbandseve |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
|          | Bank                              | Maj. Ge<br>Captain<br>Lieutent<br>Ensign<br>Captain  |                          |
| 3/11/25  | Missing.                          | None.  | of the last              |
| Par      | Mules                             |  | 0                        |
|          | Yaboos.                           | 8000   | :0                       |
|          | Sepoys.                           | -9x2   |                          |
| 400      | ban salayirg                      | half Til keste   |                          |
| ED.      | Buglers and Drummers.             | 6000   |                          |
| Wounded. | Natoks.                           | 0000   | 244                      |
| Wo       | Corporals and                     | 0000   | S                        |
| 7- 1     | ban sinsagrad                     | Lunia Paris  | 01                       |
|          | Jamadars.                         | 0000   | : 0                      |
|          | Subadars                          | 0000   | :01                      |
|          | Cartains   Subalterns.            | 00-0   |                          |
|          | Mules.                            | 0000   | 0                        |
|          | Yaboos.                           | 0000   | :00                      |
|          | Horses                            | 0000   | :0                       |
|          | Privates and Sepoys.              | 0000   | .0                       |
|          | Drummers.                         | 0000   | 0                        |
| ED.      | Bug eralgud                       |  |                          |
| Kured.   | Corporals and   Naicks.           | 0000   | 0                        |
|          | Liavidars.                        | 0000   | 0 9                      |
|          | Jamadars.                         | 0000   | :0                       |
| 6 5      | Subadas                           | 0000   | :0                       |
|          | Lieutenants                       | 0000   | :0                       |
|          | - Captains.                       | 0000   | :0                       |
|          | Bacing NTs.                       | Company 6th Battalion Artillery. M.s. 13th Light Infantry. th Regiment Native Infantry. ppers and Miners.  | Total                    |

Sapti FROM MAJOR GENERAL
STR R. H. SALE, K. C. B.,
Commanding 1st Brigade of British Troops serving in Affghanistan,

To CAPTAIN GRANT, Offig. Assist. Adjt. Gent. Cabool. Camp in the Valley near Teezeem, Oct. 23d 1841 Sin;-I beg to acquaint you for the information of Major General Str.—I beg to acquaint you for the information of Major General Elphinstone, C.B., that the force united under my Command, consisting of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, No. 6, Light Field Battery, the Mountain Train, the Corps of Sappers and Miners, a Squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry, and a Rissalah of the Shahs's 2d Cavalry, marched from Khowit Cabool towards Teezeem vesterday morning. Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, 35th, commanded the advance guard, Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, 13th, the main column, and Capt. Oldfield, 5th Lt. Cavy, the rear gaurd, in each of which troops of the several arms were appointed according to the best of my judgment. The force felt its way cautiously through the defiles of the Huft Kotul, occupying with Skirmishers the hills on either flank, and leaving parties for the protection of our baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the ur baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the our baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the advance and main body had halted in the valley of Teezeen. From this low ground another vale stretches out towards the South East, and on the sides and summits of the mountains which enclose the latter, were posted in every quarter bodies of the insurgents, whilst another portion of their force, consisting of foot, led on by Sirdars on horseback and their mounted followers shewed a determination to dispute with us the possession of a conical hill, which partially closes the entrance of the branching valley and barred our approach to Moohummud Utzal's fort, a large work backed by gardens, which the rebels still garrisoned. From this eminence the advance guard under Co-nel Monteath drove them by a combined attack, and I then directed the 13th Light Infaitty and a portion of Captain Abbot's hattery to advance under Lieutenant Colonel Dennie and assault the fort itself. The insurgents bowever, abandoned it after dividing from its feedle fire.

I immediately determined to establish in its Depot for my siek and wounded, and to take it as a point of support for ulterior operations and an apput to my Camp, to be fixed under its walls, but as the Enemy communit to occupy in force a hearly circular range of heights, and even boldly to skirmish in a lower part of the valley, it became necessary to drive them from such segments of the mountain as would, if remaining in their hands have given them the power to command our position, and fire upon the Troops with advantage at night. This led to a succession

of skirmishes which were maintained with great coolness and sphit by several Companies of the 13th and one of the 35th, aided by the guns of Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Captain Abbot's Battery and the Mountain Train, and supported by the Several Companies of the 13th having been expended, it was compelled temporarily to retire, and a very promising Officer, Lieutenaut Edward King, was killed at its head. A supply of cartridges and a reinforcement were promptly sent up, and the affair ended by the effects of my late wound to witness these conflicts from a Doolle, and it have no doubt that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of our Skirmishers and the shot of our battaries. The force bivouscked in position without an attempt being made upon our line. Morning shewed us the heights every where deserted by the rebels, and if a negociation which they have opened in very humble terms, should not end in their entire submission lintend to attack their principal fort.

I regret to have to add that though every precaution was adopted for I regret to have to add that though every precaution was adopted for the security of our line of summunication, a large interval was created between our main body and rearguard by the circumstance of the latter having to await at Kovid Cabool the arrival of carriage from the capital for part of the public baggage. A light armed enemy, well acquainted with the country, did not fail to take advantage of this, and I fear that some ammunifion and valuable stores have fallen into their hands. I beg to forward the report of Captain Oldfield, detailing every occurrence whilst he commanded the rear guard, also the Returns of killed and wounded and of ammunition expended.

| Privates and Sepoys   Privates and Sepoys |
|---|
|   |

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. H. SALE, K. C. B., Commanding the 1st Brigade of British Troops Serving in Afghanishta

To Captain Grant,

Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Cabool,

Dated Camp Jugduthik, October 28th 1811. Sin,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Major General Elphinstone, c. B., that the Force under my Command, reached this place to-day; last night passed over without the slightest insult to our out-posts at Kuttah Sung, but during the morning's march we descried small parties at a distance on both flanks, especially near the outlet of the Purce Durree, which afterwards united in a combined at tack on our rear guard. Our loss has been small, and the enemy was every where buffled and held in check by the fire from our Guns and Skirmishers. Owing, however, to the jaded state of four camels, it became necessary to destroy a good deal of Camp Equipage to prevent its falling into the Rebel's brads.

The delive restriction of these stacks has given vice to expressions of

its falling into the Rebel's hands.

The daily repetition of these attacks has given rise to suspicious of the sincerity of the Chiefs in the mind of the Political Assistant, in which I am compelled to participate though I shall be happy to find that their submission at Teezeem wasmade in good faith, and that these petty hostitlities are the acts of men notunder their control.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL.

SIR R. SALE, R. C. B.

Cammanding the 1st Brigade of British Troops

serving in Afghanistan,

TO CAPTAIN GRANT, Offy. Assistant Adjutant General,

Dated Camp Gundanuk, 30th October 1841.

