Drice 13 Kupees Der Quarter :- 52 Rupees Der Annum ;- or, if paid in Abbance, 48 Rupees Per Annum-including the Gberland Monthly Summary.

Vol. LIL.

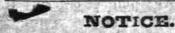
BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841.

New Series No. 69.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade. For others the charges are :

Annas per line for a first insertion. 3 do. dy. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers. Under teu lines, 4 Rupeea.



THE Public are hereby informed, that the moved from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admirally 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 Sum. mary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation 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, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers Rupee per Copy. Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Chrisian and Matthews, 16, Corphill, and 8, St. Brimbay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old duiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are re-I quested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in or. der, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most mable terms. Gizette Office, June 9, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and be had on application at this Office. MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations quiring into the Naval and Military Pro-

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and remises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is hereby announced that he 2ed No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAzing was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Rupees a year, single num-Communications will be

-A few copies of the " CEY. tober and April, Price 3 opy.—Apply at the Bombay

irous 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 R. Ship's Articles.... Policies of Insurance..... Bills of Exchange, per set Ans. Interest Bonds " Powers of Attorny.

FOR MACAO CALLING AT SIN-GAPORE.

THE Barque "INEZ." Captain
D Earon, will sail on or about the
10th Instant. For Freight for Opium only or passage apply to

AGANOOR SONS AND CO. 9th June 1841.

THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY THE half yearly Subscription to the above institution falls due at our Office on the 1st Proximo.

> W. NICOL AND CO. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHOULD a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained to the undertaking, it is iutended to reprint, from the commencement, that part of "MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK" containing "Barnaby Rudge," to be continued monthly.—Price one Rupee per number. Subscribers names will be registered at Messrs. ALLEN AND Co.'s, Apollo Street, 9th June, 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, APOLLO STREET. WANTED several first and second rate Compositors, apply at this Office.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR. MAY 29.

AGRA .- Her Majes y's 31st Regiment were inspected yes orday morning, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather were not reviewed. In the evening the Office's entertained the Major General and a party to dinner, which was however small, owing to a violent storm by which several guests were weather-bound.

The present season is remarkable for the number and violence of its North Westers, which are, however, said to portend a favourable rainy season. Yesterday afternoon a violent storm accompanie i with rain, set in at 6 o'elock P. M. and las el with occasion d calms throughbut the night. A strongly built wal was blown down by it in the vicinity of the Taj. The sages of the Bazar talk of an Earthquike, as being about to visit us.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 28.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the following arrivals :- The Patriot King, R .dock, from Liverpool 21st Feb.: the Susan Crisp, Cobden, from Mauritius 20th April; the Maingay, Spooner, from Singapore 30th April and Penang 7th Mry; the Walker, Keay, from London 13th Jan; the Amherst, Patterson, from Akyab, 23d May; the Ann, Spain, from Madras 22d May; the Stephen Rowan Crawford, Robertson, from Moumein Rowan Crawford, Robertson, Robertson, From Moumein Rowan Crawford, Robertson, R 15th May and the Helen Mary, Palmer, from Madas 18th May.

The Hurkaru gives out, with tolerable confidence, that Government are engaging more transports, in order to take out an a dicional regiment to China ; but we can assure our readers that there is no truth in the statement, and that consequently no such reinforcement is contemplated.

From the Penang Gazette of the 10th of April, which has been obli ingly lent us by a friend, we borrow the following melancho. ly detail :-

MURDER ON BOARD THE FREAK AND HER SEIZURE BY CONVICTS .- An express boat under the Rajah of Acheen's flag entered the harbour on Thursday morning from Acheen, with the distressing and melancholy intelligence that the brig Freak had been cut off in the Surat Passage, and her Commander and Chief mate murdered by a party of forty five convicts who were on board under sentence of transportation from Bombay to S ngapore. It appears that on or about the 18th of last month, the Freak was seen entering Acheen Roads at nearly willday with a favourable breeze, when all of a sudden she furled her sails and auchored some distance off, where she continued the whole of the night and pat of the following day, which, with other circumstances, excited an apprehension on the part of the Rejah that she was a Datch vessel of war, and he consequently sent off a boat with a proper Messenger to ascertain what she was. On reaching the ves. sel, the people on board informed the messenger, that she was bound to Muscat, and on being asked whether she had any cargo answering the Acheen Market, they replied that she was laden with a small quantity of Opium, Cotton, Dates, and Piece Goods; and on the invitation of the messenger some of them (whether convicts or lasuars we have not been able to learn) accompanied him on share, having first directed the vessel to get un ier weigh and come to the usual anchorage; and waited on the Shabunder, who soon discovered from their unsatisfactory replies to his questions dicton. them to be detained for the night until he barque.

could personally proceed to and inspect the and Chiefmate had been murdered a few days shipping order date | 7th April 1840; which was enclosed in the Rajah of Acheen's le ter

to the address of the Resident Conscillor reporting this boril tragedy.

T. J. Suffield, Captain; Jas. Greenwood, Chief-mate; Francis Warde, second ditto; Saddrek Usup, Serang, and Abraham, first Tindal.

Brig Freak.

We are not aware how the Freak was armed and manned, or whether she had a guard of soldiers on board to awe the convicts. We, however, apprehend that she could never have been despatched from Bombay without being fully provided in every respect, particularly after the melancholy occurrence which took place on board of the Virginia and the presentiment of the grand jury of Bombay of the 15th July last, to the Supreme Court of that presidency, that in future a regulation the Court Martial have been confirmed by the be framed, or such instructions be issued by Major General Commanding the Army in Chief. the government, as shall in all cases secure the transportation of Convicts by vessels strongly manned or provided with a guard of soldiere, and of a good size between decks, properly aired and ventilated.

We understand that the Gunboat Emerald is under orders to proceed to Acheen in company with the express boat as soon as the latter is refitted, which it is expected will be on Monday, and that a party of armed Police peops with fifty pair of fett rs and the sam number of handcuffs, are to be dispatches in the former to take charge of the condicts, who are all now on shore secured in the Acheen gaol, and who will again be re-embarkel in the Freak to be brought wound here by Capt. Solo nons, engaged by government for this special purpose.

HURKARU, MAY 28.

The following is a list of passengers on the Amherst which has just arrived:

"Mrs. Louis and child; Mrs. C. Smith and child; Colonel Warren; Capt, Taylor, and Mr. Wright."
" We left Kyouk Physo on the 19th and Akyab

the 23d just. The residents of the former station were all in excellent health, and the troops were

The cholera had been very severe at Akyab previous to the Amherst's arrival, but had nearly subsided when she left. The rains had regularly set in."

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MAY 28.

. A letter, for which we are indebted to a friend. expectations.

CHOLERA .- From the Cholera returns in the Police Office, we are glad to find that the dreadful scourge the chole a, is greatly abated. We hope to able to furnish the returns to-morrow.

CAUTION TO SEAMAN, -The sun is so excessively hot now, that it is dangerous for people to expose themselves out in the day, particularly European seamen, who are not accustomed to this climate. Last Monday two seamen deserted from H. M. Brig Childers, and upon landing ashore, went to the interior of Entally to conceal themselves until the vessel sailed. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they went to a liquor shop, and had something to drink, and a short time after one of the seamen was seen lying dead not far from the place near the canal. The man it appears was drinking cocoanut water all day; this, it is supposed, acting upon the heat of the aun, must have produced either apoplexy or cholera.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, MAY 27. The Elizabeth will sail for Calcutta this day. Major CAMPBELL of H. M. 44th Regt. and lady, and other passengers, proceed by her.

The details of the 37th Regiment N. I. which had been ordered from Waliajahbad to Madras, to embark for Masulipatam on board the Japiter, have now been directed to proceed thither by land, at it is uncertain whether the Jupiter will touch here or not.

A letter from Vizagapatam under date the 20 h instant, mentions, that the brig Catherine, the list vessel that put to sea from the Madras roads during the gale of the 16th, had arrived there with the loss of her main must. On the night of leaving this port, a severe gust of wind from the South south west threw her on her beam ends with her lee deck under water. The main mast was then cut away, and the long boat which had filled by a heavy sea striking her, was cut adrift also ; when the ship righted. One la-car was washed overboard through the larboard port hole. In all other respects, the vessel is very well, and the little cargo

that there was something wrong on board, and. The following extract from the letter refer he accordingly conveyed them before the Rajih, tive to the Isadora, may be interesting to the who, after a lengthened examination, ordered many who have sailed in that unfortunate

of the Collector rendered us most essential ser. Mr. A. W. Withers came passenger in her. vessel. Next morning when on going on board. not the Collector rendered us most essential ser-His Majesty ascertained that the Commander vice. He and Mr. Conway and several gentlemen attended at the wreck the whole of the before, and that it was the intention of the con- first day and a great part of yesterday, though victs to run the vessel on shore, and then it was raining and blowing dreadfully, and no to kill the remaining officer and the lascars. sort of shelter. Mr. Arbu hnot got a guard of These are all the facts we have at present two hardred Sepoys to protect the prope ty and gatherel, in addition to the following particus a party of fifty Europeans to save it. Almost lars written at the back of the remnant of a the whole cargo was saved and many of the Mate, auf the 21 Mate, a e in constant attendsince, and working very hard. The Isadora is breaking up very last with the heavy surf. Her lower Mas s and Bowsprit are will standing and I expect will go over to morrow, or next day. People are employed to a cure them The weather Copper is saved, and the lee Copper is all buried in the sand. The weather now looks fair, and the calm sea wonders at the wrecks she has made."

ATHENEUM, MAY 29. H. M. 57th Regiment was to be inspected at day-break this morning, by Major General Fea-RON, C. B.

Lieut. Colonel J. Smith of the 2d Light Cavalry, has been konourably acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and the proceedings of the Court Martial have been confirmed by the

Cuddapah, May 26.—The Detachment of the 4th and 48th Regts: N. I. under the command of Easign Cleghoru arrived here from the Presidency on the 23d instant. The latter party joined its Head Quarters on the same date, and the former marched on route to Bellary on the morning of the 25th. This morning about 9 A. M. a sepoy of the 48th Regiment N, I. had occasion to go to the Chucklers to get his Sandals mended, when on his arrival he dropped down and expired immediately. The sepoy (a Hindoo) is I hear one of long standing in the service and of good charecter; he was in the enjoyment of perfect gentlemen of the station. health before this sad event occurred, and the cause of death is attributed to appolex y.

The weather continues the same, although we had some fine rain on the 16th and 17th.

SPECTATOR, MAY 29.

