



INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

A Steamer will leave Bombay on the 1st proximo. The latest safe date from Agra, we are requested to add, will be the 21st instant, i. e. if the Bombay Post Office does not shut up altogether, which from the way its business is conducted hardly appears probable.

A letter of a date late from Cabool communicates particulars of the recent affair of the 5th Cavalry, which, however, have already appeared. Our account represents it as being on a much smaller scale than our Delhi contemporary would make it appear.

The following notice of occurrences beyond our mountain frontier may be depended on.

Zorawar Singh and his Sikhs continue to make progress in the conquest of Thibet, carefully avoiding aggression on our allies. They gained their first victory on the 21st of June, at Tungee near Gariokh, a second at Toling, not far from Dassa, on the 30th of July, and a third, on the 7th of August, one march from the celebrated Manzarwar Lake.

Agra.—Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., has altered his intention of visiting Agra, and proceeds direct to Meerut from Allahabad, where he arrived on the 27th ultimo.

We hear, at least rumour so has it, that our local Secretary Mr. Thomas will succeed Mr. Bird immediately as a Member of the Board of Revenue, that Mr. Hamilton, the Commissioner, will succeed him, and Mr. Conolly of Bareilly, Mr. Hamilton. We do not however vouch for these changes.

Captain Campbell, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeds—we believe—to the Troop vacated by the demise of Captain Maidman. At Neemuch 40 inches of rain have fallen and the Khurreef crops throughout Bundelkand and Malwa, promise to be the best since 1835.

Calcutta.

DEATH BY APOPLEXY.

An ayah in the service of Mrs. Maling, named Joynub, whilst in the act of placing some pins in a cushion behind her mistress, fell down in an apoplectic fit and instantly expired.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Nowley Raur, the wife of Nusseeb Syce, fell down suddenly last night and died within 2 hours. It appears that deceased was drunk and went in that state to her husband? some words took place about money, and he struck her she had not gone a hundred yards from the place, when she was observed to fall, and on being removed to her own house in Goomgurr died in 2 hours.

MURDER.

A murder by poison and strangulation was committed last night upon one Sewbharratn, in Jorasanko. The suspected parties are in the custody of the police, and the case came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Greenlaw, the Coroner. We will not fail to give particulars.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 26TH AUGUST.—Arrived Brig Providence. A. Santiago, from Karrical 4th and Paumben 14th inst.—Cargo Rice.—Herald, August 27.

Singapore.

THE CREW OF THE SULTANA.—So soon as Messrs. Zechariah received the note (Mr. Gill's) apprising them of the fate of the passengers, they addressed the following letter to the Governor, and the P. S. informs us of the promptitude with which the request was attended to:

"Singapore, 7th August, 1841.

TO THE HON'BLE S. G. BONHAM, ESQ.

Governor of P. W. Island,

Singapore and Malacca.

SIR—At a late hour yesterday evening a letter was put into my possession from Mr. G. H. W. Gills, late Chief Officer of the ship Sultana, of the Port of Bombay, a true copy of which I herein enclose for your perusal—from the nature of the said writing you will observe that forty-two British subjects were and are now on a land where none but a number of savages reside, I therefore beg you will have the goodness to use such means as may be most actually necessary, so as to render to poor unprotected sufferers some personal assistance.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

(Signed) J. ZECHARIAH.

Singapore, 6th August, 1841.

N. B.—The Government immediately sent out a Gun Boat to look after Mr. Gills, boat of the late ship Sultana—if she should not succeed in finding the boat, she is to return back, and the Government will then send out a Frigate to bring them back here.

Yours faithfully,

J. Z.

We are glad to find that assistance has been so promptly sent to the Sultana's passengers, and from a private letter as follows, we are inclined to believe that Mr. Brooke, with praise-worthy promptitude and true English feeling, has despatched his yacht on the same errand:

"Singapore, 9th August, 1841.—Our late arrivals from your port are the Dido, Poppy, Sylph, Sea Queen and Rob Roy—y these our market has been completely overstocked with Opium and prices are low, say Sp. Drs. 323 to 330 for Benares and Sp. Drs. 350 Patna. From China we have nothing since the Moulmein, but the Water Witch is daily expected.