SIR!—Yesterday the Force under miv command was again engaged with the Insurgents of these Mountains, and the affair was the sharpest which we have had since penetrating the Pass of Khoord Cabool. I experienced little molestation in my Camp at Jurdaluk, but observed towards sinuset and by moonlight evident indications of the Enemy which had attacked our rear guard earlier in the day, being in the art of moving off over the Hills with a view of concentrating between my force and Sookhab. Major General Elphinstone is acquainted with the localities and will not have forgotten that the only entrance to the valley of Jurdaluk from the Eastward is by a lofty range of mounding Kotul overlooked and commanded by a lofty range of mounwinding Katul overlooked and commanded by a lofty range of mountains, partially clothed with bushes and dwarftrees. Of these really terrific eminences, the rebels had, as I had anticipated; taken possession, in more considerable numbers than we have been opposed to since leaving Terzerm. Holding all the selient points of the hills and secured by brestworks, they showed a determination to dispute with the utmost obsticacy the progress of our flanking parties, and to endeavour to prevent the debouche of our advance and main column. To enable us to effect this. I had to detach Companies from every Corps it the force to the right and left, which aided by the Artillery won their way inch by inch up the lofty heights, much however remained to he dry, and the fire of the mointaineers from several of the tallest surd n', and the fire of the mountaineers from several of the tallest summits was unabated, and success was every where doubtful; when a single Company of the 13th under Capt. Wilkinson, was dire ed to advance up the defile itself. It pressed forward at a rapid pace, supported by all the reserves which remained available, and to the surpose of the whole force found that the Eneny had neglected tog and the mail outlet. This wanguard the reserves upports, and the guns were quickly established on the narrow table land from which they had it in their power to take the whole of the defences of the Rebels, in reverse. Our troops commanded the route to Sookhab, and the Enemy seemed to decline all further opposition. The march was resumed, but as the cumbrous train of baggage filed over the mountain, the insurgents again appearing from beyond the most distant, ridges renewed the contest with increased numbers, and the most savage fury. Ontrear guard made the best dispositions for defence, and rescue; but the suddemness of the onset caused some confusion, during which notwithstanding the efforts of the troops, some Baggage and Camp Equipage. suddenness of the onset caused some confusion, during which not with standing the efforts of the troops, some Baggage and Camp Equipage fell into the hands of their opponents, Captain Wyndham, of the 35th was killed at this crisis of the affair; and several brave Men of all the Corps, fell or were wounded. Soon, however, by the praisewouthy exertions, and cool and soldierlike order and example of Captains Backhouse and Broadfoot of the Shah's Service, and Fenwick of the 13th, confidence was restored, the aspect of the affair changed and the rear guard extricated from the defile. It continued in the best order to retreat, and to repel the enemy who had followed it up to the point at which the loftier hills wear away. Our casualties of yesterday and the day before, amount to one hundred and thirty; amongst whom are one Officer killed and four wounded. This loss will not considered heavy by those who have seen the heights from which the rebels were driven, and are acquainted with the habits and character of the mountaineers to whom we were opposed. I have to-day marched to his place without any interruption worthly of mention.

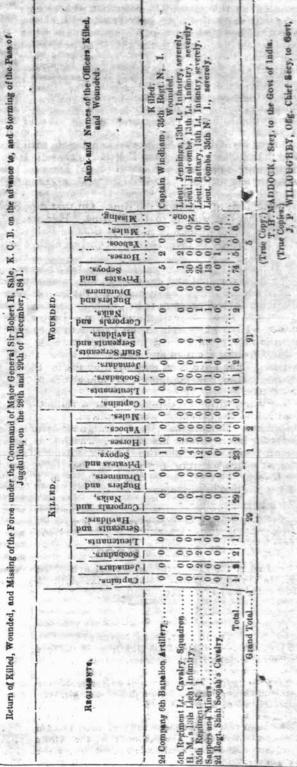
were opposed. I have to-day marched to his place without any interruption worthy of mention.

From the details of this despatch the Major General Commanding Afighanistan, will be enabled to draw his own inferences as to the actual state of our relations with the refractory Chiefs who were admitted at Teeze-m into a treaty of reconciliation with the Government against which they had rehelled. But ithelengs more peculiarly to my vocation, in the field, now that there is a prospected brief revose in the vicinity of this Cartonment, to report with much satisfaction the cheerfulness, steadiness and perseverance with which the troops have performed every duty required of them; since leaving Cahool they have been kept constantly on the alert by attacks by night and day: from the time of their arrival at Teezeen they have invariably bivouncked, and the safety of our positions

has brought its affair, with a bold and active enemy, eminently skiller in the species of warfare to which their attempts have been confined, and armed with Juzails, which have enabled them to amony us, at a range, at which they could only be reached by our Artillery. Though compelled by the effects of my late wound to witness these conflicts from a Doolle, I must bear my mequivocal testimony to the gallantry of Officers and Men, on every occasion of contact with the Enemy, and especially in scaling the tremendous heights above Jugduluk. I enclose Casualty

Returns.

I beg to express my sense of the highly able assistance which I have received in all our attacks and skirmishes and throughout the operations, from Lieutenant Colonels Dennie and Monteith, C. E. I have been much pleased with the address and able managements of Captain Abbott of the Artillery, who has twice commanded the advance guard; and the exertions of Captain Wade my Brigade Major, and of Captain Havelock, Persian Interpreter to General Elphinstone, (temponarily attached to me) in conveying my orders from point to point, and aiding in the dispositions,—deserve my warmest commendations.



## Porth West Brobinces.

An obliging Correspondent has sent us the following, and as every item from this quarter has now a deep and engrossing interest, we add it to the others we have receiv-

" Ferozepoor, 23d Novr. The 30th Regiment N. 1. moves towards Cabool to-morrow morting, -this Regim nt moves out of tour; but it is on account of Colonel Wild's qualifications for higer command. He is to command the Brigade consisting of the 30th, 53d, 60th and 64th Regiments, and after the compliment paid him, must be appointed a B-igadier, as Colonel Shelton was, who went up in command of a Corps less. The Lieutenant Colonel was a Brigadier in the Joudpore Campagin, and bears a very high character. A Major of Brigade will, of course, be attached to the Force, for it has a prospect of very had service before it, and it is only fair to put it, in every respect, on a respectable Footing. It is to be hoped that Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch of the 60th, who is in advance, has already received orders to consider his two Corps, as forming a part of Colonel Wild's Brigide -though I suspect the Lieutenant Colonel of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, will speedily overtake his advance and assume command of the whole.

25th Novr. 1841 -The 53rd Rogt. N. I. came in from Loodianah to-day, and this corps with the 30th Regt proceeds towards t shool to marrow morning. The later corps goes out of tour, that Col. Wild may have the command of the force consisting of the 30th, 53rd, 60th and 64th Regiments, and it is to be hoped, that a proper staff will be appointed to this Brigade, as they certainly have the prospect of hard work before them. I hear our triends in the 30th Regt, have arranged for the payment of 7 retirements, and will not be found wanting if more are required. This march comes most unexpectedly on the Officers and men of the Regiment, who, except in zeal, are very little prepared for it however, for Captain Payne and the Officers and men of the Regiment some bard fighting."-Agra Ukhbar,

A Correspondent has obliged us with the following account of another little affair which we have upon our hands in the di ection of Hingolee. The late occurrences in Affghanistan will by no means injure the cause of the per-sonator of Appa Sahib, but enable him to give us a little more trouble than he otherwise would. The mercenary Arabs who are found in the Dukun, should by some means be reduced by Government to the condition of well ordered subjects, whether of their own or Native states.

