



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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

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Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1841.

New Series No. 62.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade. For others the charges are: 6 Annas per line for a first insertion, 4 Annas per line for a second do., 2 Annas per line for a third do., the same being in immediately succeeding papers. Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month. The Overland Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer. No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence. To the Subscribers of the Gazette, 10 Rupees per Copy. To Non-Subscribers, 15 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 10 Rupees per Copy. Agents in England, Messrs. Girdlehay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office. All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRAS'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honourable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions. Rs. 2. Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Pensions and Retirement. Rs. 2. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I. Rs. 1.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, it is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "Cyclopaedia of the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," 10 vols., for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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

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

Edujee Sursetjee Sons' Advertisements.

WILL SELL by Public Auction on Monday next the 31st Instant, at their Rooms.—The following Articles, the property of an Officer deceased viz a Phatun, a Buggy, three Horses, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Single Poled Tent, Two Bichobas, Rowtie, Glass and Queens Ware, Books, Sundry Articles of Furniture, Carpet, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils, a Palanquin, &c. &c.

Also, One single Barrelled Gun with a brace of Pistols in case complete, the latter Silver Mounted; a pair of Fencing Foils with 4 spare Scabbard blades, Masks and Gloves. Bombay, 28th May 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

THE SALE of the Spars of the DONNA PASCOA, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will take place at the Custom House Bunder on Saturday the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms CASH if required or a deposit of 25 per Cent at the time the lot is knocked down.

NOTICE.—The half yearly General Meeting of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will take place on Saturday the 5th P. M. at 5 o'clock P. M. Byculla Club House, 27th May 1841.

A CARD.

WANTED as Governess, in a Family, a respectable Person who can give a good English Education and understands the Management of Children. A European would be preferred. Terms liberal.—For further particulars enquire of Messrs. FRANKER SORABEE AND Co. Church Lane opposite the Court Office.—Bombay, 28th May 1841.

NOTICE.

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

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

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co.'s Fourth Calcutta Lottery. All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of tickets, and Total tickets. Includes entries like '1 Prize of 50000', '20 Ditto of 20000', etc.

CONDITION.

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

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

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

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & Co. Projectors.

NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY, Trustee.

N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. COCKERELL AND Co.'s House, No. 98.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKURU, MAY 17.

We have received a few letters from different quarters since our last, but the one seems to be little stirring either in Afghanistan, the Punjab, or the Frontier. From the first mentioned, we have a repetition of the favorable accounts, already received by us, of Col. Stoddart's condition.—It is added that his sufferings have not abated his reason, as was declared in the Delhi paper—the being, good sanity, in precisely the same state that he was before. Old M. ho me A. I. B. G. and his sons have been again endeavoring to re-establish their authority in Syghan, but the Nab Zoolkhar

Khan, Hakim of Bame-an, started their fort and compelled them to fly to Duggah Meoan's camp with some guns and Cavalry are out at Khelat-i-Ghejre for the protection of a fort, which we are building at that place, under the superintendance, we believe, of Lieut. Stoddart of the Bombay Engineers.

We have Perzapore letters to the 4th instant, from which the following is an extract:— Captain Wheeler, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the District, reached this station on the 31, as have also such of the members of the Militia on Captain Melish's 10th Light Cavalry as belong to corps from other cantonments. Colonel With N. I. is pre-ident, and among other members are Major Hui-sh, commanding 26th N. I. and Captains Wilson and Mackenzie's 64th Regiment.

It is understood that the Court (whose sittings by the way are to be from 6 to 11 a.m.) will not assemble until about the middle of the month—a witness on whose evidence Captain Melish sets much value, cannot arrive from Nussertar before the 10th or 12th. This witness has only just completed his term of imprisonment with labour on the roads, under sentence of a Court Martial, connected with the particulars in which the trial under notice originates. That this circumstance will detract from the value of his testimony cannot be doubted.

The treasure which I told you had been made over to the Sikhs, was received—sa runs a story that is going the rounds of the station—by a five General Officer of the Sikh Army—one Dhokut Singh, who was formerly a spy of the 26th Native Infantry—from which corps he had resigned John Company's service, in consequence of his nephew (or son I know not which) having received corporal punishment. This fact would no "nuts" to old Billy Ben-tick.

We had a most welcome fall of rain on the 4th, the winds are once more cool, and the dust demon has been laid.

Since the above was in type, we have received the annexed "fill and correct list." PRESIDENT, Lieut. Col. Wild.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Rank. Includes Lieut. Col. Tulloch, Major Hui-sh, Capt. Galanis, etc.

DUMDUI STEEPLE CHASE.

