

PUBLISHED

DAILY.



# BOMBAY

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1841.

# GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 7.

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For others the charges are :  
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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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July 8th, 1841.

### NOTICE.

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

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

### COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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Gazette Office, July 8th 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

### BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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

### FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each ..... R. 1  
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A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, JUNE 24.

The report mentioned in our last, of the Governor General having demanded from the Sikh Government a force of 10,000 men, is, we have reason to believe, without foundation. It was communicated so confidently, from a quarter on which we could not but rely, that we give it as we received it, notwithstanding the many reasons that appeared on the face of it against its being correct. On the side of credulity however, we do not fear that we learn too much, and are therefore, less decomposed than otherwise we might have been, at giving currency to so serious an announcement.

There are other rumours—which however we decline endorsing—of a force assembling at Ferozepoor during the ensuing cold weather and of campaigns, &c. &c.

The following extracts are from a letter dated Quetta 27th ultimo. The intelligence they give, holds out a prospect of a speedy settlement with Nusseer Khan, and with it something like quiet in Scindh.

"We reached this on the 22d with Meer Mahomed Azim Khan, Meerboy Mahomed, Meer Esah Khan and Boheer and eight other Chiefs, to express their devotion to the Company.

The young Khan has most fully satisfied Mr. Bell, that a Moonashee employed in the Intelligence Department in General Brooke's Camp, was sent by the General to Bangwaira; when in Durbar, this Moonashee told the Khan and Sirdars he was a Spy of Mr. Bell's, but that he was a Mussulman, and would not betray the followers of the Prophet; that consequently he informed the Khan's Durbar it was not safe for them to proceed to Mr. Bell at present, for if he did, he and his Suwars would be seized. The horses were saddled when this occurred and on hearing it a consultation was held, the Khan was persuaded to remove to Nel, whilst Sirdar Meer Esah Khan Mherager was sent with letters on the subject. This scoundrel Raudal Bux got to, Khelat a day or two before Meer Esah Khan, and had the impudence to represent himself as a spy of Mr. Bell's but the imposition would not take.

The moment Meer Esah Khan moved we learned all that had passed, and instantly reported it to Mr. Bell. This Kauder Bux was examined before Esah Khan,—when Mr. Bell, first received the Chiefs in Durbar, declared to them Kauder Bux was never employed by him in any way, that he had never seen him in his life. Kauder Bux stands fully convicted of the charges made against him, and will be most severely punished. The

Khan has ever been anxious to come in but has been prevented by some such unforeseen circumstance, but we hope and believe it is the last, though never was a more active and villainous party against us. Not a man has been in acms from the day negotiations were opened at Zechrice.

Seer-jah, seven miles from Quetta.—We got our Rookhant yesterday evening, and we are once more on our way to Khelat to receive the Khan if he chooses to come in. The heat is terrific, no sitting in a tent, Thermometer 105; wind quite hot.

General Brookes and party start on Thursday down the Pass."

We learn with regret, by private letters of the 16th, instant, from Sude, that General Boyd had just returned thither in ill health, occasioned, it is supposed, by his recent visit to that place, or rather of his ill-timed return from thence. In the height of the hot winds. At the date of our friend's despatch, the rains had not set in, despite the prognostication of the weather-wise; and the winds were still, as they say of new-made wrecks both "aigh and dry." The epistle which, supplies the foregoing contains one or two more items of local news, which on the strength of old acquaintance, we unceremoniously transferred to our columns.

AGRA.—For many years we tried to like Fancy balls in vain. —people would persist, (we are writing of the times when George the IV was king) people would insist on considering that anything would do for a Fancy Dress. The ladies selected their ofteneat washed muslins; stuck spangles on them wherever a spangle could be stuck, and forthwith voted themselves in fancy dresses. The gentlemen dealt as liberally in hair as the ladies in tinsel: they covered their faces with broad whiskers and moustache; turned the tops of their boots inside out, and with a very little aid from the dyer and the tailor, and the loan may be, of an ostrich feather, strutted forth Spanish, Polish, Turkish-Bashas, or Banditti, as the case might be, at the shortest notice. Of late years a vast improvement has taken place, and the festivities at the Mess of H. M. 31st on Monday evening have quite reconciled us to such entertainments: so much so indeed, that we begin to wish that the rumour which fluttered about the rooms of similar doings being in agitation at another hospitable mansion, may prove to be better founded than we suspect it is.