We hear from Secunderabad that most extraordinary weather had prevailed for five days, the heat being exceedingly oppressive, when on the evening of the 16th the rain set in with a heavy fall from the North West. It was accompanied by a great deal of thunder and lightning, and had continued with little intermission to the evening

Chandoo Laul, as he was going to pay a visit to Poorun Mull. The assassins who proved to be Beloochees, rushed upon the old man as he was passing in a Toujon, and began cutting at him with their swords; their mur derous purpose would ave been enected i bravely inverposed himself and sacrificed his own life in preserving that of his master. In the mean time Balkishen's followers came up and making their escape.

We understand that the finding and sentence of the Court Martial which sat lately in the pleted. Fort, with Brigadier Walpole as president, on Assistant Surgeon Frazer, M. D., of H. M. 57th Regiment, have not been approved by the Commander in Chief. A revised sentence was called for, and has been accordingly given in directing the prisoner to be severely reprimanded : this is comfirmed but not approved. being considered inadequate, and the Prisoner is directed to be released from arrest and to return to his duty in a G. O. which comments

upon the style of the defence. The charge weres numerous, but the chief are " indifference regarding the sick :- not guilty," "insubordinate conduct to Surgeou—guilty," and " neglect of duty in fairing to report Officers to whom sick certificates are granted, thereby causing erroneous sick reports-guilty."

CEYLON.

HERALD, MAY 18.

It is with pain we have to notice a most horrible murder of a Moorman which was perpetrated on Friday night the 14th instant. The unfortunate man was by trade a Bricklayer and had recently been married. He resided near washer's village .- It appears that he had brought home some jewels and other female ornaments to adorn his wife to an approaching moorish festival, which circumstance must have got wind amongst the murderers-From the aupearance of the body no doubt the Moormin offered a desperate resistance, but the gang were too much for individual effort, and be fell covered with wounds... The father-in-law who heard his feeble cry ran out of the house and found him sunk under the repeated and most terrific wounds received from the destructive instruments of his murder-rs. The poor man d ed almost immediately after he was brought into the house. We sincerely hope that the anthorities will use every effort to apprehend these ruffians-Indeed a reward should be offered for their apprehension as the lives of her Majesty's subjects are not safe whilst such savago monste s are at large. We refrain from attempting to describe the dreadful and mutilated appearance of the body as human nature shudders at such cruel spectacles.

HERALD, MAY 21. THE Brig Lena, Capt Ford, from Mauritius

GREAT preparations are making for the ensuing Ball on Monday next at the Queen's house, in commemoration of the nativity of our gracious

Queen Victoria. We have every reason to expect that it will acced in aplendour all former entertainments It reign of our late Governor, o heard a whisper that the nonefficers of the 95th Regiment
it on the "light fantastic toe"
ceasion in the Garrison Military
a will be brilliantly fitted up for

We gladly hail these approaches feelings, which impart such a zes

BURN AH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, APRIL 28.

The Head Quarters of the 41th Regt. M. N arrived on Monday last, and landed in the

The launch of the H.C. new Steamer Tenas-serim, took place on Friday last the 23d instant, St. George's day, in view of many thousand spectators. A spacious covered platform was erected at the head of the vessel for the accommodation of the ladies, and the civil and military officers of the settlement. At high tide the vessel was released and glided into the water as straight as an arrow and in majestic and beautiful style, the Band of H. M. 63d Regi-ment playing "Rule Britannia," the guns of H. C. Sch. George Swinton saluting, and thousands of voices cheering her as she entered her destined element. In the evening a party was given by the Commissioner to the ladies and

The following reports are current in the towns as the latest intelligence from the Capl. tal of Burmah :

The Shans are said to be up in arms an making head against the Royal troops. In the city of Amarspoors the ground is said to have been opened to the extent of upwards of 1,00 yards and formed an impassable barrier of so mud. Sho tly after this a ball of fire descende from the heavens and set fire to the Magazina of the 18th, the date of the letter; there was and the L'hootdew, greatly to the consternation appearance of change, and every thing indicated the setting in of the mousoou.

An attempt had been made a few days previous to must be a likely and a series of the which they decided that the Nats were displeased ous to murder Balkishen, cousin to the Minister at seeing so many old musk ts and arms in Chandoo Laul, as he was going to pay a visit to store, and took these means for having new and more powerful weapons procured. The king, however, was not satisfied with this interpretation and caused the chief priest of the country to be immediately sent for from which place he had gone to perform his devotions. Great preparations are reported to be going on at Rangoon, for the king's reception. attacked the Beloochees, three or four of whom Each village Thongyee has been called on to were killed on the spot, the rest dispersing and provide his quota of rice and other provisions, but nothing definite seem to be known as to the time when His Majesty may be expected to come down. The new place is nearly com-

> We give the above reports as we have heard them from natives, but we are not much inclined to credit the report of there being any formidable rebellion in the country; on the contrary, with the exception, perhaps, of some gangs of robbers to the northward of the capital, we believe the country to be as quiet as it ever has been.



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 19th of June next. By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Governm Bombay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Military Arribals and Bepartures.

ARRIVALS,

June 5th.—Lieut. W. J. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I. from Tardo. do. do. Lieut. J. Rolland, ditto, from Tannah.

do. do. Aast. Surgeon Campbell, from Balmier.
do. do. Lieut. D. Mijhe, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poonni do. do. Lieut. D. Mijhe, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poonni do. do. Ensign E. Denniss, Infy. from Calcutta, do. do. Asst. Surgeon E. T. Wallace, from England. do. 7th. Lieut. C. Eurrow, 19th Regt. N. I. from Tanna do. do. Supg. Surgeon J. Glen, Presidency Division Mahabuleshwar,
do. 8th. Asst. Surgeon Robert Baxter, 1st Troop H. from Malligaum.

do. do. Lt. W. Willy, H. M. 4th or King's own, from

do. do. Asst. Surgeon F. Effis, with Recruits to Poor do. do. Asst. Surgeon T. W. Ward, Ditto to Gogo. do. 5th. Bt. Colonet W. Gordon, 23rd Regt. to Parod do. 6th. Capt. J. J. Sherwood, M. Arty, to Europe, do. 7th. Capt. Amiel, 1st Grs. Regt. to Deceased. Sth. Bt. Capt. H. Loudon, 18th Regt. A. N. I. Capt.

hipping Arribals and Departures

ARRIVALS.

June 7th, Barque Wellington, J. Rodgars, lombo 3rd April. Passengers.—J. H. Rodgars, Do. Ship George the Fourth, A. Brown as May. Passenger.—Captain Megnen.

Departure.

June 7th, Ship Lintin, J. Gillman Master, Pussengers.—Mrs. Gillman, and captain Shir

Shipping in the Barbour. Names. Gillanders, Ewart&Co. 25th June Pollexfen, Milne & Co. Despatch, Poster & Co. Despatch, Mr. E. Bates, in June. W. & T. Edmond & Co. W. & A. Graham & Co. Skinner & Co. Skinner & Co. Foster & Co. W. Nicol & Co. Tory..... Inglis..... Lady Fevershar Ritchie.... London. 25th Jane B. S.A. Hormusjee & Co. Liverpool. China. Chin B.&A. Horm Lady East..... Lady East..... Margaret. Florist. Royal Sovereign. Argyll. North Pole... Monarch Sir C. Malcolm Bomanjee Hor musjee.... Cursetje e Cowas J. Dadabhoy & Co. Calcutta. China. . . Despatch Kimchund M China. . . 10th June Viccajee Mer Caledonia..... Macao... Despatch. Ag

H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Apalina Indus, Cleopatra, and Sesostris; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva; Cutter Nurbudda.

Ya cht Prince Eegent.
Ya cht Prince Eegent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rabimon, Alliance, Lord Castle, Cauderbux, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanuay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Powlut Savoy, Faze Cardree, Adelaide, and Good Success.

Portuguese Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Bessels Erpected.

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· Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS. On the 8th April, at Hastings, the Wife of Captain S. Pools the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Son.
At Colaba, on the 7th Instant, Mrs. G. Scales, of a Son.

DEATHS. At Mangalore, on Saturday the 17th April 1841, the beloved second Sister of Mr. Leonanio, Francis Rodrigues, English Record keeper in the Office of the Principal Collector of Canara.

At Mangalore, on Thursday the 20th May 1841, Mrs. Ann Craig aged about 45 years relect of the late Mr. James Hugh Alexander Craig—she died after a stort but painful illness which she bore with Christian resignation, and she has bade farewell to this world, leaving behind her a numerousfamily consisting of four sons, three daughters and two grand sons, and a large circle of friends to bewail her irreparable loss.



CORRESPONDENCE

SURAT SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. DEAR SIR,—I perused with great attention a letter signed "Black Skin" which appeared in your contemporary's paper, the United Service Gazette of the 25th Instant, about the arrangements proposed by the authorities acting under Government, for the establishment of an English School here,

and intimating the intention of Government to appoint a European Schoolmaster for Surat. We are, Sir, much astonished at this resolution, and consequently beg to publish our sentimen ts and views and to convey some useful hints on the subject through the medium of your Journal, for the information and guidance of the authorities who are to decide upon a question, affecting our dearest interests—the intellectual advancement of the Natives of Surat, who have been long since thirsting for education, and who had of late earnestly solicited Government to establish an English Seminary in this extensive city. Thanks to Divine Providence, our appeal has not been in vain: but the arrangements contemplated for carrying the intentions of Government into effect, are far from giving us the desired satisfaction, and will be productive of no essential benefits.

The mistake on the part of the Board of Edu-cation, who are to decide on this important measure, arises, we believe, from their not being well acquainted with the present state of education This splendid work of art should be taken better here. "Black Skin" says, in his letter above care of by our Rulers... for there is reason to ap. alluded to, that he made enquiries on the subject prehend that some injury, to the work may be at Bombay, and found that the situation is to be given to a European But, Sir, we beg to enlighten the Board on his score. Most of the Inhabitants of Surat are Parsees and Banians, who do clare, on which occasion strict orders were issued to prevent ingress. not understand a ward of English, and who do not speak any other dialect than Goozrattee—so that they will have to begin the English Alphabet at long since died away with the departure of His the outset. This bing the case, how will a Eu-

ropeau unacquainted with our Language (as most Europeans generally are,) express himself or limake himself understood to our children, much ess explain to them the meaning of English phrases and composition? and how are he get phrases and composition? and how can he get on with them, or teach them effectually? It is utterly impossible that he can do any good in such circumstances and with such materials. Native Boys will make but very slow progress under him, and will take an immense time to acquire even a tolerable knowledge of English. In fact, sending him now would be a mere waste of money. At present a well educated Native is much required in a place like Surat, and we can confidently affirm that Goozrattee boys will not learn as much English under a European in three or four years us they would, were they placed for about a year under the instructions of a Native, speaking their own dialect.