The lovers of this daring Sport were highly gratified by the Steeple Chase that came off on Saturday afternoon at Gourpore. The ground had been carefully selected by Mr. Frith and at about 5 o'clock the riders went to the scale with the following horses:—

Table with 2 columns: Horse name and Jockey name. Includes Shaving Brush, Mercury, The Page, B. B., Gridiron, Marmion, Hostenoy, Grey, etc.

The Nags looked well and the riders confident, Shaving Brush being the favorite, Bob next and then Marmion, who is a known racer. Ten horses came to the starting post, and on Mr. Frith's giving the word "white flag to the left, red flag to the right, off, and good luck to you all, away they went, Mercury leading over the first 4 or 5 jumps which brought him to a goodly bank with a ditch in the drop where he fell, throwing his rider heavily but who all, game, was soon mounted and away. Shaving Brush now led with all the others at his heels into a plain garden, where The Page fell. To get out of this place a sort of kind jump had to be cleared, which Shaving Brush and Mercury did cleverly, the greater part of the others either refusing or going into it. The field now became select, Shaving Brush, followed by Mercury going the place getting well together across a ditch and up the bank when came the jump, a rather in the shape of a footpath with a bank or mud wall on each side; this they got well over. The race now became very interesting, and Mercury rose rapidly. Unfortunately however, when only a few jumps from home Shaving Brush led out of the course and Mercury went with him; in getting back the latter was wheeled to suddenly and stumbled over a bank, again throwing his rider, who though quickly mounted was not able to catch the Brush coming up to the winning post some 20 yds behind. Both Nags are good and their riders worked steadily and with judgment. It is to be hoped a match will be got up for these two.

There was a goodly assemblage to witness the Sport many of whom were afterwards entertained at the ever hospitable Artillery Mess.

WEIGHTING ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN STAR. Dear Sir,—I have just seen the Muzzefer-Race Prospectus in your paper, which doubtless will soon be printed, and a grand meeting there will be, if the Stakes fill and of which there is every chance with the present Muzzefer-terpo, Dnapor and Chuppra Sables. Country bred are no longer to give what they have hitherto filled in viz, weights to Arabs, for it has been signally proved they cannot do so. Is it then not surprising with so many unanswerable facts before the very eyes of the

present Members of Stewards of the Calcutta Turf, to persist in spalling or curbing spots, which is done by unfairly weighting at country bred. It appears the Calcutta Stewards are resolved to exclude them for the Auckland Cup, together by fixing the weights equal to those for Cape Horses, viz, Turner John and giving the Arabs of the present day 8 lbs. in a long race, is ridiculous.—Look at the best country-breds of the past and present time, viz, Master Edward, Gumalaitch, Begum Prince Hatt, Sheelah Xarifa Honayoon Humida Francisco, Shahezadee Cassandra, and could any one of these give a good Arab 7 lbs? No—the latter would walk it into them as tight as they wished. Teapot, Teapot, did! It is every true, but Teapot had not to go 2 1/2 miles, very day or every race meeting does not produce his like.

At most meeting the larger purses are given to Arabs.—Public money ought to be honestly divided, and the partiality for the Arabs ought not to exist to the injury of country-bred racers: in most races where the latter is admitted he is weighted in a long one as to ensure defeat. It is not every man who sports his little savings that can afford to give the enormous prices asked for an Arab, an untried one even; still he would willingly come on with his thousand rupees Country-bred, and if fairly admitted and due consideration was paid to the heart of the husky Cocktail, though so lowly estimated, he might stand some chance of a better place.

Now, my dear Editor, you do know a race horse, and can describe how a race is run as well as any man who picks his head into a betting—tell us your opinion of country bred are fairly treated and how you and other betting men would like to see their money for the Auckland Cup!!!!

Farmer John, owns the field, if he comes out all right, I think Mool Lall Seal and his betting friend will not be far off which to bet upon, I hope to see the Farmer—win, and win he will, but to put him on equal terms with country bred, and the latter too to give the Arab 8 lbs, is truly laughable.

I dare say the Stewards thought of Master Erel when fixing the weights. Ex lude him with other clippers—but, it is hard to punish the whole class of country-breds.

Your truly, R. GUM-ROSE.

DEATH OF M. MANNING.

We regret to notice in our Obituary list today the death of Mr. Manning, whom our sporting friends will no doubt recollect arrived here a few months since, and promised to make one of the best Jockeys in Calcutta. The cause of death appears to have been Cholera. He was only in his twentieth year.—Calcutta Courier, May 15.

MADRAS.

ATHENSUM, MAY 18.