It is needless to promise to those who know the style in which Lieutenant Colonel Bolton and his officers do these things, that the lights were brilliant and the arrangements perfect: that everything that ought to be cold was cold—aye cold as ice: and their rooms were somewhat above zero in temperature, surely.

"Their stars were more in fault than they"  
for if Queens will ascend Thrones, and battles of Vittoria will be fought on 21st of June, why, we of Hindoostan, who celebrate such matters must e'en suffer. We do not quite despair however of living to see some improvements in gala-days; our Princes Royal has been very considerably born in November: and if her royal brothers and sisters will only follow her example, say from October to March, loyalty will be much more delightful than it is even now.

### CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, JUNE 25.

THE ROW WITH THE CHINESE AT JESSORE.—The investigation of the case which occurred not long ago at Jessore, between Mr. Sneed's people and a party belonging to a zamindar, has been brought to a close. It originated on account of a misunderstanding about cutting down some trees. Mr. Sneed's people were engaged in hewing down a number of trees for the erection of sugar works, when a man of the opposite party hindered the work. A dispute was the consequence, which gave rise to pitched battles with bludgongs, &c. and one man of Mr. Sneed's people was killed. After due enquiry into the affair, twelve of the opposite side were sentenced to imprisonment.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 25.

Letters from Quetta down to the 28th ultimo were received by us yesterday, and state that Nusseer Khan had not then come in, and that he is afraid of treachery, and our correspondent seems to think that some of the acts of our politicals in that quarter have been such as to give him some grounds for alarm; for several days previously he had sent to General Brookes to say he would surrender to him unconditionally as to other respects, if a pledge were given him of personal safety; but as his messenger had no credentials, but only the verbal communication to make, no answer was returned.

POLICE OFFICE, JUNE 24.

(Before the Chief Magistrate.)

ATTEMPT AT UTTERING BASE COIN.

Mughun dandee, of one of the Governor General's boats was brought up before the Magistrate by Captain White.



Marine Pay Office, charged with having attempted to utter counterfeit coin.

Nubbin Chunder Singhee, deposed on oath. I am Deputy Cash Keeper of the Marine Pay Office. Yesterday I gave 4 rupees to the prisoner as his pay, through Prem Singh Jemadar. I was present when prisoner took the money, I got the money from the General Treasury. No rupee like the counterfeit one produced was amongst the number. Prisoner puts no questions.

Prem Singh deposed on oath. I am Jemadar of the Burkundauzes attached to the Marine Pay Office, I paid over to the prisoner his wages 4 rupees yesterday at one o'clock; the money was given to me by Nubbin Singhee Sircar here present, I did not examine the money, but I am quite sure there was no money like the rupee here produced among the rupees I gave him; he returned this rupee having first gone out, and said that he must have it exchanged for another. I handed the rupee to Nubbee Singhee.

John Bebeiro, junior deposed on oath. I am Clerk in the Marine Pay Office, I heard the prisoner complain yesterday that one Fyzoolla gave him the rupee here produced. Prisoner puts no questions.

Mughun dandee, being called on for his defence said, I am a dandee of one of the Governor General's boats. I shewed the rupees given me by Prem Singhee, the witness, to one Fyzoolla dandee of a Bhur, he said the rupee was bad, I then took it back to Prem Singhee. I have no witnesses.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction.

### MADRAS.

EAST INDIA ADVOCATE, JUNE 28.