The mercantile intelligence brought from London by this mail has made purchasers of produce very cautious, and there is but little doing in that way, even the reduced prices now going, which are ten per cent. cheaper than they were two months ago, Coffee is quite neglected and is 50 per cent cheaper than last season. Our tea holders are firm and refuse to take anything under Sp. Drs. 9 per box for quality Junk teas. Tonnage is plentiful at £4. Exchange on London 48d at 6 months, eight. A letter was received three days ago from the Mate of the late ship Sultana of Bombay, written from the coast of Borneo. Her Commander, his wife, two or three passengers, and 40 lascars, are on Borneo, and under restraint, the Rajah demanding ransom. Mr. Brooke, the proprietor to the Yacht Royalist, has sent that vessel to their aid if she does not succeed in rescuing them, our Government will send them help.—Calcutta Courier, August 30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Nasseck, on the morning of the 6th September, the lady of Francis Wilmer Watkins, civil surgeon, of a son. At Masagon, on the 6th September, the lady of J. Skinner, Esq., of a son. At Bhooj on the 10th August, the wife of Mr. C. Williamson, of the ordnance department, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Poonah, on the morning of Monday the 6th September 1841, Isabella Candida, the beloved wife of Mr. Manoel Estevao de Rozario, second clerk in the judge's office, aged 29 years and 20 days, leaving a dissolute husband, a daughter, and a number of relatives to whom her irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mrs. Von Lintzy, of a son. At Allahabad, on the evening of the 19th August, the lady of Lieutenant J. Times, of twins, still born. At Ghazepore, on the 19th August, the lady of Captain Taylor, 2d European regiment, of a son. At Ranegunge, on the 23d August, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, of a son. At Segowrie, in Champaran, on the 2d August, the lady of Lieutenant J. H. Terris, acting major of brigade, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mr. Charles Vaughan. At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Master Charles Edwards, aged 7 months. At Calcutta, on Friday the 20th August, Richard Peake Bynon, Esq., commander bark John White. At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mr. Henry Phillips, an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 38 years. At cooly bazar, on the 22d August, Mr. William Collins, of the ship York.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Arcot, on the 27th August, Mrs. M. Erskine, wife of Mr. apothecary W. Erskine, of a daughter. On the 30th August, the wife of J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., civil service of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Palamcottah, on Tuesday the 24th of August, of Dysentery and Inflammation of the Spleen, Mr. Edward Henry Brook, late merchant of Colombo, and First Master of Thompson's Seminary, Tinnevely, eldest son of the late George Shaw Brook, Esq., ordnance store keeper at Colombo, aged 22 years and 9 months. At Marryhur, on the 25th August, the infant daughter of Capt. Humphreys, 32d regiment native infantry, aged 9 months and 19 days.

SIDNEY.

By Special Licence, on the 7th instant, in St. Lawrence Church, by the Rev. R. Allwood, M. A. Mr. Benjamin Morris of Sydney, eldest son to Robert Morris of Witcombe-street London, to Catherine Teresa, 5th daughter to the late Bryan P. Hennessey, Esq., of the City of Cork.

DIED.

At Denham Cottage, Fort-street, on Saturday 10th instant, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Emily, the only daughter of Mrs. Watkins, aged 21 years, relict of the late W. Watkins, Esq., of Bedford, in Bedfordshire. At her father's residence, on the 15th instant, Virginia, aged eight years, second daughter of Francis Ellard of George-street.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12th.—Barque Martin, J. Blair master, from Port Glasgow, 22nd May. Sept. 14th.—Friendship Ship Coelia, D. Offret, master, from Muscat 6th Sept.—Passenger.—E. Olliver.