The Madras Army, we feel confident, will be glad to learn, that Sir HUGH GOUGEON is to be the new Commander in Chief at his Presidency. The information has reached India by a private letter but the authority is such as can be depended upon.

We invite attention to the documents on the present position of the Steam question, which this day appear in our columns. We defer comment on the subject till Thursday.

Our Cannanore Correspondent, we apprehend, must have been misinformed, as it is not likely that M. M. 94th Regiment will proceed to China at present. As for the Jupiter, she is doubtless now on her way hither from Ceylon, to convey the details of Artillery, and the Rifles from Masulipatan, ordered to join the expedition at Canton.

We understand that the Rifle Company of the 1st Regiment N. I. will embark from Masulipatan for China in a most efficient state—and every man willing to go. It is not yet settled what Officers will proceed with the detachment, though it is supposed that a Captain and two Subalterns have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. It is however uncertain whether a Captain will go, as we yesterday heard a Subaltern of the Regiment named as likely to have the command of the Company. The men are high spirits at the prospect of active duty.

On Saturday evening the sun set with every appearance of rain. Accordingly, about seven o'clock the rain commenced, and continued with but little intermission till early yesterday morning. Between five and eleven P. M. on Sunday, the wind, which had been gradually increasing in violence throughout the day, blew a strong gale, first from the North and then from the South, and for a few minutes, from all points of the compass. At ten A. M. the Master Attendant signalled the vessels in the roads to slip and make sail, which was seconded by guns fired from the ramparts, in consequence of which, all the English vessels in the roads immediately put to sea. Their Commanders and Chief Officers were mostly on shore at the time, one of whom offered two hundred rupees for a boat to convey him on board, but without effect, as the sea was running too high for any boat to make the attempt. The Catharine was the last that left the roads. Soon after the gale commenced on Sunday evening, two Native Brigs and two Dhonies were driven on shore. One of the former was completely shattered to pieces. A third Dhony, foundered a short distance outside the surf, but the crew had fortunately got into a boat, and were picked up by another Dhony. The greatest praise is due to the Master Attendant and his Assistant for their judgment, activity, and zeal, displayed by them prior to and during the gale, by which in all probability, the loss of life was prevented. We have not heard of any damage having been done on shore, beyond the blowing down of a tree

here and there, and the loss of a few tiles from our sundry old houses.

We append a memo. of the range of two Barometers during Sunday.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Time, Wheel Barometer, and Weather. Includes entries for May 26-58 and May 29-30.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received several accounts of the effects of the gale, one of which we herewith append.

The gale commenced at about two o'clock on Sunday morning from the North-westward, and not being at the neighbourhood of Muzzefering, attended with violent squalls and rain, which, it was feared, would part the Shipping; however, at daylight, it appeared to be holding on well. At this time, the weather seemed broken and the Barometer high and steady, though the surf was so high that on boats could go off. From nine till noon the weather was murky, and unsettled. The surf was flying, sometimes in a South and South Easterly direction, and so long as the wind blew of the land, no danger to the shipping was apprehended. At one P. M. indications of bad weather became apparent by the falling of Barometers, and the Surf and Sea rising to an alarming degree and merging into one, nearly a million. The Commanders of Vessels (nearly all of whom were on shore with some of the Chief Officers) now felt very anxious for the safety of their Vessels, especially when it was impossible for them to get on their Ships, which were signalled from the Master Attendant's Flag staff to prepare for Sea, and afterwards to cut or slip, simultaneous with which, Guns were fired every five minutes for one hour from the Rampers of the Fort, which latter excellent warning we do not recollect having been adopted for many a year. At this moment, the deepest anxiety was depicted in the countenances of every Commander who was watching his Vessel in the operation of cutting, which we understand was all done in the most safe and most seasonable manner, and every Vessel safely under weigh endeavoring to make good by two o'clock. Until six P. M. the weather continued gradually falling, and the sea assumed a most threatening appearance.

Every body who had the Shipping interest at heart, loudly approved of the prompt and judicious measures taken by the Master Attendant, in directing the Vessels to go to Sea, and felt glad that they were all well outside and clear of the Roads. Not so with the Dhonies, which, after observing that all the Vessels had been warned and had proceeded to Sea, embarked, preferring trusting to their fragile craft, tackling rather than venturing to Sea in such tempestuous weather. The consequence was, that two Brigs and one Dhony came on shore at the Fort after dusk, and another Brig during the night at the Adyar. We also learn that one Dhony foundered in the Roads, though the crew happily reached another Dhony in a jolly boat. As far as we can learn we are glad to state, throughout this catastrophe, that no lives were lost, though it was difficult to advise the poor creatures (who being fearful of their safety whilst clinging to the wrecks) not to attempt to leave their Vessels' bottoms and be crushed by the under part of the water; however, fortunately, Mr. Kenne succeeded in this respect.