We therefore solicit the wise and reflecting members of the Board of Education to have due regard to interests, and to the present state of English knowledge here, and confer the appointment on one, or if possible, two thoroughly educated Natives, who would instruct the English Language, Science and Literature to our children, and interpret the same in their vernacular tongue, and thereby disseminate, throughout the native population, the rudiments or rather seeds of knowledge, which might afterwards be improved, perfected and grown to fruit bearing trees, by the more erudite instructions of a highly qualified Europeau.

Moreover, we especially, those of us who are intimately acquainted with the present resources of Bombay, are of opinion that no European of high and respectable qualifications, and familiar with Goozrattee, will come forward to accept the situation on the salary at present fixed; and we fear no such individual is to be found in Bombaywhereas the Education Board can command the services of the many intelligent young Natives, who have studied English Science and Literature for a great length of time, with much care and at-tention, under the professors of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution at Bombay; and who are now assisting the European Gentlemen in the work of Education, who obviously have acquired great experience in cultivating the minds of the numerous Native youth snow studying in that excellent institution; who are conversant with the best and most approved method of giving them instruction; who are acquainted with the capabilities, the powers of comprehension, and the intellectual progress of the native mind; and without whose co-operation and aid the Elphin-stone Institution could never, for a moment, prosper and extend its means of usefulness, so wide as it now does, having more than seven or eight hundred Boys under instruction, with only one European Professor to superintend them all. Sir. such experienced and qualified Natives deservedly merit the situation in question, and ought there-fore to be selected to undertake the responsible duties of tuition at Surat.

In conferring this appointment the members of the Board should consider the above mentioned circumstances maturely, and exercise great judgment and discernment with regard to the selection they make ; for this is the moment when they are laying no less than the foundation of the fabric of Education, in a hitherto barren land; in which if they commit the least mistake, the whole building will go wrong, and in the end fall to the ground; or in other words, leaving the metaphor aside, if they commit any serious blunder on this critical occasion, the cause of Education will not flourish in this part of the country, and the object Go-vernment have in view, will be eventually frustrat-

Sir, I entirely coincide with " Black Skin," in the sentiments be has expressed in your contemporary's Journal of the 25th Instant ; and believe that if the appointment be conferred on a European, great injustice will be done to the young tives who have devoted half of their lives in studying English Science and Literature; and who are in many respects much better qualified than the few Indo-Britons, who have the chance of succeeding through the recommendation and favor of it not. Surely the Shastras, the Vaidas, and the some influential public functionaries. If such in-justice and partiality be shown in a place like Bom-bay, where no distinction of color or caste is re-usefulness, since they are hidden from the greater cognized, where all persons stand on a footing of equality, and nothing but merit is appreciated and rewarded, the cause of Education will receive a severe check and be greatly discouraged, when the Natives find themselves excluded from such situations to which they are perfectly entitled; and when such opportunities pass away without their being promoted, a heart breaking disappointment will certainly ensue, and terminate in the unprejudiced part of them treat this opinion very total ahatement of that ardour and zeal, which lightly, and bring in various arguments, which they hitherte entertained for the acquisition of knowledge. It should be the object of Government not to bring about, but on the contrary, prement not to bring about, but on the contrary, prevent such results fatal to the spread of that

cause, which they profess to advocate.

In conclusion, I request you, Sir, to give early insertion to this communication coming from a distant city, that has not hitherto enjoyed the unspeakable benefits of education, knowledge, and civilization, in order that we might better enjoy those advantages which our brethren in Bombay possess. Hoping you will, as a public Jour-nalist, advocate our cause, and be the means of bringing this case to the notice of the proper au-

I remain, dear Sir, your most obedt. servant, A NATIVE OF SURAT.

Surat, 31st May 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR,—The monument of Lord Cornwallis in the centre of Bombay green, opposite the Town Hall, is covered over with filth, and all the space within the circle has become a nuisance by the constant resort of Cotton coolies, and other persons. The statue itself, together with the two beautiful female figures seated at the base, which the ideas of the Sculptor (Bacon) has embodied with much grace and nature, denoting wisdom and riches, seem to offer to the ignorant and superstitious natives, objects of idolatrous worship, for many a coccanut are broken on the steps of the monument, and genuflections performed; which it is supposed the natives do in the hope of conciliating the good will of the British-deities; and while the authorities look on with indifference at such actions, the Jews and Mahomedans, who happen to pass by, despise both the Christian and the Hin-SIR,-The monument of Lord Cornwallis in the to pass by, despise both the Christian and the Hin-doo, the one for occasioning such instances of idolatry, and the other for superstitiously perform-

ing the rites.

re-operative now, since a well has been sunk with-in the space, and another is now being built; but at all events I should opine, that a greater degree of attention might be paid by the authorities to

MONUMENT

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

Before attempting to disprove partially the truth of this curious doctrine, I hope to be able to give a slight sketch of its origin and history. From the little that is known of the doctrine of transmigration, I am inclined to think that it owed its origin to Pythagoras and his followers, who held that after death, men's souls entered into other bodies. If they had been vicious, they were imprisoned in the bodies of miserable beasts, there to do penance for many ages, at the expira-tion of which they returned afresh to animate men. But if they had lived virtuously, some happier beast or even human being, was to be their lot. Pythagoras was led to adopt this doctrine, in consequence of having been aware, that the soul of man was not of a perishable nature, and did therefore require another habitation after quitting this. A supposition natural enough for an enlightened heathen! Some say that the metempsychosis of Pythagoras, meant nothing else than a similitude of manners, desires, and studies, formerly existing in a person deceased, and now revived in another alive. Others main tain that the migration of a human soul into a brute, is intended allegorically, and is to be understood of the affections only, degenerated info a beastly nature by vice. Many allow some force to this assertion, inclining rather to understand the metempsychosis of a resurrection. I am sure all will be willing to agree with the latter conclusion.

notion of a transmigration from the Egyptians; others say from the Brahmins of this Country. Leaving however these nice disquisitions to the autiquary, we all certainly know that it is still retained here by the Brahmins and other Hindoos. They make in the principle foundation of their religion, and such is their bigotry concerning it, that they not only forbear eating anything that nas life, for fear of devouring part of a human being, or even near relation or friend at a meal, but many of them refuse to defend themselves from the attack of wild beasts. Formerly, they used not to burn wood, lest any animalculæ should be in it; and even at the present day, I see them ransom from the hands of strangers, any animal that they find nearly being killed. I know not how to prove the falsity of this doc-

trine in any other way, than by adducing the following simple arguments against it. We know that the best metaphysicians have come to the conclusion, and even common observation teaches, ing spirit of a man, and that of an irrational anithat there is a wide difference between the animatmal. The one has an immortal soul, and the other a mortal. If then the soul of man be immortal, how can it change its almost divine na. ture, and enter a beast? Truly nothing can be more ridiculous than this doctrine, since our in ward consciousness alone utterly disproves the truth of it. Can any one of us pretend to say that he recollects having existed in a previous state?—No, surely, it is not till after three or four years of our birth, that the light of reason shines in us, and gradually makes us acquainted with our nature and existence. Thus the soul of man has been found to strengthen by degrees, ust in proportion as his body grows.

It is certainly contrary to nature, reason, and truth, to suppose that the Most High resorts to this method of inflicting punishment on His creagreat God who made us, and not at all suited to our frail natures. Besides all this, it requires authenticity from revelation-but lo! usefulness, since they are hidden from the greater part of the votaries of the religion, which they profess to teach. Hence we are led to deduce that this doctrine is a contrivance to give a license

The Brahmins are divided as to the truth of metempsychosis. It seems that the learned and unprejudiced part of them treat this opinion very into the cross of Europe. Yes, it is then that we shall gladly see the soul of the Hindoo and Mahommetan really and in effect, transmigrate into the body of the true Christian.



TO ELIZABETH.

Hail ! sweet Elizabeth, divine, Inspirer of my song; Virtue and love will e'er combine, To keep thy soul from wrong : Thy constant love and rosy charms, Will check the hovering wee; Pain of its sting they balm disarms, Then noblest gift of Chlos.

Golconda's treasures, Peru's mines. Compar'd with the are nought: Thy smile, like Sol, thro' darkness shines, Its rays are quick as thought. My love is free in thy desires, And all its force retains ; Thine inter chang'd my heart inspires And animates my strains.

Thy lovely form and radiant eye, New sparkling beams receives Thy cheeks imbibe a rosy dye,
Thy beautions bosom heaves: Summon'd by thee (what-voice so sweet;) My soul responds the call, Fearless I prostrate at thy feet, Elizabeth, my all !

To Correspondents.

We entirely concur in the expression of our respect-ed correspondent at Surat and trust that the au-thorities will give to our correspondents communication the consideration it merits. We cannot insert Probus' communication. The journal to which he alludes is beneath our notice.

Sixpia in our next.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice

Wednesday, June 9, 1841,

THE CAZETTE

ARRIVED June Z, Ship George the Fourth, A. Brownless, Master, from Aden 20th May-Passenger : Captain Mignan.

- 202 200

Do. Barque Wellington, J. Rodgers, Master, from Colombo 3rd and Cochin 29th April.-Intelligence : Spoke the Lord Lowther and Steamer Seaforth.

THE George the Fourth reported among our Shipping arrivals came into the mouth of the Harbour yesterday, but was driven out by the wind in the course of the evening and has not since been heard of. It is supposed she is somewhere beyond signal distance. She carried the Pilot with her.

We have received Calcutta papers to It is supposed that Pythagoras borrowed the the 28th, Madras to the 29th, Ceylon to the 21st May, and Maulmain to the 28th A ril, but they do not contain any items of great importance while the mass of European intelligence monopolizes for a time the attention of all? We have therefore abridged our Indian

> Ir is rumoured that the Sesostris will not proceed to China until the arrival of the next Overland Mail from England. This new arrangement may be in consequence of the anticipated arrival of Sir William Parker by the next Steamer from Suez.

WE regret to learn that a most me. lancholy accident occurred in the harbour on Monday. A boat, containing fifteen persons, was proceeding to a vessel on business : the sea being boisterous at the time swamped the boat and five of the number were drowned.

Another boat was also swamped on Monday, but we are happy to learn that the passengers and crew were saved by timely assistance.

RAIN, wind and thunder have been exercising their unabated influence tures. Indeed, if I be not considered too bold in exercising their unabated influence my assertions, I may renture to say, that this at the Presidency for the last three kind of chastisement is quite unworthy of the days, pretty plainly intimating that

> THE approach of the rains is intimated by the scaffolding being erected round the statue of the Marquis Wellesley on the Esplanade. This practice is continued with the laudable intention of preserving this public monument from injury by the raius.