ICE! ICE!—The good lieges of Madras, after having been on the tiptoe of expectation and having had their mouths watering for some months past, in anticipation of a supply of Ice, are at length about to have their wishes gratified and their palates tickled,—the *Calumet* having arrived from Boston on Thursday evening with a cargo of the delicious exotic. So far, so good; we have now the *mat-riel*, but the question is, have we the materials to prepare it? for we presume it is not intended to take it raw, as a cannibal would his tiffin

THE CHINA—EXPEDITION.—As we conceive that every item of intelligence from or concerning the China expedition must form of itself a nucleus of interest to the general reader—but particularly to such as like to know the "whys and wherefores" of political transactions,—we have deemed it not out of place to give the prominence we do to the following statement of the expenses of the China expedition, up to the latest accounts, and which exhibits a fearful amount, considering what has been done for it:—

Return to an Order of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1841, for an account of the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, incurred on account of the China expedition, up to the latest date together with an estimate of the extraordinary expenditure up to the 30th day of April, 1841, so far as such account and estimate can be made. By a confidential account from Calcutta, dated the 15th of August, 1840, it appears that the expenses—included on account of the China expedition, were—

Ordinary	Extraordinary.	
378,422 rupees.	22,05,127 rupees.	at two shillings half
Or £39631 sterling.	225, 105 sterling	penny the rupee

A letter has been received by the Treasury from the court of Directors of the East India company, dated the 1st of April, 1841, in which the extraordinary expenses of the China expedition are estimated, up to the 30th of April, 1841, at 925,293l.; of which 150,000l. has already been paid. The Treasury have not had the particulars of the expenditure before them, and have had a sufficient means of judging how far the charge of the extraordinary expenditure has been formed correctly, either as regards the principle or the details.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.  
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,  
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

### Domestic Occurrence.

#### DEATH.

At Aden, on the 7th June, Eliza, the wife of Mr. Conductor Parsons, of the Ordnance Store Department, aged 26 years.

### To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

Our Hursole Correspondent's communication will receive due attention in our next; the same must be said respecting those from "M." (Poonah) and "Solus."

### To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, July 8, 1841.

ARRIVED, July 7th, H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, Lieutenant Ormsby, Commanding, from Suez 22nd and Aden 29th June, For Passengers see Extra. Do. 7th, Ship *Candahar*, J. P. Redly, Master, from London 12th March. Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. O'Grady, 2nd Queens; Lieutenant Bowles, 94th Regiment; Ensign Dakers; Dr. Faithful. Do. do. Brig *Balfour*, T. Butler, Master, from Liverpool 9th March.

THE arrival yesterday of the Steamer with the Overland mail has amply supplied us with materials from Europe, that precedence is claimed for them over less important Indian matter.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 26th ult. Madras to the 29th, but they do not contain an item of intelligence.

We understand Lieut. Ormsby, who arrived yesterday in Command of the Steamer *Victoria* is to be promoted to the rank of Commander, and takes the Steamer *Sesostris* to the China Service.

Lieut. Hewitt is to take the Command of the Steam Frigate *Auckland* on the promotion of Lieutenant Ormsby.

Mr. Purser Ward is appointed Clerk of the Check, and Inspector of Accounts, on promotion of Mr. Purser Ibs.

THE Bombay *Times* of the 3rd instant contains what the *Courier* gravely designates some very sensible remarks, on the existence of such a functionary as an Ecclesiastical Registrar and his right to seek the information he may require. Admitting by way of introducing the subject that "the columns of a Newspaper are not the fitting arena" for discussing legal technicalities; yet since our contemporary has thought fit to make some fitting remarks upon an Officer of the Supreme Court whose profession is affirmed to be "to do violence even to the first principles of natural justice," we feel equally easy in our consciences that to follow the *Times'* example will induce no great compunctions and need less apology.

