



BOMBAY GAZETTE

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New Series No. 42

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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NOTICE.

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

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August, 1841.



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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

MEMBERS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

" Besides these challenges which are exemptions against the fitness of jurors, and whereby they may be excluded from serving (there is only one) by the statute of 7 and 8 W. III. C. 32—infants under 21 one"—Blackstone, Page 363, Vol. III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

SIR.—In making the above extract from Blackstone's commentaries, I wish to learn from you or your Military correspondents, whether Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief in India, was justified in issuing the following order :—

" G. O. C. 26th May 1840. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to reduce the period which an Officer must serve before he shall be deemed eligible to be appointed Member of a General Court Martial to two years." I call attention to this order as in the articles of war now in force, it is enjoined, in reference to trials of an offence, which, if committed in England, would be a capital or other felony, that " such sentence nevertheless, to be in conformity to the common and statute law of England," hence I wish to know if four Ensigns who are under the age of 21, happened to form two-thirds of the Court, which sentenced or rather found a culprit guilty of murder, whether the sentence of death could be legally executed, if not? It behoves the Supreme Government whose concurrence is necessary within the limits of the Company's Charter, to ascertain beyond a possibility of doubt, that the Officers who sat on the Court, had one and all attained the age of twenty-one years, as it will be found that very few Ensigns in the Army attain the age of 21, after serving two years from the date of " first arrival in India," which makes me presume that the General Order of date 25th June 1832, fixing the period of service to six years, had in contemplation the actual age of the juror, as we know that no person can be a Cadet, until the candidate has completed his sixteenth year.

Your's obediently,
AN ENQUIRER.

The Constitutional Law of the country must, we presume, be the rule for all minor legislation, and when any provision of Military Law is opposed to it, the former must give way. The departure from the statute law in the G. O., quoted by our correspondent is important, and violates a great feature,—if not principle—in the established law of the country, which imposes under the age of twenty-one years. Our Calcutta contemporaries are better able to meet the question than we are.—Ed. A. U.

One Bombay Paper states, that Nusseer Khan has " come in," which however another denies. No intelligence of such an event has reached these Provinces, and we may therefore safely pronounce it not to have taken place. Our Contemporaries afford no other news whatever.—*Agra Ukhar*, August 5.

We have good authority for assuring our Military friends in Afghanistan, that they will be relieved this cold season, Government having, at length seen the expediency of the measure. We have not heard, if there is to be any relief of the gentlemen serving in the Political Department. If they are desirous of re-visiting the Provinces, they will, we presume, not find it difficult to effect exchanges with the Officers of the Regiments, leaving or going to the country.—*Ibid*.

Another great man has been lost to the Fraternity of the Knights of the Post, or Dacoits—the celebrated Dacoit Ulwah, who, for years, has kept this side of the country in fear. He had been long proclaimed, and with four of his gang was lately captured by Major Sleeman, assisted by the Magistrate of Mooradabad, in a small village at about ten koss from that town, in the Rampoor territory. The five made a desperate resistance and killed the Jenadar, or leader of the arresting party and two of his men, nor was it until the hut they were in, was set on fire, that they were seized. Among those taken was a thief of some notoriety, named Becha, who had but a short time previously, effected his escape at Ghazee-poor, from a party of Police who were taking him to Calcutta. He has since died of the wounds he received in the affray. The capture of Ulwah will, it is hoped, produce a strong impression on the minds of the Dacoits in this part of the country, and, perhaps, detach many of them from their now perilous occupation.—*Ibid*.

AGRA.—At the half yearly Meeting of the Bank, held on the 3d instant, the very favourable dividend of 11½ per cent was declared. A report of proceedings will be found in another column.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued cards for an evening party on Monday the 30th instant. In the cards the 31st instant was inadvertently named, but this being the day preceding Muster, in any of the guests must have torn themselves away at an earlier hour than these agreeable parties render at all desirable. And then the prospect of a Muster at the end of such an entertainment, is decidedly dismal.

Captain Jamieson, we are happy to state, has been appointed to officiate for Captain Beatson as Commandant of the Bundelcund Legion. This Officer, our readers may remember gallantly led a vigorous and successful attack upon the enemy at Chirgong, who had encamped themselves behind a strong stockade of thorns in a garden, when not fewer than ninety of our Sepoys were either killed or wounded. For this service Mr. Fraser, some time ago, nominated Captain J. to the Commandantship of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, that newly raised Corps which underwent a sudden dissolution by particular desire of the Governor General.

A correspondent at Banda informs us, that Captain Barry who is now at the Sandheads, may possibly not rejoin his appointment as second in command of the Bundelcund Legion, on account of ill health; that Lieutenant and Adjutant Johnston—we stated this fact before—has resigned, and that Lieutenant Wardrop, Station Staff, will go to Europe after the rains. Our young Military friends, who happen to be distinguished by merit or interest, will find the present, as Auctioneers say, an opportunity that seldom occurs.

Colonel Sutherland, the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, has recommended to Government that a Sanatorium be established on Mount Aboo. The air is reckoned beneficial, in an especial degree, to that very numerous class of patients—we mean individuals—known by the name of old Indians.—*Ibid*.

BUNDELEKHUND AND MALWA.—Private letters represent the crops to be most promising. Up to the present period more rain has fallen in these Provinces than during the same time in any season since 1833. The roads from Hansi to Neemuch, from Rajwas to Agra, were, during some time, wholly impassable. The Betwa, the Scinde, and the Parbuttee, rose to a height exceeding by six feet, what it is believed to have attained within the recollection of " the oldest inhabitants." " Owing to the admirable arrangements," say our Correspondents, " made on the road by the large establishments entertained by the Agra Post-Master on the Bombay route, no delay of the dawk occurred in that direction; but on the Western, or Calcutta and Neemuch line, via Ora, Chirgong, Junsee, Seepree, &c. &c. the dawk was river bound, not less than three days." Such is the difference between the contract system, and what we must call, for want of a better name, the nodisbursement of money-system of the Honorable Company.—*Ibid*.

MALWA CONTINGENTS.—Sir Claude Wade has determined on reforming the Malwa Contingents, Major MacMahon will command at Mehidpore, Captain Timins at Rajwas, and Captain Lumsdaine, with a detachment from Scindia's Contingent in the Suthmala district. The two last-named Officers will be under the orders of the gallant Major. Two additional Officers will be appointed, and located somewhere; but Sir Claude has not yet made a communication on that point to the inquiring public.