Hingoly, 6th November 1841 .- " You wil have heard mention made of the disturbances in this part of the country, the effects of which have at length reached us here. and in consequence of enquiries being made, it appears that a man who gives himself out to be Appah Sahib, the (21 years since) deposed Rajah of Nagpore, is collecting We have just got Troops at Mapoor about 40 miles off. orders to march and start to morrowmeraing, we have two six pounders, and a 54 inch Howitzer. The Infantry, consisting of six Companies of the Regiment stationed here, and a wing of Cavalry from Ellichpoor will j in us on the road. Wno this man against whom we are going really is, has not been ascertained correctly, but we hear that he has collecte a considerable number of followers, and an Agent of his has been into the Bazar here. offering 30 rupees for a Horse and 15 for a foot Soldier. The disturbances have as yet been confined to the Western Frontier of the Nizam's territory, but this is an outbeak in quite a new direction. Our information is as yet very imperfect, but we bear that people are fast join-

November 13th, " Camp Mapoor."-" We left Hingo- upon a proficient Oriental Scholar, by whom alone the Navember 13th, "Camp Mapoor."—" We left Hingonly the morning after I last wrote to you, the roads are very bad for the guns, very stony and lots of nullahs. We marched at 3 A. M. yesterday, and had to ford the Ryne Gunga river, a long and difficult march amongst he hills, and we did not reach our ground till 4 P. M. This Appah Saltib was supposed to have been dead, several people who knew him and seen this man say, he is certainly an impostor; he is now about 40 miles off from the lowers, to whom he gives food but no money. He gives lowers, to whom he gives food but no money. He gives out that he intends to march on Nagpore, but it is thought that he will pillage as much as he can, and be off. We hope to be able to prevent so praiseworthy an object."—

#### Calcutta.

Letters of the 17th, from Loodhianah, contain the fol-

Letters of the 17th, from Loodhianah, contain the following intelligence. It seems that something is brewing in the Punjaub, but nothing, we apprehend, with which we are much concerned:—

"There is a large force opposite to Ferozepore, under General Court: nobody knows what is its object, not even all Court its said. Thre is something brewing, that much seems certain. No less than three expresses reached this yesterday, two from Ferozepore, for Clerk (who is just coming down from Bunasut), and one from Captain Mackeson at Peshawur, for the Governor of Agra. The last, from Ferozpore, arrived about midnight.

"The Slikhs are stopping our dawks and looting our travellers, like anything. Captain Privo's baggage (P. of the 64th) was plundered one march from Ferozeof the 64th) was plundered one march from Ferozepore, a day or two since, and a small party of sepoys,
who were in change of it, were threatened with a "numerous assertment" of disagreeables, if they didn't
remain as quiet as sheep, which accordingly they did,
wher than be mide "as dead as mutton." This was in
the protected Seikh 'States,
"By the way, 'tiodges, of the 5th Cavalry, says, they
treated him like a dog, in the Punjab, and braggarts
that they are; told him he 'had better make haste to
Loodianah, or they would be there before him. Some
of Hi's servants were silly enough to say, 'Ah, but
we are not going to remain there; we go on to

We are glad to find that the report of the death of Captain Price of the 8th N. I. is unfounded.—Englishman, Nov. 29.

A letter duted. Camp right Bank of the Rawe 25th Navember 1841 contains the following extract:—

"The 60th and 6 th arrived here this morning, the former corps crossed with the treasure yesterday afternoon, and the 6th crossed this morning. No accidents have hitherto happity occurred, and we are all getting on a winningly and in the highest spirits. We have the nd Miners with Lieuts Becher and gineers, and Lieut. Christie with bis Arrillery with as, an a whole host of Griffs proceeding to join their respective regiments. We hear the 30th marched to day from Ferozepare en route to join this hardly possible that they can overtake us before we reach Peshawur. When they join us the command will do leve upon Colonel Wild, at present our formed, we are hosever ordered to make Peshawur with every possible seed without harrassing the treops.

We recree to Choung the death of Capt. W. R. Arm-throng of H. M. 21st Fasiliers. Capt. A. had only arrived two or three days in Calcutta on his way to Europe. He was saized with Cholera on Saturday evening and expired at 3 o'clock last night. This Officer had been 17 years in the corps and was much beloved and respected by all who knew him. The body will be interred at the New Burial Ground, Chowringhes, with Military Houeurs, this evening at 5 o'clock.—Star, Nov. 29.

last.

Assistant Apothecary J. Henderson, proceeding by the Hugh Lindsay to relieve Assistant Apothecary Emanuel Carvalho of the Euphrates. Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage at the Warrant Officer's Table of that vessel, from 18th of Gotober last.

Commander Nott, to the temporary command of the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus from the date of his assuming charge.

Mr. James Patrie, lst Class Engineer.

"R. Campbell...... ditto.
"A. Moir....... ditto.
"John Connell.... ditto.
"John Connell... ditto.
"John Connell... ditto.
"W. Benton...... Boiler maker.
"R. Hughes... ditto.
"W. Calley...... ditto
"W. Calley...... ditto
"W. Calley..... ditto
"Brevet Captain T. Jackson of the 10th Regiment N. I. proceeding
on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the
Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the 1st to the 11th of

The whole subject having we learn, been submitted to the Commander-in Chief in India, he has directed the mid-day drill to be discontinued ; not on the exaggerated and ridiculous grounds which have been so often before the public, but simply as being unusual and inexpedient in this country. Great credit was a the same time given to Sir Walter for his endeavours to keep up strict discipline in his Regiment, and pretty severe soig to the Medical Officer whose over-officiousness, if no other feeling, had in several cases carried him far beyond the pale of his duty in this de expected in Officers of the "Cardigan school," we have heard on good authority that this reprimand was privately read to the Officer in question, and its contents were never divulged at Bangalore, it being only known there from a distant quarter that such was the case. In fact throughout the whole of this very unpleasant business, we have been assured that the Commanding Officer of the 15th Hussars has behaved with the utmost good temper and propriety; the affair however is not vet terminated, a second part is about nowever is not yet terminated, a second part is about to be enacted from which parties hitherto very pro-minent may not escape scatheless. While vindicating an Officer whose character has been most grossly and perseveringly aspersed, we have no wish however to-attack others, and therefore suppress many facts bear ing on the subject which are not material for our pre-sent purpose, but will doubtless come before the public in due time.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured by a valued Correspondent trangalore with an impartial occurrences in the 15th Hussars, received however all too late an hour to be made available in our present issue. It agrees entirely with our previous information, which we are pleased to find it corroborates on all essential points; we shall recurie the subject again in our next issue—Ibid.

We understand that Colonel Home C. B. has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force by the Supreme Government, and as Colonel Napier is now about to return to Europe, the two Brigadier appointments of Vellore and Masulipatam will be placed at the disposal of the Governor. It is supposed that Colonel Morgan, Government Agent at Chepauk Palace, is likely to succeed to one of these Brigadierships. It has been usual to bestow this last appointment, now probably about to become vacant

duties at Chepauk can indeed be properly performed. We trust the necessity of continuing this salutary provision will be recognized on the present occasion.

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 and a very pleasant march is anticipated, as the rains have disappeared, and the weather is delightfully cool and agreeable. What sort of a road the Wing will experience beyond Hospett I know not, but hear it is little more than a " Pug dun dee ker rustar," however I trust it will be "more dreadful to think of, than worse to look at," The Sepoys have been put to great expence, in procuring carriage from Bellary."—Ibid.

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 within the 3d quarter, will, in all proba-

bility, be announced in this evening's official Gazette. We understand also that the next overland mail is expected to bring notice of a sixth retirement, for which we are authorized to state that funds are available. - Athenæum,

### The Nagpore Arabs.

CAMP ON THE WURDAH RIVER, -- "We are out here after a rascal who calls himself the real Appah Sahib. Lieutenant Nichol's, who was sent on with an advanced reconnoitring party of the Ellichpoor horse, came up with him at Woon, about 3 P. M. on the 18th, after a march of thirty miles; a part of the rebels observing his approach, came out of the village in which they were strong. posted, in skirmishing order; these Lieutenant Nicholls, though he had only about 25 men with him and fagged horses, immediately charged, killing about 12 and wounding several others in the affair; he lost however a fine Native Officer. Jemadar Dustageer Khan, who was we are not going to remain there; we go on to Karnaul. Oh, then, said they, you had better whole party; the men behaved uncommonly well. The dour all the faster, or we shall certainly catch you up before you get so far. The Company's Raj is at an end!—Hudkaru, Nov, 29. run through the body, being the only man touched of the now encamped at Woon with some Infantry Guns, and a Squadron of the Ellichpoor horse, under Lieutenant Nicholls. Had our party only marched one day earlier we should have been up with the fellows. I have just been over to Woon, and the bodies are still lying about the ground whereon the skirmish took place. The place



MARINE DÉPARTMENT. Bombay Castle, 4th December, 1841 .