We are informed that the conduct of most of the Officers of H. M. 57th Regiment with many others, namely Doctor Rogers, the Town Major, Captain Noble, Fort Adjutant, Mr. Maclean, (the Captain whose vessel had gone to Sea), Captain Phillips, Mr. Dallas and many other Gentleman, was most praiseworthy, for their unwearied exertions and at some risk of their lives, (as it was, we understand, several persons were hurt by the pieces of wreck, Captain Tapley of the Tevasarim being one) to rescue the poor unfortunate creatures from their perilous situation.

At eight P. M. the weather moderated, and yesterday morning Boats were able to go off to the Dhonies, which are now in the Roads with Anchors and Cables which were waving. Of course the Commanders are anxiously watching and waiting the return of their vessels, and the Master Attendant must have enough to do to receive the Officers and Cousins on which the shipping have parted and slipped. The wind being contrary it was yesterday favourable for the Vessels to run back again.

INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

Resolved by all Officers of the Mysore Sub-25th Regt. Subscribers to the Infantry Retiring Fund. That the 6th Rule of the Regulations of our Retiring Fund, framed by the Committee selected by the subscribers, is not a deviation from the scheme of the Fund, to which we severally assent in our adherence.

II.—The Rule in question might have been omitted, as it is merely speculative, providing for a contingency, which, unless an objectionable increase of subscription had been substituted, could not be otherwise met.

III.—That as an institution of the nature of the Fund must fail, where the minority shall not abide by the decision of the majority, that a portion of the Members acting independently, and taking steps of vital importance to the existence of the Fund, without referring to the decision of the body, tends to impair the honorable confidence the Members should repose in one another, and is not in accordance with the spirit which can alone insure success to a mutual benefit society; and that discussing the merits of the Regulations by force they have been tried, is premature and to be deprecated, and is calculated to operate against the good having a fair trial, so that the Army may be able to judge whether it is to be benefited by system.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. DEAR MR. EDITOR.—From the warm interest you appear to take in, and the staunch support you so readily afford to the Bombay Infantry Retiring Fund plan, I do not feel it at all necessary to make any apology for asking a corner in your valuable journal for the following statement of the present and prospective state of the votes upon the plan lately submitted to the Army, the more especially as I assure you that it is shown from the most authentic sources. The rates are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: For the Fund, Against the Fund. Includes sub-totals for Officers absent in Europe and Total.

which is the number of officers of all ranks of the strength of the Army at the time of making out the calculation—by the above it appears that at least 6/7ths of the votes received are in favor—and if we calculate that those yet to be received will bear the same ratio we shall have—As 311 : 47 :: 264 : 39 very nearly. This will give the ultimate state of the votes as follows viz. For the Fund 536 Against..... 86

My dear Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, A. B. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—From you as an independent Journalist I have to request the publication of the following remarks on the extraordinary conduct of one of your contemporaries, who is struggling with all his might and main to bring about the enactment of severe laws against the Press of India. After having during five weeks, seethed in secret, the envy, the jealousy, and the rage of the leaders of the Bombay Times have burst the lid of the caldron in which they are concocted, and this day that paper appeared covered with their froth and foam. The reason of the actual outburst is because those inhabitants of Bombay, who uphold their own independence, and would not submit to the dictation of the clique that rules that paper, as well as those who respect and admire the good qualities, the gentlemanlike conduct, and superior character of Sir James B. Carnac our late Governor, have cheerfully come forward to pay their subscriptions, in order to demonstrate that respect and their admiration.

The Editor of that paper cannot fail to recollect his own conduct on the occasion of that meeting; he went to the door of the Town Hall where for a long time he stood alone; he did not dare to approach the place where the various speakers were addressing the assembly; he looked on, with what feelings I leave him to describe, at the proceedings of a meeting consisting not much of Parsees, as he wishes now to make his readers believe, but of Hindoos, of Mahomedans and of Christians and even of Jews, all collected together in the most public manner, to do honour to one they loved. No attempt was there made to pass a vote of censure on any absent classes, as the Editor may well remember, he and his friends struggled to do as a previous meeting in February last. The meeting of the 23rd of April was free; it was one of high spirited men, of persons of talent, knowledge and integrity; it was not a hole and corner one, such as that clique doats on; for so decidedly was it public that the Editor of the Bombay Times ventured to appear at the door, where he saw the hundreds then present, although he could not bear to hear the speeches. Numbers wrote down their names, thousands of Rupees were subscribed, which have been since paid, and hence still preserving a rankling sore, that eye witness of his own failure now gives vent to jealousy, vexation and anguish at the success of that meeting of freemen.