LUCKNOW.—I can give you a different account of a late Fracas, which lately occurred in the Bangur district, between a small detachment of the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry and a body of desperate Dacoits there located. I take it, it is pretty nigh the true tale!

The whole affair was, I believe, a mismanagement in some way, otherwise the Dacoit and leader Bhugwant Sing with all his party must have been taken. The attack on these thieves was made at night. This is always a dangerous card to play, and in a dense jungle, unless well acquainted with the localities, must invariably lead to confusion. This is hearsay what I give, but too true,—I rather think—and confusion must have occurred on the night of the attack.

I know the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry, and I can vouch for the men being well up to their work; only give them fair play, strict and direct orders, and blow me if they don't go through anything! In all cases, or nearly so, when Jack is led by his European Officer, he does his " kam" to satisfaction.

I understand these 240 men were taken to a place, which had villages containing upwards of 240 souls all nearly real Dacoits, or connected with the same.—28th July 1841.—*Ibid*.

Our letters from Cabul are to the 16th ultimo, but they contain little news beyond a few particulars relating to the really gallant affair at Ghirisk; we are very glad to perceive, that though between 40 or 50 of our side were either killed or wounded, no other officers except Lieutenant Pattenson and Captain Hart commanding the Jan Baz corps were hurt; the wound of the former as described in our last, is a severe one, but those of Captain Hart very slight; his corps, we mean the men, though a better example of bravery could not have been set them by the officers, behaved " most shamefully" and the only wonder is that, taking their conduct into consideration, all hands got off so well as they did and with so small a loss. As a contrast to this, nothing could be better than the behaviour of the Shah's 5th Infantry and the Artillery, the former had to charge front four different times, and at one time and in the hottest part of the action, were forced to present a face in the rear by putting about the rear rank only and a brisk fire was kept up by them in front and rear in a most orderly and cool manner until the enemy were beaten off. The Artillery played off their grape at a distance of 30 yards and must have done dreadful execution. It is not precisely known whether Achter Khan is wounded but he is believed to be so and the surrounding villages are swarming with wounded men. It is reported that no less than 1200 men from Candahar joined Aektur Khan, whilst it is well known that after Colonel Wymer's affair the wounded were brought into that city in large numbers.

Our troops, even counting the two Jan Baz Corps, did not amount to 1,200 men with two guns, and the Shah's Infantry and the Artillery bore the brunt of the whole, say some 600 men; a few more engagements such as these will, one would imagine, prove to the rebels, as they are called, the futility of

their attempts; but it is distressing to think that this kind of guerrilla warfare may last for years and years, whilst our enemies are every day, as is proved in every new engagement, gaining military knowledge from our side; and for what is all this turmoil, this unceasing warfare? to sustain a creature on the throne his nominal subjects will not own, or that we may benefit from the immense trade our acquisitions will eventually produce us. The more we reflect and ponder over the operations carried on upon our N. W. Frontiers the greater becomes our inability, to appreciate the wisdom of our adopted policy. The glass of time, serves but to magnify to our eyes the absurdity of such proceedings. Fear of invasion from Russia and Persia, and hope of some future increase to our commerce, beyond this fear and this hope, no other possible reason can be imagined or assigned, for the great sacrifice of life, and ruinous expense we have sustained, and continue to sustain, by our warlike operations in Afghanistan.

With regard to invasion from Russia or intrigue on the part of Persia, our fears appear to have been exaggerated to an extraordinary degree, but whatever they may have been, we are not inclined to believe that the placing of Shah Soojah on the throne of Afghanistan has done much to remove them; if the people wished for Russian interference, they are much more ripe for it than they ever were, and our Persian policy has from our last accounts been a failure. Nature has contrived an impenetrable barrier to the Russian the possession of Herat, isolated as it is, or at least our proper influence in its Government, will at once check Russian aggression, if such be not altogether a "bugbear," and keep us informed as to any intrigue that may be going on among the truckling Persians; but are we a bit better provided against the occurrence of the two dreaded events than we were when we began the campaign? As for the increase in our commerce, until some estimate can be found and some balance struck between the expenditure necessary to keep forcible possession of the countries beyond the Indus and the advantages of so extensive a trade, we imagine it rather early to talk. We cannot understand the soundness of a policy which goes to work in the ruinous manner it does, there is no chance of striking a blow which would serve to bring the malcontents to the dust, our only alternative is a petty, but not the less ruinous and enervating warfare whilst the powers who caused the alarm, will quietly regard our self-exhausting and mad efforts, until our means and strength are sufficiently impaired to allure them to a treasure, which otherwise they would never seriously have meditated—the invasion of our Frontier. The question is now of most considerable importance to India, there is evidently nothing to be gained by our wasting our treasures and the lives of our troops, we cannot extricate the hatred towards ourselves, and it only remains to be seen, how we are to retire with a little dishonour as possible.

A letter dated 12th July says: "General Sale had his Brigade out this morning to exercise at the ground near the Lake, we had to turn out of bed at 3 o'clock, the band playing 'oh 'tis my delight of a shiney night' as the distance to the parade ground is upwards of 3 miles. No bugles are to be sounded until after the reveille why or wherefore no one knows, so Regiments have to turn out by 'guess work,' a new plan. The men of all corps are very sickly from the constant parades; each corps has parade 5 times a week, once Brigade, once heavy marching, twice on Cantonment parade, and once exercise parade at the Lake, this is really too much for troops that have been through the campaign. General Elphinstone is very ill and returns to Hindoostan with the troops. Sale's Brigade moves into camp on 1st September, and marches 20th Sept. for Jellalabad. There is some talk of Genl. Sale getting command of the troops on Genl. E's departure, but we think that is not likely after his performances in Kohistan."—*Delhi Gazette*, August 4.

A late letter from Cabul mentions that Lieut. Pattenson is not so severely wounded as was at first supposed; a letter from the Helmund, dated 8th July speaks of him as nearly recovered. Uktar Khan is to be followed up, the chieftain has given out that he is ready for another engagement.—*Ibid.*

The following has been translated for us from the *Loodianah Ukhbar*.

CASHMERE.—The River Bhut which runs through this Province has lately risen to such a height as to do considerable damage; it extended itself into the city of Cashmere and destroyed 5 of the 7 large bridges for which it was famous, as also two entire wards of the city, together with several other buildings, the cultivation that was standing on either side of the stream was totally lost.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.

THE SHIP BENARES.

DEAR SIR.—I shall feel greatly obliged by your inserting the following in your journal.

Your's truly,
H. B. CONNEW.