It may be necessary to premise that the remarks of our contemporary are not called forth on account of what the Chief Justice is stated to have said upon "a late occasion," in reference to the enquiries of an Ecclesiastical Registrar respecting the estate &c. of deceased individuals, so much as the startling intelligence conveyed from the bench upon a later occasion that estates were better and more inexpensively and securely administered by the Registrar than by Houses of Agency, where charge is made for giving the security required of administrators and also an item of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for executing the commission. It may be well for our contemporary when these charges are brought to the public notice, when they are declared by the Judges to be improperly made, and when the parties making them are likely to lose some share of their profits; it may be well for them or their organ to direct a severe blow at the Office and Officer who stands in the way of other competitors, not for the honour, but the profit of administering, and who would, were the Office and charges abolished make a similar charge, be the same more or less, for performing the like duties. But however, be this as it may, our contemporary must have but little entered into the spirit and practice of Merchants in this or any other part of Her Majesty's Domi-

nions to suppose such a case of liberality that, they would forego those fees which they were entitled to on the ground of friendship when it is broadly admitted that trade cannot favor. Without supposing such an extreme case as that of the Orphan's, on whose pittance the Registrar would charge 5 per cent, we might without any great stretch of the imagination picture to ourselves other and worse circumstances and enumerate many cases where an Orphan's pittance has been charged with a higher commission for administration, and the Houses of Agency executing it have failed and thereby reduced many an Orphan's pittance to one hundredth part of what it would have been had the estate been administered by the Registrar. Five per cent is the greatest charge which can possibly be made by the Registrar but a loss of 50 per cent or more, may arise to the estate when administered by houses of Agency.

So far from sanctioning and approving the charges of 5 per cent by the Registrar, the Chief Justice has more than once declared that sum to be an exorbitant charge "for his right of legal plunder from a snug little piece of patronage for the Judges of the Honorable Court" as our contemporary definitely and politely terms it. If the Office of Registrar be, as our contemporary by the wildest vagary construes the expression of our Chief Justice to mean, that it is "simply an engine of aggression on whatever estate property happen for the moment to appear defenceless;" then why not quarrel with the system itself? why display such generosity of feeling, such magnanimity, such disinterestedness for the public good as to step forward with all laudable intention no doubt, "ambitious of enlightening an ignorant Bench and a benighted public" upon what?—that it would be more faithfully, more honestly, more economically performed by Houses of Agency? Nothing is said upon these points. That it will be more benevolently performed for the Orphans, or with more consideration for the personal feelings, views, and sentiments of deceased persons we have no criterion to judge; no, not even insulated facts sufficient to warrant the hypothesis being for a moment entertained. Yet it must be true, and the best and perhaps the only reason that can be assigned for its veracity is, because the *Times*, in the absence of any facts, can afford itself so large a share of assurance as to wish to persuade the public that such was really the case.

The *Times* endeavours to strengthen its position by an appeal to the better feelings of humanity, that, in discharging the executorial functions the "tenderest and most sacred effusions of epistolary love, have to be reclaimed from the hands of this 'appointed Officer of the Dead,' after such unavoidable perusal by himself and his legal myrmidons as must make the heart of torn affection recoil at the very thought of." Supposing this mass of epistolary love were to come into the hands of the Agents instead of the Registrar, would their perusal be unavoidable by the Aeroapagite Purvoes? Certainly not. Yet which in this respect is most advantageous or agreeable to the feelings of one who would "recoil at the very thought of strangers perusing epistolary effusions"? The myrmidons of the Registrar are pledged to privacy; but the myrmidons of a house of Agency would not merely tell their contents, but, what the mind would more recoil at, furnish a copy to any one that particularly requested it.

Our contemporary has to deal with a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence on behalf of those whose interest our contemporary is bound to advocate. He writes as one conscious that he is not free to express his real sentiments upon public measures, but must regulate his pen by his "penny." He is not happy in his lucubrations because he is not free to express his own inclinations. We need not therefore wonder that he cannot see what his eyes are closed from beholding, or that he so often enters upon shop matters as if advocating the reform of existing abuses. We



have no wish to shroud the Registrar or uncover the veil of our contemporary, but it certainly does appear somewhat inconsistent in a public Journal to aim destruction at an evil with the view of perpetuating it through another and probably a worse channel, merely because its interest "runs that way!"

FROM our Alexandria correspondent we learn that the Turco Egyptian question is finally settled. Mehemet Ali having accepted the Sultan's revised Hatti Scherif, granting to himself and heirs the hereditary Pachaic of Egypt.