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

Mr. Charles Edwards to the Charge of the Prince Regent Yacht, from

the 8th of October last.
Mr. Charles Cole, to be Acting Ship's Clerk, from the 14th of October

found dead in his bed-having expired in a fit of For accommodating the undermentioned Engineers and Boiler-makers, apoplexy. The 53 N. I. had received orders to proceed at the Engineer's Table of that vessel, from the 1st to the 23rd of Septembers to Caubul, with the first Convoy. —Hurkaru, Nov. 30.

Mr. James Patrie, 1st Class Engineer.

Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the 1st to the 11th of May last.

Ensign E. Dansey, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the 1st to the 11th of May last. Mr. R. C. Betham, Acting Purser of the Honorable Company's Steam Sloop Atalanta, to perform the duty of Clerk of that Vessel in addition to Purser, from the 2nd of July to the 26th of October last, both days in-

clusive.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, proceeding in charge of the Detachment of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Brig Palinurus, at the Commander's Table, from the 15th of September to the 19th of October last.

Lieutenant Welman, of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Brig Palinurus, at the Commander's Table, from the 15th of September to the 19th of October last.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.
For accommodating the undermentioned Engineers from Aden to
Suez, on sick certificate, at the Engineer's Table of the Berenice, from the 10th to the 17th of August last.,
Mr. T. Gouldson
"John Layland,

Mr. Charles Presgrave.

By Lieutenant Kempthorne, Commanding the Honorable Company's

Bt. Capt A. Thomas, of the 8th Assistant Surgeon J. E. Batho, Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon R. Dent, Ditto. ditto. McPherson, Ditto. ditto. A. C. Webster.

At the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Scir. de, the undermentioned Officers to be accommodated with a passage on coard the opposite their respective names.

Lieutenant Morshead. of the Majesty's 'sist Regiment, from the 27th to the 30th of the arch last.

Captain Amiel, of the 1st, Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Brevet Captain Henderson, Madras Engineers, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Lieutenant Barnes, of the 27th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Brevet Captain Mears, of the 42d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Ensign Faulkner, of the 6th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Ensign King, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Assistant Surgeon Collum, Scinde Force, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Assistant Surgeon Forbes, Scinde Force, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Assistant Surgeon Forbes, Scinde Force, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

Assistant Surgeon Forbes, Scinde Force, from the 19th of September to the 3rd of October last.

By Commander T. E. Rogers, Commanding the Honorable Company's Steam Sloop Atalanta.

The undermentioned Men proceeding on sick certificats from China to Bombay belonging to the Atalanta, were accommodated with a passage on board the Ship Charles Forbes, at the stipulated rate of 70 Rupess per Head.

William Jeffries, A. B.

William Jeffries, A. B.
Patrick Hanchey, Serjeant.
Robert Edge, Gunner.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Recy, to Govi.

## 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, be published for general information, and that these Rules be brought into operation on the 1st January next, in superces-

sion of those at present in force.

The names which have been already registered for the January and succeeding Steamers will be placed on the list of applicants for Cabins, in the order in which they now

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, and at other Ports to the Commander.

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; for instance the January Steamer is the one which is destined to reach Suez on the 19th January, although leaving Bombay possibly before the end of Decem-

Passengers are to be divided into two classes. vizt First clase who sit at the Commander's Tableand are entitled to all the privileges of the quarter deck.

Second class, who are not entitled to walk aft of the paddle boxes, who berth forward, and either arrange for their own provision, or mess with the Warrant Officers, or Engi-

4. Every passenger of the 1st class shall pay the following sum, as Table Money, for the voyage from Bombay to Suez, or from Suez to Bombay vizt. A Child ten years of age and above five years..., 100 Child five years and above I..., 80 Child one year and under..., 50 Child under one year, and with the

in which the Table Money from Bombay to Suez will be as

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; but no person is entitled to more than one pint of wine and one bottle of beer per diem. Cabin passengers have the first choice of seats at the table, and after them the saloon passengers in preference to those on the deck, whose priority will be arranged, according to their standing on the passage list. The seats will be arranged by the Commander, and once taken they cannot be changed without his permission during the voyage.

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

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, and 50 Rupees as passage money; for Native Servant the charge will be one half the rate for an European; but none are to be considered and taken as Servants unless they actually accompany their Masters or Mis-

8. Three lists for each month's Steamer will be kept at the Master Attendant's Office, vizt, one for cabin passengers, one for saloon, and one for deck passengers. A statement of the number of each class, which each packet is calculated to accommodate, will be open at the same place, to the inspection of the public.

9. Every applicant may register his name in whichever of the lists he pleases, but the name of the packet will not be de clared until 10 days prior to the appointed day of sailing, riority of standing on the lists, Ladies having the preference for the first three cabins.

10. In the event of a greater number of names having been registered than the Steamer when declared, is calculate to accommodate, the supernumerary names on the cabin lists may be transferred to that of the salcon or the deck, and those of saloon lists to that of the deck, or they may be withdrawn and the deposit repaid, at the option of the parties. In the case of a transfer under this rule, the name will be placed in the same position in which it would have stood by date of registry had the original application been for a saloon or a deck passage instead of for a cabin, or for a deck instead of for a saloon. Shoul'd any of the cabin or saloon berths remain open after the vessel has left the harbour, the saloon or deck passengers may be allowed to take them on paying into the hands of the Commander the regulated difference of price.

Il. Ladies and Childrencan take passages in cabius 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, provided only that the name of the person so admitted (if an adult) must have been previously on one of the lists, and subject to the following restrictions, vizt.

A treble cabin cannot be appropriated to the accommodati on of more than,

Four Ladies. Three Gentlemen. Six Childern. One Lady and four Childern 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 apprepriated to more than.

Two Ladies. One Gentleman. Three Children.

Children under 5 years of age may be taken extra to the complement of a cabin on payment of 50 Rupees for each,

additional. 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, in which case they may register their names in the same manner as all other passengers.—The vacant accommodation will be declared three days before the sailing of the Vessel. The passage between Aden and Mocha, and Bombay and Suez respectively will be counted as one half of the whole passage between Bombay and Suez; -between Judda and Suez, will be counted as one-third, and between Judda and Bombay as two-thirds; Cossier and Suez are considered to be alike.

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, vizt.

For a Cabin passage.. .. .. .. Rs 300

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 shewn that the person was compelled, by sickness to abandon the passage. A deposit is not required on the registry af the names of children, except when the children are to occupy a cabin, by themselves, in which case the same deposit must be made as for the cabin passage of a lady or gentleman, vizt 300 rupees.

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

posit 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, and any claim to passage invalid. When the cabins are finally allotted, an adjustment will be made with the party or parties to whom they are appropriated, the difference between the value of the place occupied by each individual and the deposit made under article 14 being paid up or returned, as the case may be. When the passage money has been paid up, no portion of it can, on any plea be returned, except under the provisions specified in article 14.

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. They however will be placed at the bottom of the list of the class of passengers in which they

18. No transfer of accommodation in the Steamers by au individual who has taken a passage to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted, but after the list has been filled up, any person wishing to stand the chance of

succeeding to a vacancy caused by a lapse of any kind may do so, by registering his name and paying the required sum which will be refunded to him should no vacancy 29. 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 or by special order of Government as passengers in any of the

Honorable Company's Steamers.