TO THE GENTLEMEN PASSENGERS OF THE BENARES.
DEAR SIRS.—I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for the very flattering manner, in which you have condescended to acknowledge the few attentions it was in my power to show you, whilst I had the honor of your company on Board, the more so when I bring to recollection the contract I made with you in Bombay, viz., to do my utmost for your comfort.

I have only done my duty and kept my word, and truly think, that the harmony of the trip has been kept up more from your own determination to put up with inconveniences, than from any exertion on my part. And with the most grateful feeling, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your's most obliged,
H. B. CONNEW.

Calcutta, 30th July, 1841.—Star, Aug 2.

WHAT'S THIS.

The Bombay folks had been seventeen days without Bengal Papers.—*Ibid.*

The Weekly Examiner is in all probability to be suspended. The only thing to regret in this is the reason that is given, viz. the ill-health of its conductor. He promises, when the Examiner next makes its appearance, it shall be on an enlarged scale, which will be rather a disadvantage than otherwise, unless it is materially improved.

It has generally had as much editorial matter as could reasonably be expected, and Original Poetry have been, the former very indifferent, and the latter very vile. The Editor says, too, the *Be-Examiner* shall certainly be exhibited in a very different style of printing, &c., as he has hitherto been ashamed of it, in this respect. If he had been ashamed of it in that respect, it would have been better for his subscribers. When we took over the Commercial Press, we continued to print Mr. Drummond's paper, because we were unwilling to inconvenience the gentlemen; and we think his remarks, therefore, not particularly gracious. Whether he has paid at the highest rate or not, he will probably find out when he gets his new affair published elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

We sometime ago directed the attention of our readers to Thibet as a point of great importance, which has been no doubt wholly overlooked in the Chinese quarrel; and re-

cently to Ladakh, another quarter not to be neglected. If our readers will glance at the map, they will see that these two points, or rather three, Lassa, Yarkund and Ladakh, could we make ourselves known there, would open the trade of all Chinese Tartary to us. Of Lassa, there is no doubt that the inhabitants have nearly as we formerly stated, expelled the Chinese residents, and would meet us with open arms. From Darjeeling, with good bungalows or Lama stations and monasteries on the road; the Lepchas are perfectly willing to conduct travellers there, and laugh at the idea of any danger. So at least we are assured by an informant of the first respectability. Our ancient treaty still exists, and if the Lama has been hitherto, under Chinese influence, unable to allow us to benefit by it while his subjects have done so as much as they please, he cannot refuse and probably will be most happy to do so now, and to place himself under our protection.

The distance from Le in Eodakh to Yarkund is about that from Ladakh to Amora, and as we have stated before, it is not probable that the Sikhs will venture to interfere with us, and they must know what out of a thriving trade, a good revenue is to be obtained. When once at Ladakh the goods will find their own way into Chinese Tartary, but in that quarter, the trade is at present said to be in the hands of Kashmirian merchants who have made a sort of monopoly of it.—*Ibid.*

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—An extensive theft occurred at Collingah, early on Saturday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Ochme, senior. It appears that the thieves having succeeded in effecting an entrance broke open the sideboard and abstracted property, chiefly consisting of silver articles to the amount of 1692 Rupees, with which booty they contrived to make their escape. On information of the robbery being given to the Police authorities, Mr. McCann immediately proceeded to the spot, and was diligently engaged on Saturday last in striving to trace out the perpetrators of the deed.

It is worthy of record to state that Collingah was once notorious as a general resort for thieves, but under the vigilant superintendence of Hossain Ally the late thanadar who lately died of Cholera, the commission of crime was greatly diminished. It is to be feared that if the Police authorities are not on the alert, this division of the town will deteriorate into its former state.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

The Cotton Planters.—Our readers will we have no doubt be happy to learn that the American Cotton Planters are succeeding much better at Coimbatore than they did at Tinnevely, and that their success in introducing the American system of growing and preparing the cotton has of late become so satisfactory, that there is every hope of the object for which they came to India being realised.

We agree with our Contemporaries in regretting that they ever went to Tinnevely at all, as the opposition they met with there began to have an uncheering effect upon their own exertions as well as the opinions of Natives, and which would have been, if it continued, decidedly injurious to planting in India.—*Native Interpreter*, Aug. 5.

Rights of Natives.—We cannot but express the deep regret we feel at the announcement brought to notice by our correspondent "A liberal minded Hindoo" of the Supreme Government, having, not only abolished the two Assistant Collectorships filled by Natives of India on this establishment, but declared that such situations in future are not to be bestowed on them—of the injustice of which at this enlightened day, there cannot we think be two opinions, our correspondent justly remarks that the Supreme Govt. in promulgating this arrangement, has not only belied its own former enactments, but the intention of the act of Parliament upon which the authority of the company to govern India is founded, for that act declares that all objection to the enjoyment of Officers in the Government of the Company, arising from descent, caste, or connection is abolished. It is therefore in our mind a question which admits of no doubt that in the measure announced the Supreme Government have gone a step beyond its power, and by so doing—done the thing it ought not to do.

It is not, in the present place, our intention to enter into an enquiry, as to the fitness for office of the two Assistant Collectors, as that is established by the fact of their appointment, and the creditable manner in which they have performed their duty since they entered into office, but we insist upon it that, having been appointed to a situation laid open to them by the legislature, and acted faithfully and justly in that situation, it is inconsistent with the rights of man to remove them from it. We are told that they are ordered to be provided for some way, but that is no relief so long as the door of promotion opened by Parliament in the last charter is closed against them.

The object, we have no doubt, of abolishing the situation of Assistant Collector held by these men, is to cut off the line of advancement they might have calculated on, because, there can be nothing more natural or just, than that an Assistant Collector, though a native, should look forward to become a deputy and even a full Collector in the course of time, because the acquirements which fitted him for the one, fitted him for the other; and Parliament declares them eligible—but such a proceeding on the part of the Supreme Government is extremely unjust and illiberal.—*Ibid.*

The following extract from a letter from Salem will show that marauding practices are carried on to such a frightful extent in that district as imperatively to call for the vigorous interposition of the higher powers. We think however that our Correspondent must be in supposing that no enquiry has been made into the matter, we should rather hope and imagine that such enquires may have been made but conducted quietly on purpose better to secure the offenders; the result will however be the best proof.