DEPARTURES.

do. 8th.—S. S. steamer Auckland, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, commanding, to Kurraochee. do. do.—schooner Island Queen, G. Balls, master, to Singapore and do. do.—schooner Emerald, Mr. C. Williams, in charge, to Kurrack. do. do.—barque Bangalore, Thomas Smith, master, to Calcutta.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURE.

Asst. Surgeon R. Collum, At a shed to H. M. 94th to Cannonore

HIGH WATER

Table with columns: IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES, 1841, and High Water times for various days from Sept. 15th to 21st.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

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

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table listing dates of latest intelligence for various locations including Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and Singapore.



THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 15, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 31st ultimo, Ceylon to the 27th ultimo, and Agra to the 5th inst.

A Supplement to the Government Gazette was published yesterday announcing Mr. Willoughby's return from Poonah and the resume of his duties as Secretary in the Secret, Political, and Judicial Departments, and also his appointment of Officiating Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Blane is appointed Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and Mr. W. R. Morris, Secretary to Government in the General Department, has also taken charge of the Financial Department.

A correspondent states that, in company with a friend, he was walking upon the Esplanade when his friend started at the bite of a snake which had concealed itself among the grass. The Superintendent of the Fortifications should give instructions, or clearing away the rubbish or these noxious reptiles will soon render walking upon the grass dangerous.

We are too sensible of the intrinsic value and paramount importance of a FREE PRESS to allow this day to pass over without expressing our sentiments, our unbounded pleasure, and inexpressible joy that, the shackles which for a long time were imposed upon the press in India have been broken and expelled as unworthy of the patronage of the British Government, tho' the strength of the Company's misrule, and derogatory to the advance of civilization and the promotion of knowledge, yet approved by the East India Company, because as knowledge advanced the Company was fully aware its intollerant rule would retrograde and the weak when enlightened would display the power possessed by free men.

This day is the 15th of September and the fifth anniversary of the emancipation of the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe; our regret is that the Bombay public is not sufficiently alive to the infinite value of the blessing for which the Marquis of Hastings contended, for which Lord William Bentick prepared the way, and which boon was conferred upon the European and Native population of Hindoostan by Sir Charles Metcalfe. No public meeting is held to-day in the Town Hall, or elsewhere, to commemorate the; event and fond as Europeans are of good living their gastronomical desires are neither excited; nor is the material provided to afford an opportunity for displaying the effect of which zeal for recognizing the blessing a free press would no doubt be the cause for manifesting loyalty of sentiment suited to the occasion.

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However, as this is a day for the exercise of good works and words, too, we are more charitably disposed to consider that the silence of the Bombay public is owing rather to a treacherous memory than indifference to the subject.

In looking over the files of India paper we do not consider that much use has been made of the liberty of the Press, or that its freedom has been employed to the extent it should in exposing the proceedings of Government, in drawing to the light the villainous projects carried out under the garb of political expediency, and in upholding the principle of "equal rights equal Laws" to the European and Native subjects of Her Majesty throughout India. If the Press had done its duty, princes would not have been de-throned, and their innocent subjects injured; and even their lives forfeited without just cause.

The duty of the Press is, to uphold and protect the liberty of the subject against the inroads which is the desire of every Government to make upon the liberties of the people: to be in fact, the balance of power between the governing and the governed; to watch over the interests of the latter and to check the encroachments of the former. So long as the legitimate object of the press is kept in view it will continue to form the barrier to oppression and the advocate of justice. It therefore becomes the duty of all to drink deep into the spirit of the Press, to strengthen the hands of its conductors, that the Public Press may continue to be the bulwark of British and Indian freedom, and the lever of public improvements.

One great injury is inflicted upon the liberty of the press in India from the knowledge every one possesses of the name, physiognomy &c. of the individual who fills the Gadee of a newspaper Establishment; and, instead of every one being ignorant of the name and person of the Editor, he is as well known as a common shopkeeper. The consequence is that, whenever the conductor of a public journal appears in the neighbourhood of Government offices or even private assemblies, every one keeps a sharp look out upon his movements and considers "that he is after no good"—this practice of addressing the Editor by name we unreservedly condemn, as it tends to cripple the liberty of the Press and too frequently debars an Editor from obtaining information of great public utility.