> From the present inefficiency of the Post Office arrangements we may impute the circumstance of not having received our London correspondence. Our Egyptian correspondence published in to-day's issue did not reach us in time for Monday's paper. We do heartily wish, what our contemporary the Times suggests that government would appoint a deputy Post Master to go on board the Steamer and take charge of and assort the letters and newspapers during her voyage from Suez.

WE have made an extracts from our contemporary, the Malta Times, of the 18th of May, which certainly raises in us feelings of unbounded pleasure that Slavery-that bitter draught-is likely soon to be abolished in one section of Africa, at least. Barbarous as the inhabitants of Tunis may appear in the eyes of the American Legislature, they certainly have set an example which we sincerely hope will shame the heroes of the west. We cherish the thought that at no distant time from Tunis to the Cape of Good Hope slavery will be known as applied to a state which previously existed. Happy are we that a poor ill treated Slave did not apply for redress to a British Consul in vain. Delicate as it may be to interfere with the subjects of another, our representative at Tunis, Sir Thomas Reade would not suffer delicacy to stand in the way of humanity, but with an Englishman's heart, full of boldness and imbued with sympathy, he went instanter to the Bey, who, far from turning a deaf ear to his that France has taken a part in it.

anxious solicitation granted Sir Thomas's request, relieved the slave from the tyranny of his cruel master, proclaimed liberty to his own slaves, and exhorted all his subjects to follow his example. To our Indian rulers and transatlantic friends we would say "go thou and do likewise."

In another part of our columns we have extracted from the London journals, the conversation which took place in both Houses of Parliament on the intended introduction by Ministers of a Bill to repeal the Corn Laws. Ministers have approached this measure with that caution the case demands. It is a question between the great Landholders of England and the mass of the people, and may be fraught with good or evil to either or to both. The bill no doubt will be fully discussed and its merits ascertained when presented to both Houses, not we trust as a measure to meet present exigencies or to silence public outers this would be dangerous; but as a proposition where present and subsequent influence is brought to consideration, where the influence of peace and the contingencies of war is calculated.

The existing Corn Laws are doubtless the prop of a great monopoly or as Mr. Cobbett used to say, an accursed monopoly. They tend to keep up the price of bread, which being the chief article of food among the working population, compels the manufacturer to give high wages, while on the confinent bread is much cheaper and the price of labour less which enables foreign manufacturers to undersell us and to mopolize the market, not because their manufactures are superior to ours,-in this particular we continue unrivaled, -but because foreigners can sell their manufactures at a less price than we possibly can do.

The abolition of the Corn Laws will make bread cheaper, will enable British manufacturers to cope with foreigners and transfer political power and importance from Landholders, who are few in number, to the manufacturing portion of the nation.

These are the arguments in support of Ministers for the total abolition of these imposts. It is a sweeping reform to which the Tories are different.

It will be argued in opposition that landed property will be of little or no value if these Laws be abolished, because it would be impossible for the Agriculturists of England to grow wheat, when, with all their care, industry, and economy they could not send their produce into the market with advantage. The cultivation of British soil neglected, England would depend upon Foreign countries for food. Should a war break out in Europe the whole supply might be cut off and a famine with all its attendant horrors

These are the arguments which the other side will bring forward to oppose the passing of the abolition Bill. From the arguments pro and cont will be seen that the people of Eng-land are left to choose which they pre-

fer : a home or a foreign monopolya monopoly will, and, from the nature of the case, must exist.

FROM the Morning Chronicle of May 4th, we perceive that Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom have announced the following ships for sale.

Raleigh 18 guns 383 Tons Plover...... 10 ,, 237 " Opossum..... 10 ,, Do. Do. No. 4 .. . 109/ Barossa 36 guns 947 Sparrowlawk. 16 ,, 926 Phoebe..... 42 Harpy...... 15 "

A correspondent has called our at tention to the neglected state of the statue in Bombay Green. It is to be hoped that as the rage for statue erecting is so great, the preservation of existing memorials will not be forgotten.

(FROM OUR EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 1841. Sm,-In our last dated 18th, April we stated that the solution of the Egyptian question depended entirely on the Conference in London to which the Ottoman Porte had referred it for a decision, as to the modifications of the imposed conditions by the Sultan in the Hattee Scheriff, of which we have previously furnished you with all particulars. We have now to add that we have received intelligence from the control of the control of

result of its arrival has induced the Sublime Porte ed : for having been solicited to accede to the modifications proposed, you will observe that the S. Porte has consented to it by a memorandum which the S. Porte has addressed to the ministers of the four allied Courts in Constantinople; and in order to give you a clear idea of it, you will find enclosed a copy of the same. This Memorandum precedes the Hattee Sheriff of Investiture, which ought in a few days to be forwarded to Mehemet Ali, and we may state further we are expecting by the same occasion the return of Col. Hodges, H. B. M.'s Consul General, Count Mevein, Russian Consul Gent., and Lewin Esq. Austrian Consul Gent.—Colonel Hodges who has been appointed Consul Genl. of Hamburg, will be re-placed by another Consular whom her Majesty's Government has sent here, and whose name we are until this moment ignorant of. It is very pro-bable that the other two Consuls will be also

No sooner had the Sultan just finished struggling with the Pasha of Egypt, than he is obliged to undertake another with the Greeks of Candia, who are not disposed to return more under his domini n, of which you are informed. The Candiot es (cretes) at present are in a state of open bellion, and this insurrection has now taken much more stability, as the said Candiottes have set up a Government which is represented by an administrative body, whose members are taken from among the people: their pavilion is tricols or being in the middle a bird holding in its more across. The Greeks of Candia, who were content and tranquil under the Government of the Pacha of Egypt, are now asking for their inde-pendences or to be again united to the Kingdom of Greece, having made an application to this effect, to the three protective Powers; that is to say, Great Britain, France and Russia. In the mean time, the Porte is preparing a great ex-pedition against this Island, under the command of Captain Pacha and we shall shortly see what will be its result.

The Intelligence which we have received from Syria by the English Packet, is not very satisfactory; there is much uneasiness among the mountaineers who are not disposed to accede to the New Tariff which has been lately introduced into that province by the Sublime Porte; disorder and dissatisfaction pervades almost every part, and the roads present very little safety to travellers, as the Bedouins and Arabs of the desert plunder and pursue their well known calling; and not content with Syria, they have made their appearance, as well as committed some depredations on the frontiers of Egypt; to remedy this, the Pacha has sent a body of Cavalry to chase

At Beyrout died Colonel Brigman, commander in chief of H. B. M.'s forces in Syria, in couse-quence of a wound which he had received in the

The Plague is in several towns of Syria. The mortality at Cairo has been 138 in one dayto 60 of them have been the Plague. In lexandria up to 4th of this Month, the Bulletin averages 20 cases of plague and 17 of other maladies—which is not much for a place contain—We hope that the Government will take some ing at least 100,000 inhabitants. Since the plague has begun to rage in this place the French Steamers of the Mediterranean do not receive any more passengers, and ou that account those travellers who did not leave here by the Great Liverpool are under the necessity of remaining until the arrival of the Oriental. This inconvenience will be soon remedied, for the French Steamers will doubtless recommence to receive passengers in the course of one month: for the Plague leaves

me in the month of June.

Mehemet Ali remains always at his Palace in the Country (about two miles from Alexandria), on account of the Plague. His Son Ibrahim Pacha, is always at Cairo, busying himself

with the organization of the Army.

May 15th 1841.—The French Steamer arrived here yesterday morning, and we find that there is not any thing more interesting to add than what we have given already. The departure from Constantinople of the Consuls for this place, has been adjourned in consequence of a Courier which bad arrived from London to Lord Ponsonby; it appears that, on the representations of the Porte, the Allied powers are about to intimate an ulti-matum to Mehemet Ali, to ask him for a reason for his conduct in continuing to make preparations for War: while at the same time, he has engaged on the other hand, to submit himself to the Sultana. The hostile position that the Pacha has lately manifested, the recruits that he continues to make, when by the Treaty of the 15th July it was apposed on him to reduce his Army; all this has caused a sort of umbrage to the Porte, and it is very likely that the Turk-Egyptian affair will be again put in question, notwithstanding that the Ottoman Empire may be a prey to serious disorders in every principal point of view. We learn from some letters received from Constantinople, dated 7th Inst., that Bulgaria, Romelia, are also risen up in arms on account of the forced contri-butious which have been levied on the population by the financial Agents of the S. Porte, who are

in great want of money.

Candia remains still in insurrection and is far from being appeased. Captain Pasha had left Constantinoole with the fleet and several transports ships with troops for that Island—but we believe he will be disappointed, for the Greeks are very strong, and in all probability well supported; finally one may consider the Ottoman Empire as an edifice which is giving way on every side, and so it is said that Russia has got her hand underceath to much at the ruin putil is shall fail which neath to push at the ruin until it shall fall, which will be a door opened to her vast dominions.

All H. B. M.'s Squadron of the Mediterranean was together in Matta on the 3rd Inst. as you

will observe from the enclosed account of Vessels in Malta. Admiral Stopford has been officially appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. On board the Vessel "Howe" a court martial was held, at which Sir John Lewis presided, when Commander J. J. Stopford and the officers of H. B. M.'s Beig "Zebra" which was lost on the Court of Syrm anderwent a trial. The Court prohonorable acquittal" and Com. Stopford, the presi-ommendation of the officers storm.

menced to diminish here ast, which induces us to think of a mouth we shall be entirely

larrived at Alexandria on Wed-It. and the Post office was closed er " Liverpool" sailed for England on the 23rd in the evening—two days elapsed between the closing of the Post office and the setting sail of the

The well known Hotels of Messrs. Waghorn and Co. and Messrs. Hill and Co. of this place, cairo and Suez, have undergone a change; so that instead of having two Hotels they have agreed to arry on the business together—the firm will be all and Co. Mr. Waghern leaves for Bombay this month, of courtee you will have all information on this subject on his arrival.

May 18th 1841. The Steamer Oriental In Steamer Oriental Pentered our port about 11 o'clock a. M.—we received the Metters at 10 o'clock, and closed at 3 o'clock. Dublin.

The Steamers Stramboli, Cyclops, Confiance, measure announced elsewhere were to be come a law, they would be utterly unable to devise words more clear and distinct, to give intimation to the house and to the country, of what were his real opinion of the subject Chear, hear by the Great Liverpool—April 23rd. cept Admiral Stopford has left Malta per Princess Charlotte for London. We are informed, via Havre, that General Harrison, President of the United States, died on the 4th April last, one month after his being President—John Tyler Esq. Vice President will take his place until the next Election.

COMMERCE.