He has this day laboured a sort of after-scrutiny, to analyze the proceedings of that meeting; and he has done so in a manner worthy of a paralytic Village Apothecary. He could not five weeks ago see the light, and he cannot yet see it, his examination of the acts of the meeting is therefore miserably defective. He invidiously seeks to contrast Mr. Farish and Sir James B. Carnac. The Bombay public has already declared its opinion on the relative merits of each. Mr. Farish is in England, in the enjoyment, as all in Bombay wish him, of the fruits of his past labours; while here he is recollecting at a much for the proselytizing principles of his government as for his private worth. His public character is for ever obscured both here and in England, while on the contrary that of Sir J. B. Carnac has become more elevated and resplendent. Notwithstanding these obvious facts the Bombay Times does not scruple most impudently to

custom which has hitherto prevailed at the India House, and although we confess to an inability to perceive any reason for such an observance of seniority, we know the Court of Directors have so strong an aversion to deviate from the beaten track in these cases, that we are inclined to expect that the rumour which gives the seat in Council to Sir Hugh Gough will prove unfounded. The gallant General has, we observe, been appointed to the Colony of his old Regiment the 87th Fusiliers of "Essex-battalions," in whose ranks and at whose head, he reaped so many hard earned laurels in the Peninsula.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 15th of June next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1841.

No. 54 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted in General Order No. 25, dated 20th March last, to Assistant Surgeon Colod on the same account till the 31st instant, is extended to the 31st of June next. No. 55 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted in General Order No. 4, dated 10th January last, to Mr. F. Bone, Clerk of the Indian Navy, for the benefit of his health, is extended on the same account until the 31st instant. No. 56 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted in General Order No. 28, dated 20th February last, to Commander A. Williams, Timber Agent on the Malabar Coast, to visit the Presidency, is cancelled at that Officer's request. No. 57 of 1841.—Commander T. G. Carless, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health. No. 58 of 1841.—Lieutenant H. G. Boullemaison, returned from the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated of arrival, 12th instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1841.

No. 59 of 1841.—Mr. Midshipman W. H. Marston, is allowed to resign his appointment in the Indian Navy. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Master, Destination. Includes entries for May 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne. H. C. Vesels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Madras, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Ariadne, Indus, Cleopatra, and Sesostris; Brigs Tappin, Tigra, and Palmaris; Schooners, Royal Tiger, Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva; Cutter Nurbulda. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—June, Fazal Rahimoon, Alliance, Lord Castle, Casabianca, Bangalore, Penambis Sa'roy, Fannay, Lodasac, Hamanshaw, Powlat Saroy, Faze Carriere, Adelaide, and Good Success. Portuguese.—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, From, To Sail, Agents. Lists expected ships and their origins.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts. From Calcutta.—Betsy, Regina, Syria, Trident, Buggiana. From Madras.—Benny, the Prince. From Bombay.—The Prince. From Ceylon.—Schooner Poway.

Surgeon of Her Majesty's Service to the situation of Medical Store-keeper with the Army of the Indus, an Appointment which, says the India Journal of Medical Science has been deemed from time immemorial, as exclusively belonging to the Company's Service. Such, however, was but a minor grievance which from its magnitude and the injurious effects it may have, as furnishing a precedent for further and still greater acts of injustice on the Company's Medical Service, ought at once to be protested against by every Member thereof, in the strongest possible manner through Memorial to the House Government:—

MEDICAL DIRECTION IN CHINA AND SUPERCESSION OF MEDICAL MEN IN THE H. C. SERVICE.

(From the India Journal of Medical and Physical Science for May 1841.)

We have repeatedly brought forward the fact that to secure a highly efficient Medical Department in H. M.'s service, arrangements were made for improving the situation of medical men with regard to pay and rank. The same necessity exists in the H. C. S. We beg leave to say—and we say it in the faithful discharge of our duty to the state—that the Medical service in India has had grievances repeatedly, in humble prayers, presented to their Honorable Masters—to which no replies whatever have been given.

They have petitioned to be pensioned on an equal scale with their brethren in the Royal service. They have petitioned to be divided into the various grades or rank as is the case in the Royal service.

They have petitioned to have the same advantages in many other respects which are conferred on Surgeons in the Royal service.

But as yet, as we have just said, in their humble appeals they have been altogether unsuccessful. On the opening of the campaign in Afghanistan a grievance above all the foregoing was made to appear.