20. Passengers on a Steamer that may from accident or other cause be obliged to return to Port will be enti-tled 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 ves-sel may have been at sea, calculating the average time occupied in a voyage to or from Suez to be 18 days, and Aden 10 days.

21. It is necessary for passengers not belonging to the Honorable Company, s Service' to make the requisite ar-rangements at Suez or other intermediate Port with the Comm nder before or at least at the time of their embar-

kation for the payment of the passage money.

22. For the convenience of passenges from the Red Sea to India, the Commanders of the Honorable Compay's Packets are authorized to receive payment of passage money at Suez or any Port between Suez and Rombay in Sovereigns, Spanish Dollars, or German Crowns, at the following rates of exchange ; viz : Sovereigns at ten Rupees each, Spanish Dollars at Rupees two, and three Annas each; German Crowns at Rupees two, and two Annas each. The baggage of each passenger must not exceed four boxes of the following dimensions, vizt.

Length......2 Feet 5 Inches.

Second class passengers are allowed half the above quan-

tity.

24. Each cabin passenger may, if he pleases, put al his baggage into his cabin. The saloon and deck passen gers will be allowed to keep one box or bag above. The rest of the baggage is to be in the baggage-room and passengers will be allowed access to it twice a week, on a day and hour fixed by the Commander, who will appoint a person to have charge of the baggage.

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 vossel when away from Bombay, but a report of the rejection is to be communicat.

ed to Government. 26. All persons who take passage either themselves or through their agents, will be considered as thereby when choice of accommodation will be given, according to binding themselves to comply with these Rules which will be shewn by the Master Atte dant or by the ( 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 MADAGA ICAR-

John Page, the Cooper of the above vessel, was ushered before the Chief magistrate, charged by Captain Charles Granger Weller with leaving the ship without leave, returning on board in a state of inebriety and being totally unfit for his duty on board, Mr. Parish the Chief Officer, being sworn, said that he gave no leave to Page, who on being called on for his defence, admited that he had left without leave. Mr. McFarlan sentenced him to 15 days imprisonment in the House of Correction, and there to be kept to hard labour. After the above case was heard, another seaman named John Watson was brought up, on a similar charge and, was sentenced to 14 days House of Correction.—Englishman,

SHIP HEREFORDSHIRE.

Mr. John Smith, the chief Officer, appeared and prrferred a charge of violent and mutinous conduct against 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. Towards evening the gunner and Carpenter were ordered to carry Leary down and get him to sleep, but they no sooner laid hold of him, than Leary brought them down in an Irish way. Irons were now ordered and Llearywas put in a cabin, all by himself, with both his feet in darbies, but did they remain there long? Oh no, Leary, slipped them off and then pitched them through the scuttle into the Hooghly, the Cabin door was burst and Leary on deck. challenging all the Ship's Company to fight with, who will say, black is the white of my Eye. Well the upshot was, Leary was secured and now appeared to answer the charge. Well Leary, what have you to say. Oh your honor, it was the drink and what the Chief Officer says, is all true. Leary was called upon for 2 sureties to keep the Peace in default to be sent for a fortuight to the Great Jail, where he eventually went .- Ibid.

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. that he was sick during the voyage and had his meals from his table- and every kindness shown to him-and that the first act of this man was, to desert from his ship with all with his things and even taking with him the Ship's property. Captain Marquis wished that Evans might be punished to the full extent,—and that with regard to the theft of the hammock, he should consider

whether he would press that charge.

Mr. McFarlan recorded a sentence of 30 days House of Correction for the desertion, and remanded Evans till Monday, when should Captain Marquis appear, the stealing of the nammock, would be entertained .- Ibid.

BARQUE MEDURA

In the case of the Carpenter of the Medura being bru.
tally as saulted by Walter Pope, a seaman 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, thatit is the in tention 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 Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secv. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Dec. 8th. Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, from China, Macao 4th October, Singapoor 30th October 1841. Passengers -Mr. Montgomerie and Family, Mr. W. W. Kerr, Master W. Kerr.

Do. 9. The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J.S Greive, 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, Lient. 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 Compounders. 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. Belhetchet Esq. 6 Lady and

DEPARTURE. Dec. 9th. Arab Ship Shaw and Shaw, Mahomed Sheray Naiqudah, to Calcutta. Passengers .... 5 Natives.

#### Shipping in the Barbour.

| Names.               | Agents.                                 | For  | To Sail.   |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| A Steamer            | Supt. Indian Navy                       | Suez   | lst Jan.   |
| Str. Seaforth        |   | Ceylon   |  |
| Moffat               |   | London   | 15rh inst.   |
| Malabar              | AND | do   | 2d Jan.  |
| Marchioness of       |   | to the first of  |  |
| Douro                |   | do   | 8th inst.  |
| Childe Harold        | . Foster & Co                           | l do   | 11st Jan.  |
| Vigilant             |   | do   | Despatch,  |
| Cumbrian             |   | do   | in Jan.  |
| Clarendon            |   |  | Despatch.  |
| Higginson            |   |  | immediately  |
| Helen                |   | do   | 12th inst.   |
| Thistle              |   |  | Despatch.  |
|                      | Eglinton, Maclean &Co.                  |  | do do  |
|                      | Higgingson & Cardwell.                  |  | do   |
| Merteun              | Mag Promotion & Cardwell.               | 1 440  | do   |
|                      |   | Marseilles.  | 15th inst.   |
| Reunion (French)     |   | China  |  |
| Reliance             |   | do   | Despatch.  |
| Time of B            | Ritchie, Steuart & Co                   | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH | do do  |
| Wild Taish C in      | Forhes & Co                             |  | 8th Dec.   |
| Caulon               | H. & A. Hormusjee                       |  | Despatch.  |
| Monte                | Gisborne, Menzies & Co.                 | l do   | 25th inst.   |
| Montaigne            | . Skinner & Co                          | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | Despatch.  |
|                      | B. & A. Hormusjec                       | Penang   | 400 - D  |
|                      | . Macvicar, Burn & Co                   |  | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH |
|                      | . Remington & co                        | Macao  |  |
|                      | . Thos Jefferies                        | Calcutta   | im. despatch   |
| Distance Albert      | . J. Nasserwanjee Wadia                 | do   | immediately  |
| Prince Albert        |   | do   | Despatch.  |
| Strabane             |   | Madras   | 10th inrt.   |
| Swallow              |   |  |  |
|                      | Thes. Jeffries                          |  | Despatch.  |
|                      | . C. Cowasjee & co                      |  |  |
| Drongan              | Gillanders, Ewart & Co.                 |  |  |
| Mon                  | . Hurmusjee Biccajee                    |  | STATE OF THE PARTY |
| NIOT.                | . Remington & Co                        |  | STEEL STREET   |
| Battle               | . Joosub Baladena                       | 201000000  | Santa LittleBell   |
| Driniant             | . Macviear, Burn & Co1                  |  |  |
| Princess C. arlotte. |   |  |  |
| Sophia               |   |  | 1981   |
| Jrwell               | . Forbes & Co                           |  | THE PARK OF  |
| England              |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |  |
| shah Allum           |   |  |  |
| Lowjee Family        |   | **** ******  |  |

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Auckland, Atalanta, Cleopatra, Indus; Hugh Lindsay, and Zenobia; Brigs Taptee, and Tigris; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders Cardivasnid Maldiva Cutter Nurbuddah.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dadley, Dowlut Pursaud, Ruby, Cadena, Futtel Currim, Futtay Salam, Victoria, Dowlut Savoy, Lowjee Family, Shaw Aliom.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano, and Brig Quatro de Abril (4th of April.)