BEANS.—Quantities of Beans are said to be in the interior, and the most recent sale of this article has been 10,000 ardebs for England.

Price 30 piastres.
WHEAT.—The Government has declined making any more sales for export, because the stock on hand is required for the Home consump-BARLEY.—Large quantities have been disposed of, and in a short time we shall have a new

crop which is thought will not be less than the past year.—Price 30 Piastres. NSEED, SESAM, &c .- It seems that the cultivation of these and other oliferous seeds has

been greatly extended during this year. INDIGO. - This article which has been neglected for some years past, is again destined to be one of the export articles of Egypt; and it is said that important improvements have been made in this most useful article.

M ARABIC. -5000 cantars are at present on hand in the government stores. Price 14 dollars.—But the price is too high as the European Markets are well supplied with this article.—But the Government pretending that no fresh supplies can arrive before August next, therefore seem determined to maintain the price if possible; though it is said that the Government will send it to Trieste for their own account.

Tron. The last crop of Cotton has been very limited, not exceeding 140 at 150,000 cantars, of which 90,000 have been sold by the Goverament, part by private sale and part at auction; the last auction took place on the 6th Instant, at which they paid the very high price of Sp. dcs. 14 to 143. We suppose soon that there will be another auction; but nothing can be said with precision, every thing depending on the will and sometimes caprice of a single man.

LAX. - Small quantities have realized the price of Sp. drs. 5: the next crop will be very considerable.

The great excess of the Exports over the Imorts, as a matter of course has made necessary the sending of much cash from Europe: considerable sums have arrived during the past month—notwithstanding Exchange, operations have been going on at a high quotation: at present—London 71, Marseilles 525 at 40.

Export as well as all articles of the Government must be paid for in good Egyptian money, or in European values, according to the Tariff of the Government; whilst Import merchandize is measures in order to stop this, as well as many other abuses, as soon as their attention shall be directed to the interior administration of the country. This is so much the more necessary, as Egypt is about to enter a new era, not only as it regards the Government, but also to commerce, which will receive considerable of an impulse by reason of the Overland communication of England and her Indian possessions. Freights to England-Cotton & at 6s. 8d per lb. Grain 7s.

to 7s. 6d. per quarter.
N. B. 100 Imperial Quarters are equal to 166 ardebs.

An account of the New Ministers of the Sublime

Ravuff Pacha-Grand Vizier. Rifaat Bey-Minister of Foreign affairs.

Tahir Pacha-Minister of the Marine and Grand Admiral.

Mashun Bey-Minister of the Finances, Said Bey-Minister of Commerce. Saib Muheb Eifendi-Minister of Justice (at present at Alexandria.)
Mustafa Pasha—Minister of War.

Government of Syria.

Mohammed Reshid Pacha—Governor of St. Jean

d'Acre. Hagi Nitit Pacha—Governor of Damas cus. Exat Pacha—Governor of Aleppo. Selim Pacha—Governor of Beyrout.

Pranslation of a Memorandum which has been ad-dressed by the Surlime Porte to the Ministers of the four alied Courts—dated April 19th 1841. His Highness the Sultan taking into consideration

the kind counsels which have particularly at this time reached h m from the allied Courts, has conseated to bestow another favour on Mehemet Ali Pacha, by condescending to grant to him according to his request, the concessions which are pointed out, on condition however that the Pasha shall strictly observe all the Conventions and Treaties which have been concluded or shall be from this time forward concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Allied Powers; so shall the hereditary of the Government of Egypt be transmitted to the sons and male descen-dants of the Pasha, in the manner, however, that the eldest among them shall always succeed to the Post of Governor, the investiture of which he shall every time receive from the Porte when this Post

The Sublime Porte renounces that of deducting The Sublime Porte renounces that of deducting one fourth from the revenues of Egypt—and the tribute to be paid by its Governor shall be afterwards fixed and regulated, as it regards the quota or the collecting, according to the actual state of the Revenues of that Privince.

As to what concerns the nomination of persons to different ranks on the Egyptian Army; Mehemet All is authorized to confer them himself; but in reference to the acquiring of persons to other superior ranks.

to the nomination of persons to other superior ranks, he must refer them to the Porte.

As to what regards the administration system of the interior, which is to be in force in Egypt, it shall be the same as in other parts of the Ottoman

Empire.

As Mehemet Ali Pacha did not appear disposed in his above mentioned request freely to adopt it; and further as this point having been already settled by the separate act, in addition to the treaty of alliance in order to avoid any grievances on the part of the allied powers against the Sublime Porte in case that Mehemet Ali should in future act against any essential point founded on the above mentioned treaty.—The Ministers of the Sublime Porte have judged it of high importance in the present state of things to call first of all for precise explanations and declarations on this subject.

And it is in order to beg your Excellency to be so kind as to give them for his part that the present Memorandum has been addressed to him.

An account of Passengers left Alexandria for Maltaby the Great Liverpool—April 23rd.

Mr. Dick Nature; Mr. Gliddon; Mr. J. Alverer; Mr. Galloway, Mr. Cook; Mr. Perini; Mr. S. A. Lelum; Mr. Riaianti; Mr. Brown; Capt Maffet; Mr. Rainsford and 2 Children; Dr. Kelly; Mr. Little. Mr. Kemp; Mr. Astell; Mr. Rabeneili 1 Mr. Oliver; Mr. Moody; Mr. Legiar; Mr. Johnson; Captain and Mrs. Parves; Capt., and Mrs. Higgins; Col. Borthwick; Mr. Hunt; Mr. Gubbins; Dr. Suldon; Mr. Smith; Lieut. McKenzie; Mr. Newman; Col. Wallington; Mr. Scott; Capt. Dadgeon; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Carmin; Mr. Cookes; Mr. Hadley; Miss Baffi; Mr. Crooker and Son.

Arrivals of English Vessels during the Month of April and up to the 17th of May 1841. FROM ENGLAND.

DATE.

CAPTAINS.

Laing....

Sendre.

SHIPS.

Emerald.

John Peat Leandre Veracity Zejor Calipso	Parrott	Newcastle	do. 6th, do. 7th, do. 9th,
Brothers Nova Cooima	Gavin Pentreath	Glasgow	do. 9th. do. 10th.
From d	ifferent places	of the Mediterran	iean.
SHrPS.	CAPTAINS.	FROM	DATES.
V 1 2 51,2-0 1	CALL CHANGE	Marina Costania	(1) (2年)(三)
Catur	Douron	Malta	
George William	Coun	Leghorn	do. 5th.
Neptune	Cassar (M)	Tripoli (Barby)	do. 5th.
Saucy Jack	Sinclair		do. 6th.
Lady Basset	Casthim	Alexandretta	do. 8th.
Jane George	Janarra:	Constantinople.	do. 8th.
Favorite	Williamson		do. 10th.
Cornish Dia-	Hodges		do. 10th.
Mischief	Downes	Do	do. 10th.
Packet	Docandia (M)	Do	do. 11th.
Judith	Hamon		do. 11th.
Judith Encell	Sherries		do. 11th.
Rapid	Consiglio (M)	Do	
Betsy	Allen	Do	do. 14th.
Din Crigun	Faumiaro (M).	Do	
Sansone	Carnana (M)	Dol	
Violante	Faruggia (M)	Do	7 700
Steamer Liver-			1 1000
Steamer Lotus.	Moody	Do	do. 18th.
Palmira	Hunts		
Beiram	Woolman	Do	
Charles		ALCOHOLD STATE OF THE STATE OF	
Concesione		Tripoli (Barby)	
H. B. M. s., S.	Account the same	The second	1. 000
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MALTA TIMES, MAY 10. IMPORTANT NEWS FOR HUMANITY FROM TUNIS

Farrant. Syra...
Cacaci (M)... Malta...
Nicolson Bicrout...
Taila Athens.
Tagliaferro(M) Malta.

Abolition of Slavery in this Regency !!

By a letter, dated Tunis, 1st May 1841, we learn with the greateset satisfaction, that a slave having applied to the British Consul General, Sir Thomas Reade, for protection from the cruelties of his Master, Sir Thomas immediately laid the case before the Bey, recommending to his highness the policy and humanity of abolishing the Slavetrade in his dominions. THE BEY AT ONCE CONSENTED -and gave liberty to all his own slaves, promising likewise to put stop to their importation and exportation, and to persuade all his subjects to follow his example. If the Bey of Tunis carries out his noble philanthropic intention he will immor talize his name in the annals of African freedom and civilization—united with that of the British Consul General.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MALTA TIMES, MAY 13. We have received London and Paris Journals up to the 6th inst.

The politics of France offer nothing remarkable. The journals are still occupied with the acquittal of the Editors of the France, charged with forg-ing letters of the King of the French.

The Prometheus, arrived early yesterday morning with the India Mail via France, making the passage from Marseilles to Multa in the very short time of 69 hours!

The Oriental with that portion of the mail for India despatched via Falmouth, arrived early this morning. The Modea H. M. S. of war, arrived also this morning from the Levant.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday.

CORN-LAWS The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented one hundred and twenty petitions, chiefty from places in Buckinghamshire, against any alteration in the corn laws. The noble duke said that these petitions were sign d before the extraordinary announcement which was made last week in the other house (hear, hear, but he had received com-munications from several of the places petitioning, stating that the petitioners would trouble the house again with their addresses, in order to express the astonishment which they had felt at the announcement thus made; and these, and all other parties nterested in this vital question would be impressed with deep regret to find that the noble lord at the head of the government had joined his colleagues in thr atening a measure which would be productive of rain to the best interests of the country (vehement opposition cheering). The agriculturists did not ask monopoly under any circumstances (hear, hear), they simply asked not to be deprived of that protection which the other classes of her Majesty's subjects possessed (hear, hear, h ar). He had heard with the utmost regret and astonishment what had taken place in another place, but he hoped and trusted the announcement, and any proposition which might follow it, would be met by the opinion of the members of the other house, as well as by their lordships, in a manner which would at once dispel the fears of those whose petitions had just been presented; enable them to pass the rest of their lives in the enjoyment of their property, as they wished 26 others to do; and enable them, further, to

do (hear, hear). He had certainly never expected that the noble lord opposite would join his colleagues in proposing so fatal a measure (hear, hear). After what the noble lord had repeatedly said in that house on the subject, a passage or two from which he (the Duke of Buckingham) would read, noble lords, he thought, would agree with him that they had some reason to expect his support on this occasion, or at least they certainly had not had reason to believe that the government, of which he was the chief, would come forward with a measure for the repeal of the corn-laws (loud cheers from the opposition members). In reply to a noble lord, introducing a proposition on this subject, the noble viscount said; "His noble friend had carefuly abstained from stating what it was that he meant to do-whether his object was to have a fixed duty, or a diminution of the present ascend. ing and descending scale; but whichever f these alternatives was his notle friend's plan, as he saw clearly and distinctly that that object would not be carried without a most violent struggle, without causing much ill blood, and a deep seuse of grievauce, without stirring society to its foundations and leaving behind every sort of bitterness and animosity, he did not think that the advantages to be gained by the change were worth the evils of the struggle, by which their lordshius might depend on it the change could alone be effected. They had seen great changes at no distant period -changes which had stirred society from the bottom, which had excited man against man, divided the whole country into parties, and left behind the deepest feeling of discord. and enmity. He, for one, was not for adding to those feelings, by rashly adventuring to stir and agitate them, and upon those general grounds he felt himself justified in saying 'no' to the motion of the noble earl" [loud cheering]. It was to prevent the recurrence of such fearful struggles as those principal reason which had induced him which the noble viscount here pointed out (Earl of Ripon) to rise, was to ask a questhat he (the Duke of Buckingham) hoped tion of the noble viscount which he thought that their lordships would resist the proposition announced to the utmost [cheers]. He trusted in God they might never witness the disturbances to which the noble visc unt had alluded; but so surely as he and his colleagues should take the step that had been mentioned, so surely would they throw the country into a state of irremediable confusion, and the noble viscount and his colleagues would be answerable for the evils which would follow [vehement cheering].