It was the conferring upon one of H. M. Medical Officers a Staff Appointment which from time immemorial had been deemed as exclusively belonging to the H. C. service, we mean the appointment of Medical Store-keeper to the army of the Indus.

We are aware that it is a very easy matter to say of medical men, in the H. C. service that they are querulous, discontented, and so forth, when they cry out against such innovations on their rights. But we beg to ask what would our brethren of the Royal Service say were they to find any one of the Medical Department of the H. C. Service appointed deputy, or rather, Inspector of Army Hospitals; would it not be deemed an infringement upon their just right? Unquestionably it would!

However great that grievance which we have just noticed, it is not to be compared with the one we were now about to bring before our readers, for it is to all intents and purposes the very same infringement of which our brethren of the Royal service would cry out against, if it applied to them; we mean the claims the medical men in the H. C. service have in their grades of medical direction. The question which we now beg to notice is the appointment of Dr. French of H. M. service to be Superintending Surgeon in the Medical Department in the Company's Service with the Army in China.

There have been certain prospects held out to medical men to enter the H. C. service, and it has been on the strength of these, and on the maintenance of them, medical men of respectability continue to enter it. Now we had occasion, and that in our very last number, to call attention to the slowness of promotion to the higher grades, and pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to the efficiency of medical direction to facilitate promotion.

By the appointment of Dr. French, Surgeon in H. M.'s service, to the medical direction of the expedition to China, medical men in the H. C. service have been superseded and may continue to be superseded and cause be given for universal alarm throughout the East India Company's medical service as to the just rights of its members to promotion in their own service.

We are prepared for the argument which may be urged in favour of the appointment of Dr. French, that the troops employed in China are principally those of H. But we say they are in the receipt of H. C. allowances. The troops are drawn from the H. C. possessions. They are provisioned by officers of the H. Company, and receive their medical and other supplies through the H. C. agency. They are provided by the Governor General of India, and are under the direction of H. E. the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the H. E. I. Company, consequently the service altogether is provided in China by the H. Company. That the troops are principally H. M.'s cannot be argued to justify the appointment of Dr. French, for such argument would apply with equal justice in appointing H. M.'s Surgeon at Cawnpore and Meerut, to the medical superintendence at those stations where the troops are principally Her Majesty's.

But on the contrary they are medically superintended by medical officers of H. Company's service, because the army there is paid by the H. C. and under the direction of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief of the India, these high functionaries also being paid by the H. Company.

The army in China therefore is guided by the regulations of the East India Company. The regulations for the Medical Department, General Orders, March 26, 1838, by 114, Chap. 2 Section Art. 1, says "OF EUROPEAN TROOPS. King's and COMPANY'S SERVICE AND WAR—The sick of all European Corps are to be attended in regimental hospitals in all situations by the medical staff of corps respectively and to be under their immediate management and care subject to the orders and directions of Superintending Surgeons and the general control of the Medical Board, acting under Commander-in-chief in all matters that relate to the Medical Department of the Army."

Now, we look upon the working of the foregoing order as unequivocally giving the Medical Direction to Superintending Surgeons, and these hitherto have exclusively belonged to the H. C. service.

Further to show how thoroughly all H. M. regiments are under the H. C. Superintending Surgeons, we quote the following regulations, page 14, Chap. 1. Section 2 art. 8, now in force.

"The superintendence of the hospitals of His Majesty's regiments serving under this Presidency will rest solely with His Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals as to professional practice, leaving that however of economical concerns with the Superintending Surgeon of the Hon'ble Company's service, but that such of these hospitals as may be out of the reach of the visits of the former may not be deprived of the advantage of personal inspection; in such case the professional as well as the economical points will

come under the examination of Superintending Surgeons of Division.

It is clear from the foregoing that if Dr. French had been appointed an Inspector he could have had nothing to do with the economical concerns of medical arrangements. He must be indeed altogether unacquainted with them as regards the H. Company's regulations, as the Superintending Surgeon have nothing to do whatever with Queen's rules and regulations.

The services we altogether distinct, and the appointments we should have supposed must be also, so long as the army in China and its supplies are furnished under the supervision and direction of the H. Company's agency.

But it may be urged that a necessity existed for appointing Dr. French, who is an old Surgeon in H. M. service Inspector, because the officiating Superintending Surgeon serving in China was so much junior to the Queen's Surgeons. But the regulations are explicit under such circumstances, page 28 art. 26.

Surgeons of the Hon'ble Company's service who on occasions of the temporary absence of Superintending Surgeons, may be appointed to officiate as such, are not to exercise any control over, or in anywise interfere with the duties of Regimental Surgeons of His Majesty's service senior to themselves; and in all cases where a Regimental Surgeon of His Majesty's service is senior as Surgeon to the Medical officer officiating as Superintending Surgeon of the Division, he will forward his orders, as all communication which may be necessary for him to make direct to the Board."