In April 1841, the Corravars of the Ahtoor Talook made an incursion into the Trichinopoly district and looted several villages. The sufferers having ascertained who were the offenders, gave information to the Magistrate of their district, who issued warrants and dispatched peons for their apprehension. A Coravarr named Shella, of Ammpolliem of the Ahtoor Talook turned informer, and ac-

companied the peons to assist in apprehending the thief. The Corravars, dreading the consequences to themselves of this defection of their comrade, conspired and murdered the unfortunate Shella. Up to this day no enquiry has been made into the matter, nor in fact any measures whatever adopted relative to it that we are aware of. This is the second person who within a very few months, has been murdered, so far with impunity for assisting the Police in bringing offenders to justice.

In May the house of one Cuttien Chetty, of Mattoopolliem near Tatiengarpattah in the N-moul Talook was entered and robbed of property in cash, jewels, &c. to the value of 13,000 Rupees.

Last month thirty robbers with torch lights entered the house of one Veethary Chetty, son of Venetrarm Chetty, of Peddanaikpolliem, and after committing atrocious cruelty and horrible barbarity upon the said Chetty, his mother, and younger brother—carried off property to the amount of 250 Rupees.

And within the last few days on the Jervady Hills, in Baramahl nine savages most barbarously and cruelly murdered two men by beating their faces with stones till they were one undistinguishable mass, and then hanging them.

It is very satisfactory to learn that from the results of several hundred Tea plants lately received from Dr. WALLICH, the Shervaroy Hills are shown to be well adapted to the growth of this valuable shrub: the plants have grown and thriven remarkably well without having any particular care bestowed upon them. In connection with the Cotton experiment, we hear that the gins and a model Cotton Factory have been received by Government from the Court of Directors by the General Kyd.—*Spectator*, Aug. 4.

The office of Commander in Chief of this Presidency is one of so much importance to the Army, that it cannot be curtailed of any of its accustomed powers without serious prejudice arising to the military service. An evil of this kind is felt very sensibly at the present time from the Commander in Chief not being a member of the Government, and it is rather singular that the Home Authorities have not seen the propriety of applying a remedy. The Commander in Chief can do little of his own authority, and it is only as a member of the Government that he can carry real weight in military matters. Hence much injury must arise to the service from the *pro tempore* Commander in Chief, not being also an acting Councillor, nor is it fair to the distinguished Officer who now holds that office, or to others who may hereafter succeed to it, that while called upon to perform the highly responsible functions attached, they should neither have a voice in the Council, nor any necessary or personal knowledge of its proceedings. The plain and obvious remedy for this evil would be to make the officer commanding the Army an *ex officio* Member of Council, and as acting Commander might occur at critical periods, and must necessarily be of many months durations the contingency is one which deserves attention on the part of the Home Government, which cannot seriously intend that such high and important powers should be liable in a moment to be thus crippled in their efficiency.—*Ibid.*

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 25th JULY.—Sailed Sloop *Ann*, Capt. Reven, for Mauritius—Cargo Coffee—Passenger, Mrs. Patrick.
In the Roadstead.—Symmetry and Margaret Hardy.

THE Ship *Montifore* and the Barque *Agrippina* are advertised to leave England for Ceylon—the former on the 10th and the latter on the 20th June.—*Herald*, July 27.

THE last Overland mail, we understand, brought the draft of the New Charter for the Island of Ceylon. It is now before the Executive Council who have met to deliberate upon it before its provisions are adopted. Should any alterations be deemed expedient they will have to be submitted to some authorities before they are finally acted upon.—*Ibid.*



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND ITS UNJUST AND OPPRESSIVE DOINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As your impartial and ably conducted Journal has on several occasions given prominent place to communications exposing abuse and grievances in every shape, I beg to solicit the indulgence of a place in your columns for the following observations.

Since the appointment of the present incumbent holding the situation of collector of customs, some rather singular and unwarrantable innovations have been made tending directly and materially to cooperate as a bar, in the first place, to the good working of an important public office, and against the true interests of Government, and in the second, to the advancement and efficiency of the establishment, by whose efforts, zeal, and knowledge alone, the state is secured from great losses.—Laying aside certain other though not unimportant circumstances, I will here advert to the measure recently adopted in regard to the revising, or it may perhaps be more properly called remodeling the Custom House establishment, with a view, as it is of course asserted, of bringing the Department into a more efficient state. This step, as far as the expressed purpose goes, might seem exceedingly and unquestionably beneficial and desirable, not only for the interests of the state, fraught as one would suppose it to be with every thing advantageous, but as a measure calculated to show forth the wisdom, zealous endeavours, unremitting attention, and laudable desires, &c. of the Supreme head of the office. All this may be the case, and I quarrel not with it; but, Sir, it is said that there has been a something else operating which has given rise to very general dissatisfaction, and this has reference to one or two individuals who will be mentioned. It appears that several Clerks who have served a certain period, have been compelled to leave the Custom Department upon a mere trifling monthly stipend (pension)—Clerks who were thoroughly conversant with the duties in every branch connected with the office, quite well and of strong constitution, and certain of them, although somewhat advanced in years, nevertheless fully able to continue their respective situations perhaps for years to come, with every satisfaction to their superiors (were there others) and credit to themselves. This proceeding is declared to be a mere pretext, but I cannot hazard an opinion as to the degree of truth that should be attached to it. The head of the Department it would appear had an individual of the Purvoo Caste (an exceedingly handy man by the way, to some at times) who had a short time previously