| Expected.                               |                           |  |                     |  |  |
|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Names.                                  | Agents.                   | From   | To Sail             |  |  |
| Indus                                   | Gillanders, Ewart & co    | London   | 7th Nov.            |  |  |
| * Bombay                                | Dirom Carter & Co         | do   | 26th Aug.           |  |  |
| *Tasso                                  |                           | do   | 18th June           |  |  |
| *Token                                  |                           | do   | 10th Sept.          |  |  |
| *Edinburgh                              |                           | do I   | 2d October          |  |  |
| *Francis Spaight                        | Forster & co              | do   | 20th Sept.          |  |  |
| Lord Eldon                              |                           | do   | In October          |  |  |
| *Ellen                                  | Foster & Co               | do   | 3d do               |  |  |
| *Orator                                 |                           | do   | do                  |  |  |
| Rachel                                  |                           | do   | In do               |  |  |
| Diaga                                   |                           | do 1   | do                  |  |  |
| Mary                                    |                           | do   | 5th do              |  |  |
| Elizabeth                               |                           | do   | ln do               |  |  |
| Dartmouth                               |                           | do   | In Nov.             |  |  |
|   |                           | do   | In Dec.             |  |  |
| *Devonport                              | Me., Brownrigg & Co       |  | 19th June           |  |  |
| aWilliam Pirrie                         | W. & T. Edmond & co       | do   | 4th August          |  |  |
| aCaredonia                              |                           | do   | 25th do             |  |  |
| aQueen Victoria .                       |                           | do   | 10th do             |  |  |
| aClansman                               |                           | do   | 23d July            |  |  |
| aChristiana                             |                           | do   | 19th August         |  |  |
| aAlex. Grant                            | B. & A. Hormusjee         | do   | do                  |  |  |
|   |                           |  | 7th do              |  |  |
| aWoodman                                |                           | do   | 7th Sept.           |  |  |
| aCorea                                  |                           |  | 20th Oct            |  |  |
| Lancaster                               |                           | PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH | In do               |  |  |
| Shakespeare                             |                           | do   |                     |  |  |
| alady Li fford                          |                           | do   | 7th Sept.           |  |  |
| aCambridge                              |                           | do   | 14th do.            |  |  |
| a Hindoostan                            |                           | do   | 21st do.            |  |  |
| aColchester                             |                           |  | 15th do.            |  |  |
| Parsee Merchant.                        |                           |  | 70th Oct.           |  |  |
| William Gillies                         |                           |  | 20th do.            |  |  |
| England                                 |                           |  | In do.              |  |  |
| aSalem                                  |                           |  | 3d do.              |  |  |
| aEmlly                                  |                           |  | 30th Sept.          |  |  |
| a Mary Campbell.                        |                           |  | 10th do.            |  |  |
|   |                           | Clyde  | 10th Feb            |  |  |
| *Aqueda                                 |                           |  | 26th June           |  |  |
| *St. Vincent                            | ***                       |  | 21st August         |  |  |
| *Wave                                   | Macvicar, Burn & co       | . do   | 21th do.            |  |  |
| aGlasgow                                |                           | do do  | 13th Sept.          |  |  |
| a Margaret Pollock                      | k Eglinton, Maclean & Co. | do   | 15th do.            |  |  |
|   |                           |  | lith do.            |  |  |
| Corsair                                 | [                         | . China  |                     |  |  |
| Falcon                                  |                           | . do   |                     |  |  |
| Caledonia                               |                           | . do   | 5th do.             |  |  |
| aBengal Packet                          |                           | .1 do  | 2d do.              |  |  |
|   |                           |  | State Line          |  |  |
| Lydia                                   | Grey & Co                 | . Aden   | TE MANAGEMENT       |  |  |
| Cornwallis                              |                           | . Calcutta .   | 18 18 TO THE R. L.  |  |  |
| a Eleanor Lancaste                      | er. II                    | do   | 112th Nov.          |  |  |
| W. Nicol                                | W. Nicol & co             | . Australia.   | .1                  |  |  |
| THE PART OF STREET STREET, AS A PART OF |                           | OF STREET, STREET, STREET, S.  | PORT HER STORES NO. |  |  |

Since our last publication, on the 1st Instant, ther 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. The disastrous intelligence from Cabool cannot fail to be injurious to trade with the N. W. Frontier, and will probably deterthe merchants from these countries who have recently arrived, from making any very extensive purchases.

\* a Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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, Jumbooseer, and Surat ..... Rs. 108 @ 110 Dholera...., 100 @ 103

Oomrawutty..... OPIUM.—Continues firm at our last quotation. Some fine new Opium has been sold at Rs 718 and 719 p Chest. Of last years Opium the quantity remaining in the place is small and eagerly sought after.

Balance of former year's Importation... Chests 2,000 ber 1841......635

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

## 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. 101 and of 3rd sort at Rs. 94 to 10 \$ Maund.

MACE AND NUTMEGS .- Are also much depressed from the large supplies recently received. Cassia has declined from 30 reas \$ 10 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 25½ & Candy.

Hoop iron.—Rs. 51 @ 51 \$\psi\$ Cwt. Swedish Iron.—No Sales.

STEEL.—Rs. 11½ @ 11¾ ♥ Cwt. LEAD.—Finest marks of Pig command Rs. 121, and mixed parcels have been sold to some extent at Rs.

STEEL LEAD .- Rs. 11. 10 Ans. & Cht. RED LEAD. - Rs. 101 P Cwt. WHITE LEAD.—Rs. 12½ ₩ Cwt. COPPER SHEATHING.—Rs. 62 @ 63 P Cwt., Tiles—Rs. 54 @ 55 P Cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET. EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—2s 104d.—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 Fattle Curreem, Nacoda, from Bombay 30th Sept., and the Cypress, Farmer, from Gibralter 27th June.-En 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; Mrs. Peacock: Mrs. Bogie and child; Mr. R. Beetson ; 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 yesterdy off Calcutta, having on board, as passangers: Capt, and Mrs. Lemesurier, 61st N. I., Mrs. Captain White and family, Ensign Lees, Miss Morton and M.

Coulan .- Ibid.

We have been informed that the ship Nurbudda, (transpert) of whose loss an account was lately received, rendered, very impertant service to the H. Co.'s Steamer Hooghly. The Nurbudda fell in with the steamer on the 14th August, thre days after the former left Singapore, and found the Hooghly short of coal, and so light from 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 darger. The Nurrudda 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 Maclesfield Bank the vessels separated, and the Honginly with her fr sh supply of tu-l steamed to her destina-

The Bangalore left for Suez on Sunday morning with the following passsengers on board:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Prinsep and two children: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyall, Mr. R. Lyall, Mrs. Helfer, Dr. O'Shaugnessy, Mr. Okedon, C. S. Mrs. J. Russell, Mr. Lorraine, Mr. Sweten ham, 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 Bangatore at Suez. -- Englishman Nov. 29.

## Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—28th Instant, Barque Sea Gull, T. D. Moyse, from London, Cowes 14th July, Madeira 1st August, Algoabay 30th September, and Pondicherry 20th November.—Passengers.—Messrs. McCallum and Whitechurch; Mr. Macqueston landed at Pondicherry.

Do. Barque Juverna, E. Grandy, from the Mauritus 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 Mumford, 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

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

(COPY.)

Mumford, 21st August 1841. Sin,-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: P. M., 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 dropt, and through a thick haze, riplings were seen from the weather quarter to the lee bow, within half a and useful objects he had in view. Mr. Boyd, states in his cable's length-kept the vessel away; and as she 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. ½ 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,

Imported from the 3rd November to the 7th Decem- 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 variour 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

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

Arrived. Forth.....ditto.....23rd Mav, 249, August 28th. Runnymede...ditto.....10th May, 222, August 30th. John Renwick .. ditto ..... 14th May, 224, August 31st. Elizabeth from Liverpool, .. 29th April, 350, August 22nd. Adam Lodge, ditto. . . . . 12th May, 236, August 30th. Percy, from Greenock. . . 2Ist May, 283, August 28th. Eleanor, from Cork. . . . 18th April, 240, August 22ad.