We have to make our daily complaint of the inefficiency of the Post Office Authorities and will continue doing so until these worthies take themselves off, or are driven from office.

The Agra *Ukhar* of the 26th ult. found its way to our office on the 13th instant, and the number of that journal for the 5th instant reached us on the 14th, inst. (yesterday.) The difference in their despatch was 10 days! difference in the time of receiving them one day! That of the 26th ultimo was sent from the Bombay Post Office endorsed "Mixed by mistake among the Steamer papers." How comes the mistake? to be found out TWELVE DAYS after the departure of the Steamer?!! These "mistakes" we will not pass over with the careless indifference of the Post Office Authorities manifest.

Another complaint to day is, that Commercial houses in Bombay received Calcutta papers on Monday, when papers of the same date have not yet reached our office. I behoves the P. M. G. or D. P. M. G. to look into this.

In one of the London Journals received by the Mails is an article relative to the base treatment the Chelsea Pensioners are beginning to experience at the hands of their superiors of the Hospital;—a treatment for which we cannot find ordressufficiently expressive of the disgust we feel. What our Naval and Military readers will think of it we do not know. "The grievance to which we allude" says the Paper we quote from "is, that men having lost a leg in the service, and consequently in want of a wooden substitute, have had a certain sum stopped quarterly from their Pensions for the alleged purpose of supplying them with that article; but in consideration for which stoppage, they only receive a wooden leg once in every four years."!!! If this is not usage of the very meanest dye, it is difficult for us to say what is! A poor infirm old soldier, after years and years of active and faithful servitude;—after many a hard fought Battle in which his best blood was spilled to defend the rights of his King and Country, and to raise the national honor to that pitch which Englishmen are so ready to boast of on every occasion; and after a patient endurance of all the hardships and privations of a military service, returns to his Native home with the loss of a limb, or probably more, and seeks an asylum and maintenance in the Chelsea Hospital. A Pension—barely sufficient to keep body and soul together—is allowed him; but—what?—a deduction is effected in it—why? to pay for a substitute for the leg that his own Country may be said to have deprived him of!! This is the reward Britain offers her veteran warriors for their gallant and heroic services to her Crown! This is the "wreath of Laurels" given to the poor subordinates of her Army—when rendered totally incapable of being of further service to her or themselves—in contradistinction to those honors and favors so profusely lavished upon the generals and other superior Officers! Not satisfied with the portions of their miserable pensions being filched from time to time by Tory cupidity under various contemptible pretexts, the authorities must needs still curtail them in payment, as it were, of losses, which it should be their pride and duty to compensate for. Are the coffers of the state at so low an ebb as that the price of wooden legs to some few of the invalids can be ill-afforded? Or to what purpose, as our London Contemporary observes, is the large Fund of unclaimed Prize-money, that has accumulated in the Chelsea Hospital Treasury, intended to be appropriated, that it does not extend the means of furnishing the necessaries in question to those very warriors by whom it has been swelled to its present enormous amount? We can conceive nothing to warrant so mean, and indeed, so strange an exemplification of the Political economy that must have been kept in view at the formation of the Tory Chelsea regulations which we are now deprecating. Curious too, it is,

that the management of the Funds set apart for pensioning Soldiers is not confided to Officers of better feelings and of more refined notions of fairness and justice; for the whole matter now disseminating the utmost discontent amongst the Chelsea Pensioners, depriving them of most of their only means of subsistence, and wounding their most poignant feelings, is said to emanate from a class of cunning political partizans and tricklers who controul those Funds, and whose blindness to the dictates of humanity and justice, preclude the possibility of their perceiving the baseness and injuriousness of their niggardly acts.

We trust sincerely soon to find that the rules in question have been rescinded and the once staunch and invincible support to Britain's glory and renown, restored to their former rights and privileges.

Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.  
(Continued from our last.)