served under him elsewhere, and for whom it was wished that a good provision should be made, and this was expected to be by turning adrift the head clerk of the Custom House, one *Venoo*, well known to the gentry and other inhabitants of the island for many years past, a man whose integrity, and uprightness has stood the test of years of the vigilant scrutiny of scores around him, who would not have scrupled to have betrayed him had it been in their power, a man I say whose faithfulness to the Government he has served is not surpassed by any single individual on the island—whose services have hitherto always been duly appreciated by his superiors—whose worth as a public servant has always been prized and highly valued, and who, when pensioned for faithful, upright, and honest service about two years ago—yet this individual was as a special case,—being highly and deservedly recommended by the former Custom Master,—permitted by the Government whom he had so creditably served, to be retained on the establishment in his situation on one half the amount of his original pay; i. e. he was pensioned upon his full pay Rupees 200 per mensem, and permitted to retain the situation upon an additional sum equivalent to one half of that amount, which placed him on the receipt of Rupees 300 per mensem! This fact being before us, it can scarcely be necessary to enlarge or to dwell upon the peculiar and more minute circumstances of *Venoo's* claims to consideration; this man, as I have already observed, was the other day unceremoniously put to the right about for the express purpose of making room for the favorite who is now installed in his berth. *Venoo* unconscious of what was brewing, was summoned in the presence of his superior, from whom he received notice that he was to quit, and of course vacate the appointment he had held for many years—for years indeed before his considerate superior ever came to the East. The poor man, as might be naturally expected, was at the moment amazed, and wondered within himself what all this “much ado about nothing” was, for the cause of all this appeared at that time to be hid as it were behind a dark and obscure cloud; it however soon rolled over and made itself manifest. The head of the office from some motive or another, wished, as I have already said, to do a piece of service for a certain individual, and could probably devise no better plan for carrying his wishes into effect, than having recourse to the step he has taken. Some very good motives no doubt have been assigned for the discharge of several hands whose servitude had reached 30 years and upwards; but I am of opinion that it can scarcely be supposed that they were with a bona fide genuine view of better serving the interests of Government, for if, when this “Radical reform” was in contemplation, it was intended to dispense with the services of the superannuated whose period of service had reached to, or exceeded thirty years, the ejection should have been an impartial one, and one without exception, which however I am sorry to say has not been the case—an exception has been made, and why? Simply because the person retained, and whose service had exceeded some of the unfortunates, was either a relative or a most intimate friend of the man who has now been hoisted upon the gaddes of the Head Clerk of the Department, and whose interest has been powerful enough to have him numbered with the favored and elect. Does not partiality and favoritism here stare one in the face? The authorities in that office, like all other men, have their peculiarities, but this job *smells*. Do you know, Sir, that several of the parties who have been put to the quick-step out of the Custom House are not superannuated any more than you are? but who, although they have put in their time of service, which qualifies for a very small pension, are quite as competent to perform, in a creditable manner the active duties of their calling as you are to perform your duties as Editor, which I must in candour confess are ably and creditably done in the excellent journal in which this now appears. The Head Clerk, *Venoo*, who is now declared disqualified, is I believe at the present moment as able and fit to conduct the duties of the office which he has been made quit, as ever he was in his life. He is a man (and I might defy contradiction) who has devoted nearly the whole period of his existence to official business, and I question whether the Bombay Custom Department will ever again have his equal,—I of course mean in the situation he filled.

Before taking leave of this subject, may I not properly and consistently ask whether, if it was found necessary to dispense with this person, let the reason be what it will, the second clerk—the one next senior ought not in justice to himself and the establishment to have succeeded to the higher seat in office and the superior pay? Who can answer in the negative provided he were competent? and I have not heard that he is not. A person is brought from an office whose duties are, contrasted with those of the Custom Department, as decidedly dissimilar as his head is to a Calabash, and he consequently has no more knowledge of them than he would have of any debate in Parliament, were one going on at this moment, or of the proceedings of freemasons in their lodges assembled. Even if it were proved that he were sufficiently qualified to perform what is required to be done, no considerate man would grant that the unfair and ungenerous act of supercession was justifiable, or in any manner consistent.

I, and several of your readers—parties quite disinterested in the matter, would be happy to see any of the foregoing observations cleared up.

JUSTITIA.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Malligam, on the 7th August, the lady of assistant surgeon Grierson, M. D., 22d regiment native infantry, of a son.
On board the ship *Hercules*, on the 30th April last, the lady of captain H. Lyons, of a daughter.
At Sukkur, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th regiment, of a son.
At Bombay, on the 13th August, the lady of Dr. James Burnes, K. H., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Colabah, on the 10th August, James Ferris McDonald, the son of Lieut. Jas. A. Young, of the Indian Navy, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th July, at Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, esq., of the Bengal civil service, of a daughter.
At Dacca, on Sunday the 25th July, the lady of A. H. Arathoon esq., of a daughter.
At Jubulpore, on the 14th July, the lady of C. Garbet, esq., surgeon to the resident, Nagpore, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Mrs. S. A. Pinto, relict of the late C. L. Pinto, esq., aged 38 years, deeply and suddenly afflicted.
At Shahjehanpore, on the 17th July, the lady of Surgeon E. Tritton, 71st regiment native infantry, aged 7 months.
At Delhi, on the morning of the 13th July, the sub-conductor Thomas Tapell, aged 35 years, 4 months and 10 days, many years employed on the Delhi Canal, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.
At Delhi, on the night of Monday the 19th July, Mrs. Henry Richardson, deputy assistant commissary general, deeply and suddenly afflicted, aged 47 years and 8 months.

At Meerut, on the morning of the 13th July, Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Captain Farmer, 1st light infantry battalion, aged 4 months and 13 days.
On the morning of the 10th July, Mr. Hasnood, judicial writer, Zillah-Nasirong.
At Hurrlybar, on the 31st May, of dysentery, George Polwhele, son of Captain Charles Heathcote Wilson, 33d Madras native infantry, aged 13 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 29th of July, Mrs. A. A. Snell, widow of the late major C. Snell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Black Town, on Sunday the 1st August, Mrs. Charles

* I of course mean discharge with a retiring pension.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.	
Ensign C. Commeline, 24th N. I. from Poona.	do.
G. F. Sheppard, do.	do.
H. N. Robertson, 5th N. I.	do.

DEPARTURES.	
None.	



“Measures, not Men.”

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 16, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2nd, Madras to the 5th, the *Agra Ukhbar* to the 5th, and the *Delhi Gazette* to the 4th instant.

It is *on dit* that the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce intend to have an auction room of their own. We cannot answer for the truth of the report, but if it be correct, nearly the whole of the auction business will be monopolized by the merchants, and the present auctioneers will have to bring their own occupations to the hammer—this will be *knocking* them down under prime cost.

We learn from our Church Street contemporary that the great contempt case affair is to be brought into the House of Commons by a certain conservative member, whose election has been secured. Query, for this very object? 'Tis a pity, in so liberal a measure as our contemporary seems to think the recall of our Chief Justice would be, that some liberal member was not to bring the matter forward; as it is it will appear merely a Tory squabble and make as little impression upon the people of England as the remarks of our contemporary will upon Sir Henry Roper. How comes it to pass that there has not been time to bring the matter forward before? The London journals received by the June mail, with few exceptions, consider the matter of so little importance, since the petition was merely an *exparte* complaint of the parties brought before the Court, that it would appear as if the affair had blown over. The *London Times*, the leading conservative journal, is pretty clearly in favor of the Chief Justice, and it is not very likely the whig papers would be otherwise.