That have arrived under the bounty, from the 22rd to the 31st August out of all these vessels, the Eleanor was the only one which it was found necessary to place in

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. Clearkin 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, shewing the average amount of Liabilities and Assests of the various Sydney Banks, taken from the several weekly statements during the Quarter, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June,

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. LIABILITIES. Notes in circulation not bearing interest £29,407; Deposits bearing interest, £238 586 78 -Total amount of Liabilities, £268,053. 7s 3d.

Assests .- 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, in. cluding notes, bills, of exchange, and all stock and funded deats of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances, due to the said Bank from other Banks. £393,346 13s-Total amount of Assests, #471,480 15-

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 declar. ed, £12.114 18; Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £3000.

JOHN BLACK, Cashier. R. BURROWES, Teller.

## COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY

LIABILITIES .- Not-s incirculation not bearing interest, £62.057 9× 2 10 13d; Bills in circulation not bearing interest, 4776 7× 4 11.13d; Balances due to other Banks £13 427 11s 3 6-13d; Deposits bearing interest, £201 712 3s 7 6-13d—Total amount of Liabilities, £281,973 11s

Assests .- Coined gold and silver and other coined me tals, £75.061 1186 6.13d; Landed property, £2850; Notes and bills of other Banks £162! is 8 6.13d; Balance due from other Banks. £554 13s 11 I-13d; 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 1 1 13-Total amount of Assests, £ 543,719 9s 31

Amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the Quarter, ended 30th June, 1841, £ 238, 305; Rate of the last divident declared to the shareholders, thirteen percent .; Amount of the last dividend declared £14. 809 15. 21.; Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £11,539 12s 1Id.

E. Courtney, Cashier. J. C. Raymond, Account.

## UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

LIABILITIES. - Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £29,654 11s 1d; Bills in circulation not bearing inter est, £13 970 13s; Balances due to other Banks, £86 5s 4d; Deposits bearing interest, £168,924 15s 10dof Liabilities, £212 6465 7d.

Assests .- Co ned gold and silver and other coined me. tals £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 7—Total amount of Assests, £549,600 6s. 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.

J. Sea, Manager. M. S. Finley, Account.

Syd. Gazette Aug. 10.

## SWAN RIVER.

We have received via Launceston, 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 commonage 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 from 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 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 30,0001 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 Your humble and obedient Servant, begs to be allowed permission to select on such parts of the JOSEPH PARKER. coast of New Holland as he shall think most suitable, from

The John Renwick, from Plymouth, 14th May, arrived | 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, to the extent fixed by government. viz-5,000 acres. Me Boyd also alludes to his intention to make arrangement for forming settlements in several islands in the Pacific, if their resources should be found sufficiently inviting, and apon other conditions to which he alludes.

It appears that Lord John Russel 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 con-veyed to the various governors in Australia, should they find no unforeseen objection to appropriate as sites of wharfes and landing places, any positions that Mr. Boyd might point ont as peculiarly adopted 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-HORSE, 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 as a 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 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, at I fetched from 5s. 4d. to 10s. per head per lot; but it must to therefore be supposed that sheep generally have fallen to this price. They consisted entirely of wether lamps, 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 last two days of the voyage without any hay at all. 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, brought 61. 5s. to 12l. 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. Sherratt and Clark, of a very fine sheep and cattle district to the westward of Albay. The country is represented as well watered with seve al rivers. A fine harbour is stated to have been discoveredr with a large river flowing into it having twelve feet of wate, over the bar. We are promised further particulars from the

liscoverers by the first opportunity. The tenders for fresh meat were opened yesterday at the Commissariat, and that of Mr. W. H. Leeder accepted or six months at 10d. per lb. This result of the rejection of the tenders received on the 23d ult. has fully real sed he anticipations of the Comm ssariat officer in the reduced prices to the government and the public, and we are in ormed that in future no tenders above Is. per 15. will be accepted at the Commissariat. Several stockholders and others tendered for the supply of the ensuing six mouths allbelow Is per lb. The public may now fairly expect to be applied at Is. per lb. at the very highest .- Port Phillip and Melbourn 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 transactions 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 com-plete surrender of his effects had already been made to one house, his largest creditor; so that, according to our inselvent law, the other parties who have claims " may gnaw their nails, and curse their folly sairly, and that

will be the extent of their satisfaction. Here are severel 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 con-nexion 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 bolsters ing up an unsound and fictitious eredit, may 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 Laws, 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 confied dence, and especially to Vr. Burton, who has so strongly expressed his disapprobation of the law as it stands, Honest men of business claim that the system of preference in bank-upteies, shall be guarded against, and that where loss unfortunately must arise; a fair dividend shall be seen ed to every creditor alike.

We hope that public attention will sift the state of affairs of this insolvent, with the severest scrutiny; and e pecially as regards his principal creditor and the bank

(From the Satirist)

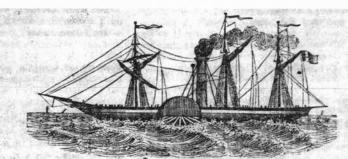
From the promising mental endowments observable in the "eldest hope" of the Richmond family, he has of late had applied to him the flattering designation of the " March of intellect."

THE ROYAL SHREW. 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 Dree Sombre derived his name from his grandfather, who dealt largely in ivory.

" I've changed my mind."—Speech at Shrewsbury.
" I've changed my mind." Gods, what a joke! How lucky could be so arrange; For he, twas clear when last be spoke, Had deuced little mind to change.

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# EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1841.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and child 2 European servants, Mr. Clarket, 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. Burking ounge. Mrs. Brownrigg and servants and 2 children. Mr. Ibbrson aud Mrs. Troward. Messrs Carfield, White and tockley Mr. Cotton Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lushington Mr. A. Robbinn, Mr. Lodge. Capt. Ingledene Mr. caldecutt. Sir charles Napier and European servant Messrs. King Syers. Taylor, Hay, Welles, atrick Stephens. Buchanan, corfield, White, Deesy Pringle. bbitson. captain and Mrs. Heldane 4 M. N. 1. Revd. Mr. Tacke, Left captain cogan I. N. at Aden from Suez.

### Court and Fashion.

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

Her Majesty's name has not appeared in the Court ircular of the month, except to record the walks and rives 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 November to bring about, may now be almost hourexpected. 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

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

he 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

## THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 2d of September, via Marilles, 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.

Ir. J. D. Norton, of the Chancery bar (late Secrehas been appointed Chief Justice at Madras, v. Sir J. omyn, whose term of service has expired.

Your petitioners pray that your honorable House will ply floated out. The following are her dimensions :wrong has been done to him, your honorable House will restore him to the throne, which it is declared he dia, as well as for the honor of the national characyou will take steps to prevent in future the perpetion of such atcs as these.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—At a meeting the Court of Directors of the East India Compaheld on the 20th ult. at Leadenhall-street, Lord enborough was unanimously appointed Governorneral of India, in pursuance of an intimation from Board of Control that the noble lord had been sected by Her Majesty's Government to fill that high d important office. Lord Ellenborough, we believe ends to proceed to the seat of his Govt. by H. M.'s p 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 unattachd half-pay, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster

General to the Queen's troops at Madras. ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AS THE OVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, -On the evening of the other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 300, ard 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 inaugura-Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies. The entertainment was given at the London Tavern. There ere present at the dinner most of Her Majesty's Ministers and a large number of noblemen and gendemen. 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 hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the effected one-tenth of the great objects which he had in view, he should be well pleased. To terminate the the surrounding buildings, upon which they played with all war with China beneficially to the honor of the coun- the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest appretry, and to produce tranquillity on both banks of the hensions were entertained for the safety of the Crown Jewels

Indus, required a skill of no ordinary kind; in a word, | deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the easa liberal and honest Government; and to augment the happiness of the natives.