In the North of Syria and at Damascus it is said there are about 7000 troops, which make the total of the Turkish Army, about 12 to 13000.

In respect to the exact state of the Turkish Forces here, we may add that they are always in arrears of pay, and not unfrequently in their rations, the latter is occasioned by the provisions or stores left by the Egyptian Government being about consumed. This want of food may be endured for some time without giving much uneasiness to an Arab but it perplexes the indolent Turk and makes him indifferent and perhaps one may say enraged, wherefore it is too true that the soldiers are not to be relied upon even for the police of the country;—and one may by the way remark this in accordance with the sentiments of Commodore Napier. Syria has not yielded any thing until now, but on the contrary has been devoting immense sums of money without taking into consideration the stock of provisions &c. left by the Egyptian Government, and those who are in this country, that have to manage its finances, have to struggle to procure from Constantinople sufficient to meet the exigencies of the province; for little is to be got here by way of Imposts, every man is a sort of outlawry and pays and does what is to his liking.

There is much said on the subject of the Custom House duty (of 12 per Cent) which is levied on all Exports, though it does not concern directly the inhabitants, still they blame the Government in such terms as show clearly their intentions. It is too true that the Governors that have been sent from Constantinople are making the affairs of this province worse, as all they care for is No. 1 and for the rest "alakeim." Robbery if it is judged according to its prevalence one can say truly it is quite "a la mode!"—finally, it is dangerous going beyond the Gates even of a small town, for one is sure to be plundered, if not killed.

I have enquired, with great care in these parts, about the political opinions of the inhabitants, and from all I can gather from the most knowing and respectable Europeans, that there is a strong desire to have back again the Egyptian Government though these were the very individuals who wished and were actively engaged, some months ago, in tearing that yoke from off their necks.—But now, though they found Ibrahim Pacha severe and fond of the "rope and axe" he was, nevertheless just, and kept the people in good order.—It is self evident that a public government like the one here is by no means adapted for such hordes of robbers, who do just what they choose, wherefore the people are anxious for Ibrahim Pacha's return.—It is thought that if Ibrahim had 10,000 men he could entirely subdue the whole country and restore it to a state of tranquillity; provided it was approved by the allied Powers.—As to the European Powers it appears that they are more active than is right. France and Austria have lately sent considerable sums of money for supporting the poor Mountaineers, and England grants them an open protection under her Flag.—The English Commander and chief here of her British Majesty's forces, causes actually her flag to be hoisted, for I have seen it myself, in the mountains by men of this country, who receive for doing it five piastres per day. I also noticed several British officers busily employed in making topographical sketches as I was passing through different parts of the Country. We are informed from another source of Intelligence that tranquillity is far from being restored in Syria, on account of there being a want of energy among the governors and of a sufficient force to repress the disorders there. The Emir Beshir of the Mountain has not been able yet to take any determination with the Dastardur on the subject of the administration of the said mountain.—The Lebanese continue to refuse to submit to the new Tariffs as well as the impositions of the territory.—The Druses or the Musulmen mountaineers show themselves devoted to the cause of the Great Prince and in every thing leagued with the Christian, yet we know that they have secretly addressed themselves to the Porte for making an act of their submission.—In respect to this there are many intrigues between the parties for recalling the former Emir Beshir, who is exiled at Malta, and it is said that these intrigues are supported by the French Consul.—The Mountain of Salita, towards the north of Tripoli and Damascus is in full insurrection, in consequence of the Pasha of Damascus having determined on replacing the Governor, who is a Sheik of the Country, by a military Commandant, the whole population has taken up arms with the full intention of resisting the said nomination.—The population of Aleppo is risen up on account of the levying of an additional duty of 12 per cent on all articles of Consumption, the result of which has led to the Governor's revoking this Tax.

The Bedouins "Anisi" continue their pillages; a few days ago, they took from a Convoy which were carrying, some provisions and other things to Beles for the use of the two English Steamers on the Euphrates. The road in all directions are far from being safe and those who travel on them run the greatest risk. The Government posts are intercepted.—This is the true state of Syria and if the Pachas of Damascus, Tripoli and Aleppo should continue to pursue the course already taken we shall see other events transpiring that will show most clearly that the Ottoman Empire is hastening no more to be numbered in the scale of nations.