We learn from the *Madras Athenæum* that Her Majesty's Ship *Larne* arrived in the roads on the 4th of August. She left Bombay on the 18th ultimo, and Trincomalie on the 1st August. She will remain at Madras until the arrival there of the July mail, and will then immediately proceed to China.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to several abuses lately concocted and carried into execution in the Custom's department, pointed out in the communication of our correspondent “JUSTITIA.” Our correspondent is somewhat severe in reprehending the conduct of the Head of the Department, though if his statements be correct,—and they have been corroborated from other sources,—his remarks are well merited. We certainly thought when we first heard of the intended change in the executive of the Custom House, that the reform was intended for public good, and praised the measure; but we have been too sanguine in our hopes and too forward with our congratulations, forgetting the jobbing system so prominent in almost all the transactions of the authorities here.

We are always complaining of the proceedings of the authorities, but not without cause and not without dislike: we have neither pleasure

nor consolation in expressing censure day after day, but if the bad doings of which complaints are persisted, in a sense of public duty, without consulting our own feelings, will compel us to persist in holding them up to public censure, until ashamed of the mal-practices the authorities do their duty, interfere, and remove the grounds of complaints.

We are still favorable to young blood being infused into the constitution of the Custom House, or any and every other Government department; but detest the practice of crying out “reform” when introducing abuses or under the pretence of public good and public duty, promote private ends and public abuse.

The case to which our correspondent refers, demands immediate consideration, and calls for the interference of some other dignitary than he who reigns and rules the roast. If the age of *Venoo* disqualified him for further labour, surely his successor who is not far behind him in years, and altogether void of experience, cannot be a fit and proper person to discharge the important duties devolving upon him, and in common justice to the Government, to *Venoo* and other rejected faithful servants, to or the public at large, he ought not to be foisted upon the community as a labourer worthy of his hire. Such jobbing is obnoxious to the feelings of integrity and honour that should characterize the movements and influence the conduct of a public servant, enjoying a higher salary out of the public purse, than his duty, if fully, zealously and faithfully performed, entitles him to. For the present we have said enough; should the abuse not be corrected, and sharply too, we will recur to the subject at the earliest opportunity.

An addition is about to be made to the library ephemera of Calcutta, to be called “the Library Blossom.” It is intended for aspirants to the honours of the quill, and we hope will call forth the energies and latent talent of many of the Indian community. The charge of this projected publication (eight annas per mensem) will place it within the means of East Indians and natives with limited resources. In wishing it every success, we cannot but express a hope that some one would not “go” but “stop here and do likewise.”

By the *Island Queen*, which arrived from China yesterday, we have received Canton and Macao papers to the 19th June, from which we hasten to extract the following particulars.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir F. Senhouse, the senior naval officer in China, which took place on board the *Blenheim* on the 14th June, from violent fever caused by exposure to the sun and great mental and physical exertion.

On the 14th June there was no interruption to trade, and several chops of tea had been sent to the American ships at Whampoa. The English ships were discharging their cargoes. The foreign residents at Canton were few, not exceeding four or five in number, American and English—the latter, however, are expected to leave, as Captain Elliott warned them that their stay at Canton and the remaining of the ships at Whampoa anything but safe.

Captain Herbert has taken command of the *Blenheim*.

The following notices were posted up at Macao on the 3d and 15th June.

BY CHARLES ELLIOTT, &c. &c. &c.
A Proclamation.

Let all the people of Canton understand that they may return and continue their pursuits, in peaceful security whilst the high officers are faithfully fulfilling their engagements.

The recent hostilities in this province have been against the will of the high British officers, and are attributable to the breach of faith and violence of the imperial commissioners. For although the general

measures against the imperial court will not be relaxed till full justice be done, assuredly there never would have been any disturbance of the people of Canton and this province, unless it had been provoked by the misconduct of the imperial commissioners.

What else have the imperial commissioners done in this province than to injure the dignity of the imperial court by a violation of their pledges under their seals, and to occasion grief and loss to tens of thousands of innocent people?

When the commissioners and all the other troops save those of the province have departed, the people of Canton will once more enjoy peace and security. At Canton, this 31st day of June 1841.

By CHARLES ELLIOTT, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

It is hereby declared to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire, that they and their ships have free permission to resort to and trade at the port of Hongkong, where they will receive full protection from the high officers of the British nation; and Hongkong being on the shores of the Chinese empire, neither will there be any charges on imports and exports payable to the British government.

And it is further clearly declared, that there will be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire, if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong.

Persons bringing information to the British officers which shall lead to the detection of pirates will be liberally rewarded; and the pirates will be taken and delivered over to the officers of the Chinese government for punishment.

At Macao, this 7th day of June, 1841.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force.
Fort Youngsang Tai, Canton, May 27th, 1841.

Major general Sir Hugh Gough from his heart congratulates the troops of every arm, composing the force, upon their steadiness under fire, and their brilliant conduct, in the attack of the heights, and the capture of the several forts above Canton, of the entrenched camp under cover of the city wall on the 25th instant.

2.—This expression of the major general's best thanks was as fully merited, and it as sincerely accorded, to the naval battalion, and the royal marines, who have nobly upheld the high character of their profession.

3.—Where all were emulous to maintain the honor of British sailors and soldiers, it would be impossible to particularize. To all the major general's best thanks are due; to all, those thanks are heartily offered.

4.—Officers commanding corps and brigades and heads of departments, in accepting the major general's thanks for themselves, will be pleased to communicate them to their officers and men.

By order,
(Signed) ARMINÉ S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lt. Colonel, D. A. G.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of H. M.'s superintendent,
Macao, 15th June, 1841.

Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased to present, between this date and noon, the 20th instant, an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same.

A declaration will be required to the exactitude of the amount.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOTT,
H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

Great preparations for war are still being made by the Chinese.

The following are the particulars of an engagement with the Chinese:

From the recollections of a friend, who was on the staff of major genl. Sir Hugh Gough, and who kindly detailed verbally to us the proceedings of the British forces on the 25th, 30th and 31st ult., we are enabled to amend our version of those proceedings, as contained in the Registers of the 1st and 2d Inst.

To enable distant readers the better to understand our description, we request them to procure a sheet of paper, and sketch thereon a three inch square, to stand for the walled new and old cities of Canton, the upper part being the north.

The troops and blue jackets, the latter under the command of capt. T. Boucher, of the 30th regt. were landed on the morning of the 25th up a creek at Tsang p'oo about 2 miles distant from the northwest angle of the city. On the north side, bearing nearly east and west, and distant from each other something more than a musket shot, were four forts, in which about 30 or 40 guns were mounted; off the north east angle was the entrenched camp of the Kweichow soldiers; there were two forts to the westward of north on the walls, one over the gate near the north west angle.