The Staff of the new Governor-General of India, Lord Elleuborough, consists of Captain Somerset of the beautiful model of the White Tower, were consigned to the Grenadier Guards (son of Lieutenant-General Lord the care of the Governor, and placed in the vaults beneath 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.

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. Stocqueler 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 or 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; Phillippean 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, thing approaching to exactness the extent of loss the 30; Singapore, 70; and other small places in propor-THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are sorry to state that tion; New South Wales, 472; Mauritius, 168; Cape thing of the national trophies which it is impraeticable to of Good Hope, 95; South Seas, 30. The increase on restore; but three can be no doubt that the damage susprevious 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 is,

ment to the Imaum, who it is said, plans his own ships. a very large and beautiful steam-ship was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Hedderwick aud Rankin, at Keivinhaugh, 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 1sthmus of Suez, and the steamers which com-The British India Society has presented a petition dock, and launched from ways; the British Queen, to both Houses of Parliament, which conclude thus :- the President, &c., having been built, in dock, and sim-Your petitioners pray that your honorable to Length, over all, allowing 17 feet et projection to the interfere; that you will cause an impartial inquiry to Length, over all, allowing 17 feet et projection to the interfere; that you will cause an impartial inquiry to cutwater, 261 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 230 be made into the case of the Rajah of Sattara; that if cutwater, 261 feet; length from stern head to taffrail, 244 feet; expected in the control of the treme breadth on deck, 41 feet 6 inches; breadth over worthily filled; and that in justice to the natives of paddle-box, 62 feet depth of hold in midships, 25 feet; the register tonnage, including engine pits, is 1,780

> 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. An 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 descruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denominated " Grand Store-house and Small Armoury," containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and

000 stand of arms. &c., &c. The first discovery of the fire was made about halfpast ten o'clock by the sentry on duty at the Jeweloffice, who perceition of Lord Ellenberough as Governor-General of ved 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 would be permitted to transport merchandize from British spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighbouring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood. Tue 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 se- having an audience of the Sultan on the 10th to say fareveral windows with extraordinary fury, ropidly extending well. The Sul an made great presents, one of which, to Lady both east and west. The outer gates of the Tower were clos- | Pousonby, was a complete parure of diamonds. ed, by order of the Governor, against the admission of the public, the number of soldiers in the barracks affording an abundant supply of hards to work the vario s engines. The greatest possible difficulty, however, was exderienced in ob-

taining a supply of water. The flames having once penetrated the Grand Armoury no

his object would be to give peace to Asia ; to promote ternextremity 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 his residence. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the alarm soon spread through the metropolis, and Towerhill, and its immediate neighbourhood, were densely througed. 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 Lord Fitzgerald, the new President of the India o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpassing-Board, has appointed Mr. Edward Cane his private ly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the Armoury., shortly after the roof, being complely 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 prety 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 confinence can be placed. Overheated flues are stated to have caused the dissaster 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 Wil liam 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 country will suffer by this disastrous exent, to say notained 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 we regret to say, far greater than hes been yet representhulk, and more particularly so as it would have been ed to the public. In addition to the total destruction of interesting to have given her a trial, out of compli- the Armoury and the Bowyer Tower , three other extensive building have fallen victims to the flames, LAUNCH OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COM- and have been wholly consumed. The Butler's PANY'S SHIP "PRECURSOR."—On the 20th of October, Tower, at the east end of the Armoury, a building much lar ger 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 armsf cutlasses, boardingpikes, &c. Up to a late hou, on the night of the 1st the whole interior of the Armoury was still burning.

visit the Bowyer Tower, in which the fire originated. At he plete the journey, by the Mediterranean from India to that the fire must have originated from the flues of either one England. She is the largest steamer ever built out of or the other of the stoves placed there, and there is every

> ACQUITTAL OF M'LEOD RELEASE OF GROGAN-By the Acadia, on the 29th, with New York papers to the 16th, and Halitax dates of the 18th, she brings the gratifying intelligence of the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod; the trial flasted 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 safety escorted to the province line. The excitement caused by these unfortunate events was subsiding, and a better feeling spring -

ing up on both sides of the border. The exchapge on England was 93 to 10 prem.

## 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 merchandize passing through Egypt from India should only pay one half per cent. ad volarem 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 sus icious of the Company acquiring to great an, influence in the country, he declined. It was believed, however, that the Company 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 streng hened. Lord and Lady Ponsonby left Constantinople, after

We have every reason to believe that the French Government has had the notification of the complete evacua-, tion 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 subjoined letter from Beyrout of the 2ud 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 Eugland to pursue his education in one of the universities.

#### PERSIA.

By news from Persia we learn that Sir John M'Neill 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 classess in Persi 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. The could not fulfil 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 Eatonplace, the lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq. of a daughter. 9. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnet, Esq. of twin daughters. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. W. Hogg, Esq., M. P. of a daughter. —12. At Streatham, 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 adaughter .- 23. At lock-terrace, the lady of B. Harding, Esq., of a son.—At Lexden House, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.—27. At Southbrough, the lady of R. Woodward, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 2.—At Portsea, J. P. Deane, Esq., D. C. L., to Isabella Frances, youngest daughter of the late Bargrave 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 Bath, George Augustus, only surviviny son of the late Sir J. Huddatt, to Elinor Sophia, eldest daughter of THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—During the afternoon of the lst, several official personages and others, were enableed to A. S. Greene, Esq., to Ann, daughter of Sir John Base. man, and widow of the late General Butler .- 7. Major 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.

At the man, and whow of the late General Butter.—7. Major conclusion of the examination the general opinion prevailed that the fire must have originated from the flues of either one of the late John Nicholson, Esq., of Bow.—9. At St. or the other of the stoves placed there, and there is every reason to believe that such is the case.

M. P., to Juliana, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, G. C. H .- 12. At St. George's, Hanoversquare, G. P. H. Milsom, Esq. of Regent's Pack, eldest son of the late Capt. Milsom, E. 1. C. Service to Elizabeth Ratcliffe, 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 Dyneley, eldest daughter of Richard Hill, Esq .- 26-At Islington, C. H. Collette. Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, younger son of Major-General Collette of E. I. C. Service, to Frances Mary, second surviving daughter of J. B. Sharp, Esq., of Isling" ton. 27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Walker, Esq., M.D., of Baker-street, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Howe, Esq., of Bombay .- Nov. I. -Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Erroll.

## 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 Monson .- 8. At Fyning Rogate, near Petersfield, the wife of G. R. B. Berney, Esq. -10. At Vine House, Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart., late of the Court of Exchequer--At Burwood House, Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B .- 12. Col. Clitherow, of Borton House. -16. At Bryanstone-square, Lientenant General Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H .- 21. At the Hirsell, Alexander Earl of Home .- 23. At Brighton, the Hon. Sir James Ashley Maude, CB .- At Hampton Court, Dowager Lady Brooke Pechell,-26. At Bath, Rear-Admiral J. W. Holland .- At Richmond, Mrs. Eliz. Canson, wife of Capt. J. H. Leckie, late 39th regt.—27, Charles Eliot, fou th 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. Lee, Kt.-Nov. 2. Jane, widow of the late Major T. O'Neil, 9th regt. ft.

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