We are favored with News, not only by the French Government Steamer of the 4th but likewise by the Pacha's Great Steamer "Nile" from Constantinople, the latter brings down to the 4th of Aug.

Said Bey, the Pacha's Son, after having finished his quarantine had an audience with His Highness the Sultan, on quitting his Egyptian costume and adopting that of the reform. The reception which he met with from His Highness was on the whole cold, probably arising from the peculiar nature of the ceremony in use among the Turks; besides as he was presented by the Ministers and high Functionaries of the Porte who have not at

present any particular interest in managing the friendship of Mehmet Ali.—In consequence of the solicitation made by Said Bey and Samy Bey the Pasha's private secretary, the Porte has consented to make a reduction of the tribute which has been imposed; so that instead of the Egyptian Government's paying £400,000 will only have the sum of £300,000 annually, which is not much when one takes into account that the annual revenue of Egypt on a fair calculation cannot be less than £5,000,000.

We have previously stated that Col. Napier, who is still with us, had been sent on a mission by Lord Palmerston for reclaiming those Syrians that are at present incorporated in the Egyptian Troops, and that Mehmet Ali thought of eluding the question by stating to the English Commissary that he should first have a hearing on this subject with the Porte, little satisfied with this, it appears Lord Palmerston has been taking some steps thro' Lord Ponsouby with the divan, by showing that the demand was based on the Treaty with Admiral Stopford which must receive its entire execution, and in consequence of this the Porte has just ordered Mehmet Ali to give up the said Syrians. This injunction has run counter to the expectations of the Pacha, as he does not like to give them up, as we have previously stated, for they are his best soldiers, and what touches the ambition of His Highness is that it is reducing his Forces.—So we are of opinion that he will throw as many obstacles in the way as possible in executing the said order of the Porte, nevertheless he will give up a great part of them, and the remainder he will gain by money, which he can easily effect, as he has previously done with some members of the Divan, though he will find, without doubt, Lord Palmerston to be wide awake to the exact performance of the Treaty.

The presence here we learn of two of her B. Ms. vessels "Rodney" and "Calcutta" is to embark the said Syrians and to transport them to Syria, we are likewise expecting a third vessel here called "Implacable." We learn it was a question at Constantinople the nomination of Said Bey to the rank of Pasha, and though it has not taken place, still we consider this intelligence, though premature, as certain, for we know that the Sultan, and also by the opinion of Lord Ponsouby, is ready to give this concurrence to Ibrahim Pacha, the eldest Son of Mehmet Ali and heir presumptive of the Government of Egypt after the death of his Father, for suppressing the warlike spirit of the latter which one cannot for a moment doubt.

The Steamer "Nile" left for Constantinople on the 10th inst. and took on Board the presents destined for the Sultan, consisting of a Rhinoceros, some Arabian Horses and several other articles. Thus we perceive so much done by the rank of Pacha for his Son and it will not much surprise us if we should find some steps taken to reinstate his Son Ibrahim in Syria.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—After my failure in Bombay, described in my former letter, I left in a discontented mortal. For the purpose of giving myself one more chance I determined on taking this place on my way homewards. I might have spared myself the trouble. Matrimony has been and is as busy here as elsewhere, one glance showed me that there was little hope for me, one bright vision there is and to her I would have buckled up with my best foot foremost but her keen glances at Secretaries and judges of the Sudder, soon brought me to a proper sense of my own insignificance. For where did Cupid and Plutus clash that the latter did not carry the day? Talking of the gods, the Grecian mythology has long since been found out to be humbug; but if the wise men of old had not made the discovery, India at the present day would give it the lie. Cupid by the Greeks was always represented as lighting or holding the torch of Hymen. Plutus now performs that office and I hope for the sake of voracity, that the next sculptor who may try his hand at the task will do the god of Riches the justice to put him in his proper place. If he were anxious to draw on India for a group I would suggest the following, especially as the delicate refinement of our age justly condemns the shocking nudity of the Cupids, Aehilles, and Apollon of the ancient school.