After the declaration of the troops,—to which no opposition was offered—the field pieces were dragged over the ascending grounds, got into position under captain Knowles, the city bearing nearly due south from the spot.

The attack commenced about 10.25 a. m. and all was over, every fort and the entrenched camp in the possession of H. M.'s arms, by noon.

was speared, and immediately he fell the Chinese threw themselves upon and hacked and smashed him to pieces with their swords; but his body and his arms and accoutrements were all recovered. The Chinese fought hand to hand, and major Pratt had the sleeve of his coat torn by a tri-locked spear.

These two detachments had to face about several times, to beat the Chinese off; and when they joined the staff—which had taken such shelter from the pouring torrents of rain as a thin-branched tree afforded and might have been easily cut off or killed by the Chinese,—general Gough distinguished the native officers of the 37th in the most courteous style, taking their hands, and thanking them for their steady behaviour.

It was soon, however, discovered that, by some unaccountable misunderstanding, a company of the 37th had been left behind; the marines with percussion locks to their muskets, were forthwith ordered to their rescue. They met the company—of about 50 men—retreating in square, keeping the Chinese at bay; immediately the balls of the marines were heard and felt, the Chinese dispersed; one of the 37th had been speared and killed, and his body, arms, and accoutrements could not be recovered; and when the Sipahi fell, a Chinese seized his loaded musket, deliberately aimed, fired at, and wounded Mr. Berkeley, in command of the company. The return of quarters was through the same floods of rain, which had swollen every rill to a torrent through which the troops waded waist-high in water.

None of the staff were mounted. The villagers again assembled in force the next day, when general Gough sent a message to the Chinese authorities, that, if the mob of peasantry did not immediately disperse themselves and never re-assemble, he would, forthwith, burn every village in the environs of Canton which he found with armed men in it. In answer to this message, the Kwangchowfoo and the Nanhoynone went to the general's head-quarters; these two officers appeared much cast down; but after the general had again avowed his determination, the latter proceeded with a force, accompanied by captain Moore, deputy judge advocate, and Aheem, the linguist, to meet the assembled peasantry, the Nanhoynone on approaching near, evinced symptoms of disharmony for the task before them; but Aheem, the linguist, did not betray any symptom of fear; the peasantry, as the flag of truce advanced near, pointed their matchlock at captain Moore, & would not allow him to approach; that officer accordingly returned, and the magistrates settled the affair with the villagers, and persuaded them to disperse quietly.

Major Boucher, quarter master general, through the excessive heat of day and extreme fatigue dropped on field whilst advancing on the enemy on the 13th ult., and breathed his last as he was carried back into his quarters.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

The perfidy of the imperial commissioner having induced a course of brilliant operations, by land and water, placing H. M.'s forces in commanding positions over the walls of Canton, the authorities, on the 27th ult., made overtures for a cessation of further hostilities, upon which the following terms were granted to them.

1st.—It is required that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd.—Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week, for the use of the crown of England, counting from the 27th May.—One million payable before sunset of the 27th May.

3rd.—For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions, if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole be paid all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong, and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th.—Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig Bilbaino to be paid within one week.

5th.—It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general of the garrison, and the fooyen, having their excellencies's seals.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOTT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of banners, and five millions of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief imperial commissioners has been ascertained, and officially reported by the officer left in command before Canton.

In this brief campaign of less than ten days a resolute night attempt to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means has been repelled; a flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels has been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unsurpassable combination of mastery disposition, ardour, and constancy, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army), wrested from the enemy in the space of two hours, a line of fortified and steep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls; and dislodged a heavy and menacing mass of troops from a strong encampment on the left of their position.

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirably executed operations will reflect lasting honours upon the distinguished officers under whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the force taking part in the success.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOTT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The gallant Sir F. Senhouse said he would have died and been buried under the walls of Canton, rather than have signed the terms of the 27th May—this expression was worthy of a true blue.

Sickness seems to have prevailed to some extent among the troops at Canton. An Englishman's head is stated to be placed upon a pole within the City.

Preparations are being made by the Chinese to destroy the whole of the British shipping.

The following is a public notice to Her Majesty's subjects:

Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects,
Macao, 10th June, 1841.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary thinks it necessary to warn all her Majesty's subjects that he considers the entrances of British shipping within the river under present circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hongkong.

He has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton.

CHARLES ELLIOTT,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Her Majesty's Birth-day was singularly kept at Canton; it was the day chosen by Captain Elliott for the combined British forces to attack the City of Canton, and they did their duty.

We will resume further particulars to-morrow.

Contemporary Selections.

ABYSSINIA.—We are informed that Captain Horton, who went with Captain Harris to Abyssinia, premises at Tadjourah, 11 of brain fever, and that Dr. Impy is attending him in his sickness. Our letters state that two of the 17 soldiers they took with them, as well as a cook, were murdered on the road. The little party had encamped in a ravine, and during the night a scream was heard from one of the tents. On reaching the place whence the noise proceeded, a Sergeant of the 6th was found with his throat cut, a soldier stabbed to the heart, and a poor hawurchi with his belly cut across. No cause could be assigned for this barbarous murder. It is supposed the wretches who committed it were Gallas.—Times, August 14.

The dissolution of Parliament and the excitement attendant on the consequent elections have hitherto prevented the extraordinary proceedings, which occurred a few months since in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, from being prominently brought to the notice of the British public. Though the consideration of the subject has been deferred, it has not been forgotten. We can confidently state that an eminent Conservative member, who seats in the next Parliament has been secured prior to the departure of the Mail of the 5th July, will take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House of Commons to the conduct of the Chief Justice of this Presidency. The motion for an enquiry which it is that gentleman's intention to make, will be supported, without reference to party, by numerous Whig and Tory members.—Courier, August 14.

Printed by Ed. Bom. Gaz.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE 12TH JULY, 1841.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of July, 1841.

ACT NO. — OF 1841.

An Act for amending the Law concerning imprisonment for contempt of decrees or orders made by Courts of Equity.