to by the noble duke, he thought it necessary to trouble the house with a few words various reasons and grounds which rendered any agitation or discussion of the cornwhich he had addressed them on the subject, he hall always stated, that whatever might be his opposition to the consideration and discussion of this question, it was on all these occasions based upon particular and temporary grounds [hear, hear]; and that on the measure itself, he had always reserved his opinion, [hear]. He had al ways said that he would not pledge himself to the law as it at present stood; he had always said that the time must come when it would be necessary for Parliament to take this question into consideration with reference to its settlement on another basis from that on which it stood at present (hear, hear). The noble duke had referred to certain expressions of his (Viscount Melbourne's)on a former occasion, and no doubt many other passages might be found in his addresses to the house from time to time, expressive of an objection to entertain this subject on those particular occasions, and he did not at the present moment deny but that there might be great weight in that objection at the time; but he(Viscount Melbourne) would, on the other hand, beg to call the attention of the noble duke and of the house to a passage in a speech of his last session, upon the occasion of a motion by a noble earl (Earl Fitzwilliam) upon this su ject. His words were these: "Unquestionably my noble friend has put his motion in such a shape as to make it a matter of no difficulty to meet it, on the single issue on which he places it. The noble earl sets forth that it is expedient to reconsider the laws respecting the importation of foreign corn. Now I am dis-tinctly of opinion that it is inexpedient to do so. At the same time I do not mean to pledge myself to the maintenance of the existing laws, or in any respect to the amount of duty. This is no question of stubborn or unbending principle, from which I cannot pledge myself not to swerve. Consideration of various kinds, of political economy or police, considera-tions intimately connected with the state of the country may arise, which may not only justify, but render necessary, the adoption of a different course; but under present circumstances I do not think it wise or prudent to enter into the consideration of the question" (hear, hear). Now he (Viscount Melbourne) would venture to say that it was

measure announced elsewhere were to be. distinct, to give intimation to the house and to the country, of what were his real opinion and feeling on the subject (hear, hear, hear). He had unequivocally stated that in this conviction a time might come, and that circumstances might arise, which might render it absolutely necessary that this question, with all its difficulties, all its inconvenience, and all its disadvantages, should be considered and discussed (cheers). This circumstance, in his opinion, had now arisen; that time, in his mind, had now come (cheers from the ministerial benches, met by vehement counter cheers from the op. position); the time was come when it was found that, in order to meet the exigencies of the country, it was necessary to take wide, large, and extensive financial measures, affeeting almost all our other interests of a commercial nature at home and abroad; and, under such circumstances, it was manifestly impossible to leave this great, the main, this master interest unaffected and unapproached (cheers). Upon these grounds it was that he had changed the opinions which he had formerly held on this subject (ironical cheers from the opposition); opinion then grounded upon temporary considerations, referring simply to the time and mode of bringing forward this question, and not upon the principle or real bearing of the measure itself (hear).

The Earl of RIPON had heard with deep regret the speech of the noble viscount; not merely on account of the great interests involved in this question, but also on account of the noble lord himself (cheers); for, if the noble viscount could not produce when they came to discuss this question, more plain, more satisfactory, more intelligible grounds for the change of opinion he had avowed, he (Earl of Ripon) did not know what the noble viscount's country would think of him ; but this he was sure of, that he could no longer conduct the government in that house (hear, hear). The he had a right to have answered, namely, what was the principle on which the government was to act in reference to this question (hear, hear)? Was this alteration in the law to be founded on the principle of protection, or was it to be a measure of taxation (hear, hear, hear) ? If it was to be on the principle of protection, there vanished into air all the arguments of the anti-cornlaw league [hear, hear]; there went all the grounds on which they might hope to appeal Viscount MELBOURNE said that as he to the passions of the multitude; and there had been so distinctly and pointedly referred was established by their own act, and in spite of their own opinions, the very princi-ple to which they were antagonist. If otherin reply. He was quite aware that on ma. wise, it was taking up quite a new ground ny occasions he had stated that there were to tak oorn for revenue [hear, hear]; and this would be doing that to which he would venture to say no country in the world eve laws liable to great objection, and possibly submitted to, and which he would also ver pregnant with evil and danger; but at the ture to say would be, without exception, the same time, he must beg leave to remind most unpopular and most unjustifiable, and their lordships, that on every occasion on most cruel act that was ever imposed on a reluctant Parliament (loud cheers)

Viscount MELBOURNE said that he was not prepared to answer the question put by the noble earl.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA said it was quite clear that government considered this as a measure of taxation, and he, as one connected with the landed interest of the country, was prepared to say that he would rather see any tax imposed upon that interest than one which taxed the chief article of food of the people (hear, hear). He trusted that the country to a man would resist this tax on bread (hear, hear). The protection given to the landed interest of this country was for the purpose of rendering them independent of foreign supplies, and to enable them to supply the labouring classes with bread at as low a price as it could be grown at (hear, hear). It was a maxim, established by the experience of all ages, that no country could be called independent that did not supply itself with the necessaries of life. It was on this principle that he had supported the existing corn-laws; and if they were prepared to be abandoned now-if a tax was to be laid on that article which was the main subsistence of the labouring classes of the country, in God's name, let them all rise as one man, in that house (laughter) and out of that house, and let the higher classes do their duty by the lower classes. Let a tax be laid on anything else; but, in God's name, let them not suffer a tax to be laid upon the poor man's food (hear, hear). The proposition of government was not an honest and straightforward one-it was merely to excite a popular cry of cheap bread throughout the country for their own purposes. By their foreign, their domestic. their commercial policy, they had lost their credit with the people; and now, as a last resource, previous to a dissolution, they threw themselves upon the country with this clamour about cheap bread (hear, hear, hear). But the people of the country were too reflecting to be deceived by such shallow pretences as this (hear, hear). They knew that cheap bread meant low wages (hear, hear). The budget of the present year, and the proposition now referred to would, it carried out, tend at once to deprive the por of this country of their means of sustenance; but he (the Earl of Winchikea) was fure that such a feeling would be raised throughout the country as would tend to the downfall of the government (hear, hear). The conversation then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. CORN LAWS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to a question proposed to him by an honourable member on the opposition benches, said that he did state the other night that he would be prepared on Friday next to state the amount of duty that he proposed to fix on corn. He should be ready to do so .--Morning Chronicle, May 4.

SPECTATOR, MAY 1.

A very unexpected event has taken place, in the death of the President of the United States, General Haraison, within a few weeks of his entering upon office. The bustle of the election, and the Atlantean burden of responsibility which be suddenly assumed, with all the difficulties of certain internal dissensions, financial troubles, and delicate foreign disputes, proved too much for the old soldier ; who seems to have been painfully anxious to acquit himself with ceedit m his conspicuous station.

The death of a President is a new occurrence The death of a President is a new occupant in the history of the Union; no other occupant of the post has died during the term of his Presidency. The decease of the chief officer of the Republic, however, does not preduce the same confusion as the destroof a monarch with us in Europe; though, according to the theory of monarchical government, "the king never dies." By the constitution of the United States, the Vice-President at once succeeds to the chief office, and is succeeded in turn by a provisional officer of the Senate. There no change of Ministers; no dissolution of Parliament, for Congress must sit its full term, neither more nor less. Hence, contrary to the general dogma, the Republican forms exhibit more steadiness of working, even on so critical an occasion, than is to be found

in the boastedlimited monarchy.

The new President, Mr. TYLER, has issued an address. Having had less time to compose it in, he is briefer than customary; bu the address suffices to declare that he will carry out his predecessor's general policy, domestic and foreign, and to develop as strong a disposition to restrict the central power as that which characterized General HARRISON. Mr. TYLER enters into a disquisition on the President's power of removing public officers, which he seems about to use pretty freely; but he condemns it and promises to use it only against bad servants and "par-tisans"; and he suggests that Congress should take some measure to restrict it in future. The motto of these last two Presidents, General Han-RISON and Mr. TYLER, seems to be an imitation, inverted against themselves, of the famous declaration of the English Opposition in Parlia. men!—" The power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." There is perhaps some excusable flattery of the popular pride in this self-humiliation of the American Presidents; but Mr. Tree is said to be an intelligent, temperate, and firm man, with fixed opinions, and the will to carry them through, without violence or perverseness. Time will show.

The steam-ship British Queen arrived at Liverpool early on Tuesday mothing. She left New York on the 11th April; having made the passage in sixteen days and eighteen hours. No intelligence of the president steamer had been received at New York up to mid-day on the 11th

The most important news brought by the British Que en is the intelligence of the death of the Pres dent Harrison, at Washington. on the morning of the 4 h. The immediate cause eath was an at tack of pleurisy, v lent diarrhoes, which baffled the skill of the eminent medical men by whom he was attended. He was in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He die I whithin one month of his inaugura-tion, and is the first President who has died in office. On the 5th April, the public were admitted to view the remains of the late President. His corpse was placed in a leaden coffin, with a roofed lid and a glass cover over it; the lead coffin, enclosed in a mahogany one having also a roofed lid. The whole was covered with a black velvet pall, trimmel with silver lace. The funeral took place on Wednesday the 7th. The corpse was borne from the President's house, and was deposited in the Congressional Cemetery. The order of the procession was very imposing; it extended over two miles of space, and was the longest ever witnessed in Washington.