Hymen (robed up to the throat) at her altar uniting the hands of a beautiful girl of 17 and a bald patet civilian of 50. Plutus in the act of emptying a whole bag of gold mohars on the bride while the mamma stands looking on the scene with a smile of supreme happiness, on her countenance. Cupid is seen weeping in one corner and a young gentleman has a handkerchief to his eyes in another.

But to return from fable to reality—you will be surprised to hear that so ardent an admirer of matrimony as I have professed myself to have been, should almost have been cured of the disease. The cause will unfold itself to you as I proceed. On my arrival here I found the place in a state of ferment not to be described. Men women, and I believe children all up in arms. I was soon told it was on account of the appearance of a certain pamphlet, entitled "Poonah fragments." Have you read the fragments Mr. Editor? if not, do so immediately, it will well repay you.

The lay fitted so exactly, that the personages portrayed could not help appropriating it to themselves. Nor could others remain in doubt for a second as to the identity of the portraits. Some fair ones fainted, some screeched, others recorded vows to test the eyes of the unfortunate author from their socket when found out. Husbands and Swains, swore round oaths, talked of pistols, shooting, murder &c. so that I fear the spirited author of those exciting lines will for ever be frightened from coming forth to claim the award of merit due to his production. But I have not told the worst. The sly rogue has got it circulated that a second canto is forthcoming. You may imagine the state of mind this has thrown those ladies into, whose consciences don't exactly acquit them on all, every point, and the number of these may not be few. They rejoiced over the exposure of their friends in No. 1, and now dread that in No. 2 they themselves may be dragged before the gaze of Society. Some husbands, too, rub their foreheads from fear of any forthcoming ramiferous protuberances. Thus you see the excitement is greater than ever.

I completely differ with these unfortunate benedicts. Instead of threatening blood and murder they ought to assemble together and vote the author a gold snuff box or piece of plate. For the sake of morality I would attend the meeting (there would be no grumbling for the president's chair) and add my mite. They may depend upon this, that the fragments have gone further to give them happiness than the most long winded lecture, ay, than a hundred lectures. And husbands may bless the "If there's a hole in a yr coats: sort of thing held in terror over their wives.

Now Mr. Editor. All these little matters led me to reflect—what, said I if the future Mrs. Batchelor were to take it into her head to consign me to bond with this race of human beings? could I prevent it? No, no more than others. What if she fancied Poonah in

\* Some it must be confessed, bear it with most becoming philosophy.

the rains, and what is worse, far worse, Mahableshwar in the hot weather, whilst I vegetated at my out o' th' way station? My doom would be sealed. So thought I, while there is yet strength in me, let me fly from the too seductive chains of matrimony, at any rate let me not seek them. By myself, what care I have, is of my own making, let me not expose myself to shine forth in the fragments and have to pay for it too in the shape of settlements and extra donation to the Military fund.

These weighty arguments have settled the matter and I have renounced matrimony as long as I am in India, and I care not whether there be one or five hundred spinsters dying for husbands. This good resolution I owe to the author of the Poonah fragments, and I thank him. And now I am off to—back to my cheroot, my gun and my spear. Nor will you Mr. Editor be again troubled about matrimony by a determined Poonah.

BATCHELOR.

Contemporary Selections.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

We beg to call the attention of the Post Master General to the following extracts from letters complaining of the tardy despatch of papers by his department.

"I take this opportunity to mention, that the Overland London Courier was not delivered here until the 12th, the first delivery of letters having taken place on the 9th of August, and in the previous month two days subsequent to the first delivery of letters. If you would exert yourself to prevent recurrences of this delay, you would oblige your subscribers at this Station.  
Belgaum 7th September 1841.