June 16th, Alexandria. The insurrection in Candia is put down.

The latest accounts from Syria are more favorable, and tranquillity appears to be restored.

Captain W. Cotton, Son of Sir W. Cotton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, died at Alexandria in his way home last month.

The *Victoria* arrived at Suez so much earlier than usual this month that mails by her, are, at the moment I write, here and waiting the arrival of the *Great Liverpool*, which Steamer is expected to-morrow (with Admiral Sir William Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger on board) to proceed to Southampton.

Our correspondent did not expect that these distinguished persons would have arrived in sufficient time to proceed by the *Victoria*.

Mr. Waghorn intends leaving for India by next month's Steamer. It is said that the object of his visit is to raise a sum sufficient to build intermediate stations on the Desert in which it is to be hoped he will succeed, as the present stages are too long and fatiguing for man and beast. The *Colombo* arrived at Suez about eight days ago and will leave thence at the latter end of the ensuing month. She will not take passengers.

June 17th 7 P. M. the *Great Liverpool* came in with Admiral Sir William Parker and Sir H. Pottinger on board, they leave this for Suez.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MAIL, JUNE 5.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 11.

5th Drag. Guards—Lieut. W. B. Knipe, to be Capt. by p. v. Colquitt, who ret.; Cornet W. Barnett, to be Lieut. by p. v. Knipe; J. Fort Gent.; to be Cornet, by p. v. Barnett.  
 11th Foot—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K. C. B., from 82d Foot, to be Col., v. Gen. Sir E. S. Donkin, dec.  
 14th—A. Quicke, Gent., to be En. by p. v. Halpin, who ret.  
 31st—En. J. D. C. Smyth, to be Lieut. without p., v. Graves, ap. to 14th Lt. Drags., R. Sparrow, Gent., to be En. v. Smyth.  
 58th—Surg. W. Stewart, from 62d Foot, to be Surg., v. Munro, dec.  
 70th—Lieut. J. W. Baird, to be Capt. by p. v. Johnston, who ret.; En. H. L. Clough, to be Lieut. by p. v. Baird; Gent. Cadet G. A. Schrether, from the H. Mill Col., to be En. by p. v. Clough.  
 82d—Major Gen. Sir A. Pilkington, K. C. B., to be Col. v. Sir J. Wilson, ap. to 11th Foot.  
 88th—Lieut. J. Edwards, to be Capt. by p. v. Hay, who ret.; En. the Hon. E. S. Plunkett, to be Lieut. by p. v. Edwards; A. I. Holland, Gent., to be En. by p. v. Plunkett.  
 Rifle Brigade—Brev. Lieut. Col. A. Kennedy, from h. p. Unat., to be Major, v. Kelly, pro., Capt. H. F. Beckwith, to be Major by p. v. Kennedy, who ret.; Lieut. F. Belson, to be Capt. by p. v. Beckwith; Second Lieut. A. Macdonnell, to be First Lieut. by p. v. Belson; S. Stewart, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by p. v. Macdonnell.  
 Cape Mounted Riflemen—W. Fraser, Gent. to be En. without p.  
 Unattached—Major T. E. Kelley, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. Col. without p.  
 Memorandum—Assist. Commissary-Gen. T. Arnold has been permitted to receive a commutation in lieu of the half-pay of his rank, and his commission has been cancelled from the 24th October, 1840.—Lieut. F. Whittingham, appointed Capt. of the 80th Foot, on the 30th April, 1841, was promoted from 67th and not 87th Regt. as stated in the Gazette of that day.

MAY 18.