By the constitution of the country, in the event of the President's fleath, the Vice President becomes President for the un-xpire I term. To provide for this contingency, it has been the practice for the Vice-President, a few days be: fore the termination of each session of Congress to retire from the chair of the Sena e; thus af. for ling an opportunity to that body to elect a Presi lent over themselves pro tempore. At the late session, Mr. Tyler, the Vice-President, having left the chair, Mr. Southard a sena or from New Jersey, was chosen President pro tompare. Mr. Southard becomes Vice President of the United States until the 4 h March

Mr. Tyler arrived at Washington on the 5th and was sworn into office. He retains the Cabinet which General Harrison had selected, He i-sued the following address on the 8 hseat of government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presi ling over the several departments, of the deeply regret-ted death of William H. Harrison, late Presi-dent of the Uni ed States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the dist office in your gift, and had selected bim as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of government, Wuile standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, been removed from amongst as; and by the procisions of the condishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon mys lf. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty particitism, may find in this occasion for assaults on may administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and responsibilities so greatly augmented, to an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for and responsibilities so greatly augmented, to an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for and responsibilities so greatly augmented, to an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for and responsibilities so greatly augmented, to an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union and the blessings of union, for an arrange of union, for an arrange of union, for a lofty participation designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of Commons. They all know that Repeal is only a synonym for rent. But Daniel essays a step beyond his u ual course. By a process that would appear miraculous, did we not know the power that priesteraft has over the power than the power that priesteraft has over the power than the power tha my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the All-wise and All-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this confederacy, underst ndingly to carry out the principles of that constitue tion which I have sworn to protect, p eserve, and defend. The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induc. tion to office, of presenting to his country. men an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an mangural address, not having, under the to the discharge of the high du les of President of the United States, been afforde i to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you.

" In regard to foreign notions, the groundwork of my policy will be, justice on our part to all, submitting to injust ce to none. "While I shall a dulously cultivate the re-

lations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the h nour of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The army, which has in other days covered itself with renown. and the navy, not inappropriately rerined the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American statt lard in all the waters of the earth, should he condered replace with effici ncy.

" In view of the fact, well arouched by histo y, that the tendency of all human in tiintions is to concentrate favour in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfal has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most ess-ntial importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public monies shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the pow r of appointing and removing at his pleasure the agen's selec ed for their custody. The commander-in ch of of the army and navy is, in fact, the t easurer. A permanent and radical change should, therefore, be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the g owth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly-ambitious man, in pediency of publishing a manifesto similar to band it over to some favourite as his successor, Breze in the Chamber of Peers, that the Duke may lead to the employment of all the means never would attempt to gain the crown by the within his centrol to accomplish his object.

"The right to remove from office, while subcted to no just restraint, is inevitably des ined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lend to direct and active interference elections both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the chi-f executive officer, and making the w.ll

of that officer absolute and supreme.
"I wil at a proper time invoke the action of Congress upon this subject; and shall readily acquiesce in the ad ption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will femove no incum'ent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an acrice partisanship, or by secret means_the less manly, and therefore the more objection ble_has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby beinging the patronage of Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this in e. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any; but my conduct will be regu lated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opini- of some notoriety, who passes by the name of on will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birth. the official corps, Thus far and no further, I The Ga have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the rinciple of the executive action. In all the pubis expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to; and, as one of its results, a pub: lic debt, in time of peace, be redulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen it's ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolish-

ed. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all agents of the Go. vernment should be maintained, and peculation or d-falcation visited with immediate expulsion

from office, and the most condign punishment The institutions in which we live, my coun trymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoy. ment of all his rights - the spe tacle exhibited to the world of a government deri ing its powers from the cousent of the governed, and having imparted to touly so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to people for additional grants, lest by so doing they die aib that balance which the patriots and countless generations. An opposi e course could nor tail to produce factions intent upon their selfish ends, to give both to local and sec ional ealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking under the bonds of umion, or of building up a central systems which would ultimately end in a bloody and an iron crown.

" In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government ; and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watching and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and - JOHN TYLER.'

" Washing on, 9th April 1841." Mr. Tyler is described as an intelligent man, of cultivated mind; moderate in his political sentiments, but firm and independent. He is opposed to a Union Bank ; but it is expected that he will be merely passive, without reversing or indeed making any marked change in the policy of his immediate predecessor. Like General Harrison's, his foreign policy is expected to be eminently pacifie.

Nothing had occurred in the M'Lead affair. The transactions in foreign exchange for the British Queen had been large, and the market closed very firmly. The sales of sterling bills had been at 71 to 71 premium; Southern bill, 67 to 7. On France the rates were 5 francs 28% centimes to 5 francs 30 centimes.

The news form Canada by the British Queen s not of importance.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain the eport of the Committee of Deputies on the Bud get for 1842. The Comm tree report a deficiency of 170 milnous of francs in 1840, of 242 millions in 1841, and of 114 millions in 1842; besides 534 millions require I for extraordinary works The Committee recommend all economy compatible with national honour, and specially recommend a reduction of 37 millions in the war estimate of 1842; besides absolutely sticking out 31 millions for engineering and fortifications,

chiefly in Algeria. The Courrier Français states that the Legitimist party to the number of 150, held a meeting on the 221, at the residence of the Duke de Levis, for the purpose of receiving a communit cation from the Duke de Bordeaux. M. de Ville, the chairman on the occasion, read a letter from the young Prince; on which he desired to consult his friends in France upon the ex. help of foreign intervention, but would rely solely on the French for his restoration. The assembly was of opinion that the moment was not yet arrived for such a declaration. It was resolved, at the same time, that one of their body should proceed to Goritz and express to the young Prince the enthusiasm with which his communication was received. The Courrier Frangais obs-rves upon this meeting, that if the Legitumists are not strong, the Government is weak; and that every weak government inspires

its enemies with hope. The case of the forged letters attributed to Louis Philippe was tried by of Paris on Saturday. M. Montour, the edi or of the France, who was the first to publish them, appeared in court, assisted by M, Berryer, his counsel, and accompanied by a number of his political friends. In the defence, M. Berryer argued that there was nothing offensive to the King in the le ters ; that they me ely repeated what had been said and published for the last ten years on the affairs of the country; that the letters, besi les, had been printed in England in 1835 and 1839; and that the Ambassador had not thought proper to take notice of them, although he could have prosecuted their anthor before the English tribunals-it was his duty to do so, and the Am'assador would not have suffered them to pass unn ticed had they been forge | and columnious. M. Berryer then laid before the Court and Jury fac similes of the letters, attested by Madime de St. Elme, a person La Contemporaine. The Jury acquitted the prisoner, amilst the applause of the spectatoris

The Gazette de France has been prosecuted for having published a garbled report of the tria of the France.

M. Charles Franco's Oudot, formerly mein ber of the National Convention, who, having voted the King's death, was exiled in 1815, and only returned to France in 1830, died at Paris on the 21st, in the eighty sixth year of his age.

The Madid Eco del Comercia of the 19th reported the arrival of Cabrera and eleven other Carlist leaders in Catalonia. The report was not confirmed by other papers of the same date, and has since been contradicted.

SHEFFIELD MERCURY. APRIL 17, There appears to be no escaping the pestilential influence of Daniel O'Connell. No matter how good or pure or benevolent the object, if he can poison or pervert-if selfishness or malignity can devise any means of mischief there will the arch enemy of his country be found. It is quite enough that he pursue his repeal quackeries am ing men who meet to be gulled by him-among men, who if they had a ray of discernment, would scout the mendicant for bawking trash in Ireland, which he is ashamed to exhibit in the House of Commons. But the man who filches the pence out of the hands of his pocketless countrymen is of a different opinion. He is just now going through his round of Repeal farces, to the disgust of all honest and well-informed men on both sides the Channel. He is not suspected of hones-

ignorance, many thousands of the poor hish have been reclaimed from their habitual propensity to dountenness. The change is good although the power by which it has b en effected is dangerous and unhealthy. Mr. O'Connell could not let sobriety take root among his country without serking to mar the effects, by infusing a dose of his Repeal specific at the Temperance Meetings the other day in Ireland. Father Mathew must either get r.d of his new ally, or the people will forget their pledges id their potations, Mr. O'Connell cannot be charged with being a foolish man-except in the sense that inordinate se fishness is folly; and what are we to think of his motives in introducing his Rep al nost ums at meetings, the avowed object of which have no relation to politics. If Tempe ance business go on prospe ously, the Repeal business will be likely to flag and Mr. O'Connell. If the people do not drink themselves down to rags and wretchedness, they may possibly be contented; and if they should ever become so, Mr. O'Connell will not be able to convince them that their miseries are the result of the Union.

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD-A tolerable idea of the advanced state of Chinese geography may be gathered from a glance at a map of the world produced by them. It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea three inches square in which are delineated, as islands, and of very small size. Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the top of one's little finger. The northern fontier in Russia, very large. How it must astonish the Celestials to find that they are obliged to bow 10 the power of one of these small islands.

THE SILK GOWN .- " To be or not to be" is a question which is now agitating the Wesleyan body throughout this country, on the subject of wearing clerical gowns in the pulpits of the Society, by its itinerant ministers. Mr. Welsh, in a pamphlet which he has published, states, that the system, if adopted by all the itinerant preachers, will cost the Society £7,000 a-year. The Rev. S. D. Waddy, the most popular Wesleyan preacher in this town, having had a silk gown presented to him by some ladies in his emgregation. has appeared therein in public, but his so doing has not met with the approval of the office bearers of the Society in Hull. The Rev. Mr. Bunting, at Manchester, also appeared in one on the same day as Mr. Waddy, which circumstance being strongly disapproved, Mr. B. has withdrawn himself until the Conference, when the matter will come on for discussion .- Hull Paper.

FILTRATION .- A system of filtration has been invented upon a novel and grand scale, by the medium of which any quantity of dirty discoloured water may rendered as bright as crystal at the rate of hundred, and thousands of gallons per day. In order to convey some notion of the rapid and certain effect of this newly discovered system, the following experiments may be named, The sweepings of a dirty yard and the cleansing of a coal cellar were cast into one of these filters, and the water which flowed from it, at the rate of six gallons per minute, was as pure and clear as if it had been freshly drawn from a spring. One of these filters has been lately erected on board the Dreadnought vessel, lying off Greenwich. The filter supplies pure water for the whole of the patients on board the vessel. It acts in a double capacity, that of cistern as well as filter, for as fast as the water runs in it it is drawn filtered. It only requires cleaning once every six months, which can be done in less than half an hour, without the inconvenience of the filter being taken away from the vessel. To ships going to sea this invention would be of the most beneficial advantage, as a filter of eight inches in diameter, occupying such a small space, would supply 2,000 gallons per day of pure water, and it could be cleaned by any common sailor with the assistance only of a kettle of boiling water. In addition to the Miller where are the of the left without p., v. Miller where are the of the left without p., v. Miller where are the of the left has without p., v. Miller where are the of the left has without p., v. Miller where are the of the left has without p., v. above this filter will purify oils, wines, spirits, without their sustaining any detriment in taste, quality, or colour .- Standard.