The foregoing regulations indisputably prove that H. M. Surgeons can have no complaint against the officiating Superintending Surgeon being junior in rank; for he is not permitted to interfere or take any control over them in any way whatever. Besides, if such a reason be advanced to justify the appointment of Dr. French Thomson, who is Dr. French's senior, a medical officer, we hear, of great merit of 32 years' standing, and one who has served with zeal throughout the whole of the campaign in Afghanistan. Telling through arduous duties in the hopes of attaining a step which when he had thought he had attained it, he is deprived of by the appointment of a gentleman of another service, and of altogether different prospects.

On this side of India there are no less than 350 medical men alone, with only ten Superintending Surgeons. But of H. M.'s Surgeons there are only 12 officers altogether. Showing that medical gentlemen of H. M. service cannot for a moment look upon this country wherein they can anticipate rewards of public service, for the late Naval and Military Commission have marked out others for them in Europe and H. M.'s Colonies. They can never be led to anticipate the prizes which can only be attained by a dreary length of years by their brethren in the H. C. service.

Owing to the great quantity of rain which has fallen, the roads from the northward and westward have been somewhat retarded, the overland packets coming in slow and small detachments. Many of the ordinary tappal bags also appear to have been saturated with water, as the wet and ruined condition of the tapers delivered during Monday and Tuesday sufficiently testified. Independently of the annoyance of the pollution which the causes the inconvenience from the wetting of public commercial documents is often, and has been on this occasion, sufficiently serious, to warrant the attention, of the Post Office authorities being called to the suggestion of some remedy—some efficient means by which the mail bags may be rendered thoroughly waterproof. A lining of the common sheet caoutchouc introduced between the ordinary lining of the bag and the leather cover, would probably be found to answer the purpose, flannel be interposed between the caoutchouc and the leather to protect the former against the effects of the sun, and the bags thus fabricated, while their weight would not be increased by more than a pound and a half or two pounds would be found to last a long time and be impermeable to wet.

The hygienic necessity with which newspapers, to the great annoyance and cost of Mofussil subscribers, are examined before they are put into these bags, might surely authorize us to expect a corresponding solicitude about their freedom from moisture during the period of their transit.

Advices have we understand been received by the Ice Committee of the departure for Madras of the Calcutta from Boston freighted by Mr. Tuder with 320 tons of Ice and a few barrels of apples, on the 12th February last. This we come enquirement may therefore be expected here in the course of a fortnight, and the Committee are in consequence busily engaged in their preparations for its reception.

As in order to facilitate the arrangements within the Ice House in future, it will be desirable to ascertain what quantity will be required for daily issue, we have been requested to recall attention to the Resolutions published in our issue of the 8th instant, wherein parties having it in their power to preserve upon their own premises a quantity of ice, are solicited to make a representation to that effect; and further that all parties intending to participate in the enjoyment of the at last found luxury, should specify the number of pounds which they will require for daily consumption; under existing circumstances it would greatly expedite arrangements if those to whom the book, now in circulation, has not yet been presented would forward a memorandum to the above effect to the Secretary to the Committee, Mr. OUCHTERLONY.

It is currently reported that private information received by the April Mail, states that the blank in the commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Presidency, will shortly be filled up with the name of Sir Hugh Gough. The rumour however appears to be but vague, as the authorities at the Horse Guards, we understand, make no mention in their communications of such an appointment being intended, but on the contrary allude to the successor of Sir Samuel Whittingham as not decided upon. It has also been pointed out to us, that the appointment of a Major General to the command of the Madras Army while that of Bombay was vacated, is a circumstance which would be at variance with the

IV.—That we earnestly urge our fellow subscribers who may have purposed sending from the Fund, which they can only do by dissolving it, to refrain from agitating the measure until times, the only just criterion, shall the practical means of deciding, unbiassed by party to any theory, on the merits and working of present institution.