1. It is hereby enacted, that when any person shall have been directed by any Decree or Order in Equity of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts to execute any deed or instrument, or make a surrender or transfer, or to levy a fine, and shall have refused or neglected to execute, make or transfer or levy the same, and shall have been committed to prison under process for such contempt or being confined in prison for any other cause, shall have been charged with or detained under process for such contempt and shall remain in such prison, the Court may upon motion or petition and upon affidavit that such person has after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of his being committed under such deed or instrument, or detained under such process again refused to execute such deed or instrument, or make such surrender or transfer, or levy such fine, order, or other instrument, or to make such surrender or transfer for and in the name of such person, and to levy such fine in his name and to do all acts necessary to give validity and operation to such deed, or to lead or declare the execution thereof, and the execution of the said deed or other instrument, and the surrender or transfer made by the said Master or Registrar, and the fine levied by him, shall in all respects have the same force and validity as if the same had been executed, or made or levied by the party himself, and within ten days after the execution or making of any such deed or other instrument, or surrender or transfer, or levying such fine, notice thereof shall be given by the adverse Solicitor to the party in whose name the same is executed or made, and such party, soon as the deed or other instrument or surrender, transfer or fine, shall be executed, made or levied, shall be considered as having cleared his contempt, except as far as regards the payment of the costs of the contempt, and shall be entitled to be discharged therefrom under any of the provisions of this Act applicable to his case, and the Court shall make such order as shall be just touching the payment of the costs of or attending any such deed, surrender, instrument, transfer or fine.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that where a person shall be committed for a contempt in not delivering to any person or persons, or depositing in Court or elsewhere, as by any order in Equity of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts may be directed, books, papers or any other articles or things, the Sheriff under such writ or acquiescence shall have the same power, to seize and take such books, papers, writings or other articles, or things being in the custody or power of the person against whom the sequestration issues, as they would have over his own property, and there upon such articles or things so seized or taken shall be dealt with by the Court as shall be just, and after such seizure it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of the prisoner, or any other person in the cause or matter to make such order for the discharge of the prisoner upon such terms as to the Court shall seem proper.

111. And it is hereby enacted, that the discharge of any prisoner adjudged upon under the authority of an Act passed in the 9th G. 4. C. 73, intitled "An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the 1st day of March 1835," last continued by an Act passed in the 3 and 4 Vic. C. 80, shall not extend to all process in Equity issued from Her Majesty's Supreme Courts for any contempt of such Courts, for non-payment of money, or of costs, charges or expenses in any such Court, and that in such case the said discharge shall be deemed to extend to all costs which such prisoner shall be liable to pay in consequence or by reason of such contempt, or on putting in default of any creditor of such prisoner shall be deemed to extend, also to all costs incurred by such creditor before the filing of such prisoner's schedule, in any action or suit brought by such creditor against such prisoner for the purpose of the recovery of the same, and that all persons as to whose demands for any such costs, money, or expenses, any such person shall be so adjudged to be discharged, and taken to be creditors of such prisoner in respect thereof, and entitled to the benefits of all the provisions made for creditors by the said last mentioned Acts, subject, nevertheless, to such ascertaining of the amount of the said demands as may be had by taxation, or otherwise, and to such examination thereof as is in the said last mentioned Acts, provided in respect of all claim to a dividend of such Insolvent's Estate and Effects.

1V. And it is further enacted, that in all cases of contempt, where any person or persons are, or is, or shall, at any time hereafter be in prison under or by reason of any commitment or attachment in Equity directed by or issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, such Court shall (upon the application of the person or persons against whom such commitment or attachment hath been directed or issued,) have the power if it shall so think fit, to discharge such person or persons from their, his, or her contempt, except as to the costs thereof, for which costs they, he, or she shall remain in custody, and such costs shall be deemed within the provisions of the last preceding Section of this Act—and they, he, or she shall be discharged therefrom, and from the process of contempt in like manner as in the last preceding Section of this Act provided for in cases of process of contempt for nonpayment of money or costs. Provided that this Act shall not weaken any of the other powers by this Act given, and that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the operation of the said Acts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.
Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of October next.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Son of Robert Burns.—Major Burns, the son of the justly celebrated Scottish poet, who has recently completed twenty six years service in India, and who now holds an appointment under the factory commission, has been officially engaged during the last ten days in ascertaining the condition of the persons employed in the paper and other factories of the locality of Maidstone, perhaps the most favourable district for the health of those employed of any in the kingdom. It would be a libel upon Maidstone to suppose that Major Burns has not been welcomed by the lovers of the belles letters amongst her population. Major Burns is rather of shorter stature than his highly-gifted father, but possesses a considerable resemblance to the poet in the upper part of his face, and much of that conversational facility, in which poor Burns is said to have so singularly excelled, refined, and polished by intercourse with the talented and the great. A complimentary dinner was given to Major Burns at the Haunch of Venison Inn on Monday, by several ardent admirers of his father's extraordinary genius.—Dover Chron.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH 1841.

We have had no China news this week, and the first intelligence will probably be received at Calcutta by the "Ariel" Clipper.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—A considerable extent of business has been transacted this week, chiefly for Europe, at an advance in some instances on the previous Market prices. Among the sales effected are the following.

Broach and Surat	2000 Candies	@ Rs. 104	@ 107
Oomrawuty	1000	"	105 1/2 @ 106
Konplah	1200 Bales	"	100 & 101
Dholera	900	"	97 1/2 @ 99

There has not been much doing but a few sales are reported at Rs. 690 @ 700 Chest. The Ships Parkfield, Guisachan, and George the Fourth have taken about 800 Chests and the Stock remains as follows.

Balance of former year's importation	6,667 Chests
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 3d July 1841	19,559 1/2
Exported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 22nd Inst.	19,579 1/2
Remaining	26,226 1/2 Chests

MOCHA COFFEE.—We hear that 475 Bags Mocha have sold at Rs. 11 1/2 per maund, 300 Bags Berbera at Rs. 11 1/2 and 500 Bags at Rs. 12 1/2 per maund. SILK.—Some slight improvement in both demand and price has been exhibited in the Bazaar.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—The enquiries of Dealers have become much more numerous and several extensive Sales have been made, but at losing prices, particularly for heavy Grey Goods. Some descriptions of Bleached Goods have brought remunerative rates for small assortments.

COTTON TWIST & YARN.—A slight speculative demand at low prices has arisen.

METALS.—The Dealers having been able to sell freely lately, the Market for English Iron looks somewhat more firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Only one Sale is reported to us of 4 1/2 Cent Paper at 11 Discount.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Govt. have declared another sale of 5 Lacs of Rupees for the 10th Inst., and it is understood this will be followed by several additional sales.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Some amount of bills have been offered but we hear of no Sales; the current rate for six months Bills of small amount is nominally 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4 per Rupee.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—25 per Cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—In consequence of our continuing so long without arrivals and of the large purchases of Cotton since the arrival of the overland Mail, freights have advanced: £ 4 per Ton to London having been bid and used and a vessel chartered to Liverpool at £ 4. 2 per Ton.

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