"This is now the fifth day since the arrival of the Steamer, and I have not yet received your Overland paper, had it been left in Bombay even till Wednesday last, it ought to have arrived to-day but the Post is in and the Overland has not come in the Packet; I shall be obliged by your letting me know whether you have despatched it or not. The arrangements of the Post Office this Mail have apparently been shameful in the extreme, your paper of Tuesday has only just come to hand, and I write being naturally every anxious to know the English news. Perhaps you might have forgotten ere this time. If so I shall be obliged by your sending me a copy of the Overland as soon as possible. Sattara, 10th September 1841.

The grossly inefficient mode in which the duties of the Bombay Post Office have lately been conducted, is so glaring, that it can scarcely be necessary for us to assure our subscribers that papers from the Courier Office are invariably posted on the day of publication or of receipt from Europe. The blame attendant on the slowness of their transmission rests therefore entirely with the Post Office department.—*Courier Sept. 14.*

Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion* will sail to-day for Muscat and Karrack. The mail for the latter place will be closed at the Post Office at 8 A. M.

A number of seamen intended to reinforce the Indian Naval squadron in the Persian Gulf will proceed in the *Endymion*. Their services will doubtless be highly acceptable: indeed absolutely necessary in the present sickly state of the frigate's crew.—*Ibid.*

The Honorable Company's Steamer *Hugh Lindsay* will proceed to Cannanore on Wednesday next with a detachment of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment. On her return to Bombay the Steamer will call at various ports on the coast for the purpose of embarking treasure.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Captain Hawkins of the Indian Navy, now on furlough in Europe has, retired from the service. This promotes senior Commander William Lowe, late of the *Auckland* steam frigate, to the rank of Captain. This latter Officer, we hear, also intends retiring immediately on his promotion. These casualties will bring Commander S. B. Haines, Political Agent at Aden, on the Naval List as Captain, Lieutenants E. T. Powell, and George Robinson, Assistant Secretary to the Military Board in the Marine Department, as Commanders, and Midshipmen Woolaston and Grounds, as Lieutenants.—*U. S. Gazette, Sept. 14.*

Rumour has it, that our late able and talented Chief Secretary, Mr. REID, who has been appointed to the vacant seat in Council, is in a weakly state of health, and intends, on the arrival of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, the new Governor, paying a visit to the Cape.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.  
BRIDGENORTH, Salop.—On Friday last, the Rev. J. Marshall, from Scotland, addressed a meeting of the clergy and other of this district, in behalf of the funds of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Mr. Marshall was introduced to the meeting by the Venerable Archdeacon, Vicars, who occupied the chair. After the rev. gentleman's address, which lasted upwards of an hour, and in which he gave a rapid sketch of the history of the church in Scotland from the Restoration downwards, dwelling more particularly on the immediate causes which led to its downfall as an establishment at the Revolution, a liberal annual subscription was entered into by those present. In the course of his observations Mr. Marshall clearly showed that the overthrow of episcopacy in Scotland at the Revolution was not the result of any general feeling entertained against it by the Scottish nation at large, but of the Bishops and Clergy to take the oath of allegiance to the new government of William and Mary; and further, that down to the period of the insurrection of 1745 the present establishment of Scotland did not possess in a permanent degree the affections of the people. These, in the existing state of religious matters in Scotland, are remarkable facts highly deserving of public attention. On the motion of the Archdeacon, the Rev. Thomas King, M. A., Oxon., Roughton Hall was appointed King, and the Rev. W. S. Dear, Rector of Addon, secretary, in connexion with the society for the diocese of Hereford. Among the clergy present were the Rev. G. Ballew, of St. Leonard's, and the Rev. W. Knox Marshall of St. Mary's, Bridgenorth; the Rev. J. Churton, Rector of Whitehill; the Rev. T. F. Boddington, Rector of Badger; the Rev. J. James, Vicar of Chelmarsh; the Rev. G. W. Woodhouse, Vicar of Albrighton; the Rev. C. F. Broadbent, Curate of Worfield, &c.—Morn. Chron.