- (Sd.) H. Thatcher, Captain, 43d N. I. G. Free, Ensign, 43d N. I. J. Campbell, Ensign, 43d N. I. R. K. Watt, Lieutenant, 43d N. I. T. A. Boileau, Lieutenant, 43d N. I. C. W. F. Walsh, Lieutenant, 43d N. I. A. Trotter, Captain, 35th N. I. W. Hill, Captain, 1st E. R. J. Grimes, Capt., 8th N. I. & A. G. N. S. F. J. Shiel, Capt., 13th N. I. & Payr. N. S. F. C. G. Alvos, Lieut. Col., 49th N. I. J. R. Campbell, Ensign, 43d N. I. C. Hewatson, Captain, 49th N. I. G. Foster, Brevet Captain, 49th N. I. P. E. L. Rickards, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. J. O. Butler, Ensign, 49th N. I. R. Taylor, Ensign, 49th N. I. T. H. Dury, Ensign, 49th N. I. J. T. Lugard, Captain, 49th N. I. R. Crowe, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. H. Mac, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. H. P. Keighly, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. J. H. Butler, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. W. Gordon, Captain, 6th N. I. T. A. Drake, Captain, 1st E. R. T. J. Keen, Lieutenant, 43d N. I. E. W. Mearns, Lieutenant, 43d N. I. J. Coxwell, Lieutenant, 49th N. I. KAMPTZ, 4th May, 1841.

UNSERVED SERVICE GAZETTE, MAY 13.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Rumour has it very strongly in all quarters that there is great probability of Sir Hugh Gough being appointed Commander-in-Chief, at this Presidency but much as we wish this to prove true we do not believe that any successor to the late Sir Samuel Whittingham, had been fixed on, if even positively thought of, when the Mail left England. Amongst the news by the April Mail is a piece of intelligence of much importance to the Artillery, namely the addition of two first and one second Lieutenant to each Battalion; though had the increase been that of a Captain and two Lieutenants it would have been more to the purpose? We almost fear to mention General Edwards again, but as a high authority at this Presidency has stated that this Officer has been positively struck off, we really believe that we may venture to proclaim our last month's assertion to be perfectly correct on that subject.

A Detachment of the 40th N. I. under the Command of Captain Noble, of that Corps arrived from Moulmein on Saturday last and was encamped upon the esplanade until the rough weather of the following evening compelled the party to seek shelter in Chintapet Barracks. The General Court Martial whereof Brigadier Walpole is President reassembled in the Fort yesterday morning.

THE RIGHTS OF THE QUEEN'S AND COMPANY'S SERVICES.

Far be it from us to grudge the Officers of H. M.'s Service, whether Military or Medical, any of those honours to which by the Regulations they are fairly entitled, and these really are so few in number, that with us it is always matter of regret when we observe a Company's Officer appointed even on the personal Staff of a General Officer of the Queen's Service, because the same appointment which some one of themselves certainly ought to enjoy, bestowed on an individual in the Company's Service, may naturally be expected to cause some little heartburnings amongst the Officers of Royal Regiments. Such is our feeling as regards the rights of H. M.'s Officers, and on the other hand, equally jealous are we of any infringement of the Regulations injurious to the rights of the Company's Officer. We allude to these remarks by a late act of the Bengal Government, whereby the regulations have, we consider, been openly and grievously violated in the appointment of Dr. French, of H. M.'s Service to the situation of Superintending Surgeon in the Medical Department in the Company's Service with the Force in China; an appointment which from its irregularity can hardly fail to have caused as much surprise amongst the Queen's Medical Officers as it has elicited a general expression of indignation at such an invasion of their rights amongst the Medical Officers of the Company's Army. The Englishman too in remarking upon this extraordinary departure from the Regulations, and which he admits to be out of course, endeavours to absolve the Governor General and Commander-in-chief from the obloquy that this shameful act of favouritism must draw upon them. Authorities, by representing that the necessity of the case was pressing and that a Medical Superintendent over the China Force was so urgently and immediately called for, that it justified a departure from the ordinary rules of the Service. The independence of the Englishman's principles is too well established for him to require any apology at the hands of any contemporary who may controvert his opinion, but this his apology evidently falls at once to the ground before the clear and able statement of the India Journal of Medical and Physical Science heretofore submitted, which in the first place, shows the gross injustice done to the Company's Medical Service by this Appointment, particularly as regards the supercession of Mr. James Thompson, a Senior Officer to Dr. French, and who is represented, as a Gentleman of great professional merits, of 32 years' standing, and one who served throughout the whole Campaign, of Afghanistan, the India Medical Journal distinctly shows that there could have been no urgent, or immediate necessity for this violation of the regulations, inasmuch as upon the vacancy occurring, effectual provision was immediately made for the due performance of the duties of Superintending Surgeon with the Force, by the Appointment of Dr. Grant of the Madras Medical Establishment, an officer upon the spot and whose qualifications for the situation are, we believe unquestionable. Such are the facts of the case and which we trust that every Journal in India will show upon the world in true and proper colours. This, too, is not the first instance of the privileges of the Company's Medical Officers having been invaded under the present Government of India; we now, however, advert to the appointment of a