Barclay and Co.'s largest vat contains

4th Foot-En. G. L. Thompson, from 27th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. v. Curtayne, pro. in 82d 18th-Lieut. J. P. Mitford to be Capt. without

p., v. Moore, who ret, upon full-pay. 34th—Assist.-Surg. J. E. Currey, from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg. v. Gordon dec.

56th—Capt. H. W. Paget, from h.-p Unat., to
be Capt. v. A. D. Cuddy, who ex., receiving the
diff.; Assist. Surg. M. Ryan, M. D., from the Staff,

. M'Neill, who ret. upon h. pay.
59th-Lieut J. Mockler to be Capt. without p.,

Manners, who set upon full-p. ; Eas. J. H. Clay to be Lieut., v. Mockler, 62d-Assist.-Surg. S. M'Vittle Lloyd, from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg., v. M'Caskill, dec. 92d-H. De Quincey, Gent., to be Eas. by p., v. Paterson, who ret.

nay.

7th—Assist. Surg. A. Collings, M. D., from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg., v. O'Brica, dec.

27th—Ens. and Adj. B. Midgley to have the rank of Lieut.; C. J. Hamilton, Gent. to be En. without of Lieut.; C. J. Hamilton, Gent. to be En. without p., v. Thomson. pro. in 4th Foot.

33d—Lieut. A. Macdonald, from h.-p. 90th Foot. to be Lieut. by p., v. Macdonald, who ret.; G. Swaby, Gent., to be I'n. by p., v. Giveen.

39th—Lieut. G. Eyre, from 63d Foot. to be Capt. without p., v. Sieeman, dec. Dec. 1

44th—Major P. F. Thorne, from h.-p. Unat. to be Major v. I. Crawford, who expressions the

be Major, v. J. Crawfurd, who ex, receiving the diff.; Capt. W. B. Scott to be Major by p., v. Thorne, who ret.; Lieut. A. H. Ferryman to be Capt. by p., v. Ferryman.

59th—W. A. M. Prior, Gent., to be En. without p v. Clay, pro.
62d-Lieut, Col N. Wilson, from h.-p. Unat, to be Lieut.-Col., repaying the diff., v. Wilson, who fet.; Capt. W. Shortt to be Major without p., v. Upton; Lieut. G. E. Olpherts to be Capt. by p., v. Shortt; Ens. G. E. Hillier to be Lieut. by p., v. Olpherts; T. Pedder, Geut., to be En. by p., E. Hillier.

63d-Ens. W. J. Hutchins to be Lieut. without c3d—Ens. W. J. Hutchins to be Lieut. without p., v. Eyre, pro. to 39th Foot, Dec. 1; En. W. F. C. rter to be Lieut. without p., v. Hutchins, whose pro. on 2d April has been can., April 2; T. Masterson, Gent., to be En., v. Carter.

65th—H. Scott, Gent., to be En. by p., v. Har-

to be En. by p., v. Harvey, pro. in 48th Foot.
76th—Ens. H. H. Lacy to be Lieut, by p., v. Ambrose, who ret.; C. Mackechnie, Gent., to be En. by p., v. Lacy.
98th—Eus. F. Grantham to be Lieut. by p., v.
Nixon, who ret; L. Shadwell, Gent., to be En. by

P. V. Grantham.

Prevet—Lieut Col. N. Wilson, 62d Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Major P. F. Ihorne, of 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army, Jan. 10, 1837.

APRIL 23. 4th-G. E. L. Williams, Gent., to be Ea. by p., v. Draper, ap. to 14th Foot. 8th - En. C. Rogers, from 95th Foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Mittord, pro.

14th -En. J. P. Hall to be Lieut. by p., v. Elton,
who ret.; Eh. G. W. Daper, from 4th Foot to be Rn., v. Hall.

28th-Lieut. R. J. Baumgartner to be Capt. by p,
v. Smith, who ret.; En. J. G. R. Aplin to be Lieut.

v. Smith, who ret.; En. J. G. R. Aplin to be Lieutby p., v. Baumgartner.

29th—Gent. Cadet the Hon. H. M. Mouckton,
from Rl. Mil. Col., to be Eu. p., v. Halkett, ap. to
Coldstream Guards.

30th—Lieut. P. C. Cavan to be Capt. by p., v.
Moore, who ret.; En. R. W. Smith to be Lieut. by
p., v. Cavan, G. F. De Cartiret, Gent., to be En. by p, v. Smith.

48th-Major the Hon. A. A. Dalzell to be Lieut.-

Col. by p., v. Bell, who ret.; Capt. W. A. M'Cleverty to be Major by p., v. Dalzell; Lieut. R. C. Haty to be Major by p., v. Dalzell; Lieut. R. C. Hamilton; to be Captain by p., v. M'Cleverly; En. R. Warburton to be Lieut. by p., v. Hamilton; A. Selliek, Gent., to be En. by p. v. Warburton.

58th—Cornet H. D. Griffith, from h. p. 22d L. Drags., to be En. without p.; G. H. Page, Gent. to be En. by p., v. Griffith, who ret.

77th—En. P. Duff to be Lieut. by p., v. Nepean. who ret.; G. H. S. Willis, Gent., to be En. by p. v. Duff. S6th-Lieut. G. W. M. Lovett, from h.-p. 30th

Foor, to be Lieut., v. J. Gilchrist, who ex., receiving the diff. the diff.

87th—Capt. J. F. Du Vernet, from h. p. of Royal
African Corps, to be Paym. v. Drury, dec.
91st—Capt. C. Hulse, from h.-p. Unat. to be
Capt., v. C. B. Caldwell, who ex.; Lieut. B. E. M.
Gordon to be Capt. by p., v. Hulse, who ret.; Ens.
F. J. Bayly to be Lieut. by p., v. Gordon; C. Capel,
Gent., to be En. by p., v. Bayly.

95th—A. Taylor. Gent., to be En. without p., v.
Rogers, pro. in 18th Foot. Rogers, pro. in 18th Foot.

APRIL 30.
14th Lt. Drags.-Major W. Havelock, from 4th

14th Lt. Drags.—Na, or W. Havelock, from 4th Lt. Drags. to be Lieut.—Col. without p.; Capt. E. Harvey to be Major, without p.

To be Captains—Capt. W. Wainman, from h.p. of the Reg.; Capt. J. Caulfield, from h. p. 6th Drag. Guards; Capt. C. Steuart, from 80th Foot, by p., v. Wainman, who ret.: Capt. G. G. Shaw, from 4th Lt. Drags. Drags.; Capt. A. E. Bromwich, from 4th Lt. Drags., v. Harvey; Lieut. J. H. Tonge by p., v. Caulfilld,

To be ! ieufenants-Lieut. J. Blakeway, from h.-p. of Cape Corps; Lieut. A. Browne, from h. p. 52d Foot; Lieut. J. Chambre, from 90th Foot; Lieut. Foot; Lieut. J. Chambre, from 90th Foot; Lieut. G. Peterson, from h. p. 11th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. F. Holder, from 10th Foot; Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, from 31st Foot; Lieut. A. Scudiere, from 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. R. H. Gall from 3th Foot, by p., v. Blakeway, who ret.; Lieut. J. F. Fitz-Gerald, from 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. R. B. Prettejohn on 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. R. B. Prettejohn on 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. H. F. Hodson, from 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. H. F. Hodson, from 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. T. W. Smith, from 22d Foot; Cornet W. W. Allen by p., v. Tonge.

To be Cornets, without pur.—Cornet J. T. Brooks, from h. p. of the reg.; Cornet W. E. Buller, from 2d Drag, Guards.

To be Cornets, by pur.—R. P. Apthorpe, Gent., v. Allen; J. Coster, Gent., v. Brooks, who ret.

To be Assist. Surgeon—Assist. Surgeon E. W.

To be Assist. Surgeon Assist. Surgeon E. W. Stone, M. D., from 48th Foot.

3d—En. C. A. Thompson to be Lieut, by p., v. Gall, ap. to 14th Lt. Drags.; Gent. Cadet A. H. H. Mercer, from Royal Mil. Col., to be En. by p., v. Thompson

13th-En. F. Van Straubenzee to be Lieut, without p., v. Holder, ap. to 14th Lt. Drags.; F. W. Stehelin, Gent., to be Eu. v. Van Straubenzee.

19th-W. L. Pennefather, Gent., to be Eu. with-

Miller, whose pro. on the 8th of Feb., 1841, has been can.; En. H. De Quiacey, from 92d Foot. to be En., v. Jones

28th-A. Browne, Gent., to be En by p., v. Aplin, pro. 37th—Brevet-Major H. O. Wood to be Major with-

Barclay and Co.'s largest vat contains 3,030 barrels; Hanbury's, 1,700; Whitbread's tank, I,460, largest vat, 1,260; Reid and Co.'s, 2,362; and Meux an 1 Co.'s, 1,400.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 9.

37th—Brevet-Major H. O. Wood to be Major with—out p., v. Manners, who ret upon f.-p.; Lieut. T. E. Le Blauc to be Capt. v. Wood; En. W. G. M. Clibborn to be Lieut. v. Le Blanc; B. Edwards; Gent. to be En., v. Clibborn.

67th—Bu. W. R. Adair to be Lieut. by p. v. Whittingham, pro. in soft Foot; J. Sivewright.—Gent. to be En. by p., v. Adair.

880th—Lieut. F. Whittingham, from 87th Foot, to be Capt. by p., v. Steuart, ap. to 13th Lt. Drags. be Capt by p., v. Steuart, up to 13th Lt. Drags.

81st—En. J. Gildea to be Lieut, by p., v. Thomp.

son, ap to 14th Lt. Drags. J. C. Hearn, Gent, to 85th—Serg. W. Neil to be Quarterm. v. G. Edwards, who ret upon h.-p. 92d—J. Napier, Gent., to be Ea. without p., v. De

92d.—J. Napier, Gent., to be Ea. without p., v. De Quiocey, ap. to 26th Fuot.
99th—Pn. R. Roney to be Lieut, without p., v. Chambre, ap. to 14th Lt. Drags. H. A. Bruce, Gent., to be En. v. Roney.
Brevet—To be Majors in the Army—Capt. W. Wayman, of 14th Lt. Drags. Capt. J. Cauffield, of the 14 Lt. Drags. Capt. R. Stewart, of 1st Foot.

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