5th Lt. Drags.—Assist. Surg. W. J. Power, from 51st Foot, to be Assist. Surg., v. Carnegie, who resigns.  
 7th Lt. Drags.—W. Ricardo, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Cotton, pro. in 7th Foot.  
 9th Lt. Drags.—Capt. the Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, from h. p. Royal Staff Corps, to be Capt. v. A. C. Williams, who ex.; Lieut. J. W. G. Spicer, to be Capt. by p. v. A. C. Cooper, who ret.; Cornet J. E. Madocks, to be Lieut. by p. v. Spicer; W. F. Anderson, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Madocks.  
 1st Foot Guards—Brev. Col. W. H. Meyrick, from h. p. Unat., to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. v. F. J. Davies, who ex.; Capt. J. Dixon, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. by p. v. Meyrick, who ret.; Lieut. the Hon. H. T. Forester, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. v. Dixon; En. H. E. Montessor, from 11th Foot, to be En. and Lieut. by p. v. Forester; W. H. Lord Kilmarnock (late Page of Honour to the Queen,) to be En. and Lieut. without p.  
 Scots Fusilier Guards—Capt. N. W. J. B. Mickelthwait, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. by p. v. Standen, who ret. Lieut. the Hon. G. A. Byron, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. v. Mickelthwait, En. the Hon. H. H. Duncan from 71st Foot, to be En. and Lieut. by p. v. Byron.  
 7th Foot—Cornet the Hon. W. H. S. Cotton, from 7th Lt. Drags. to be Lieut. by p. v. Boyle, who ret.  
 8th—En. A. W. S. F. Armstrong, to be Lieut. without p. v. Davis, dec.; E. W. Sargent, Gent. to be En. v. Armstrong.  
 29th—Capt. F. Whittingham, from 80th Foot to be Capt. v. Maule, ap. to 36th Foot; Lieut. J. Piper, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Sharp, ap. to 72d Foot.  
 30th—Capt. H. J. M. Gregory, from h. p. 2d Ceylon Regt. to be Capt. v. H. J. Pogson, who ex.  
 30th—Capt. J. Maule, from 26th Foot, to be Capt. v. J. M. Home, who ret. upon h. p. Unat. receiving the diff.  
 37th—D. Davenport, Gent. to be En. by p. v. Lambard, who ret.  
 38th—Lieut. C. H. Fitzgerald, from 16th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Piper, ap. to 26th Foot.  
 73d—Major J. Forlong, to be Lieut. Col. without p. v. Booth, dec.; Brev. Major W. Fraser, to be Major v. Forlong; Lieut. D. G. Freer, to be Capt. v. Fraser.  
 18th—R. Bowen, Gent. to be Assist. Surg. v. Stone, ap. to 14th Lt. Drags.  
 1st—Assist. Surg. T. L. Belcher, from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg. v. Power, ap. to 5th Drag. Guards.  
 70th—Lieut. J. C. Harris, from 72d Foot, to be Lieut. v. Fraser, ap. to the 1st Regt.  
 75d—Lieut. R. P. Sharp, from 26th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Harris, ap. to 70th Foot.  
 80th—Capt. C. Lewis, from h. p. Unat. to be Capt. paying the diff. v. Whittingham, ap. to 26th Foot.  
 80th—En. T. Ross, to be Lieut. by p. v. Lord S. A. Chichester, who ret.; C. F. Ruston, Gent. to be En. by p. v. Ross.

93d—Capt. R. C. Smyth, to be Major by p. v. Arthur, who ret.; Lieut. A. Agnew; A. J. O. Rutherford, Gent. to be En. by p. v. Blair.  
 Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. L. S. G. Fraser, from 70th Foot, to be Lieut. v. K. Macbeath, who ret. upon h. p. of 16th Foot.  
 Hospital Staff—C. M. Duff, M. D. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Belcher, ap. to 61st Foot.  
 Brevet—Capt. H. J. M. Gregory, 30th Foot, to be Major in the Army.  
 Memorandum—The date of the commission of Lieut. J. R. Maxwell, of 3d West India Regt. is the 16th of November, 1839.  
 The Christian names of En. Stehelin, ap. to 13th Foot, on the 30th of April, 1841, are William Francis.  
 The name of the Lieut. who ex. from 54th to the 94th Regt. on the 12th January last, is James Twisleton Bayly, not Bayley, as previously stated.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

3d Lt. Drags.—Major Malcolm goes out as Secretary to Sir Henry Pottinger. He is a son of the late Gen. Sir J. Malcolm.

14th Ditto.—The head-quarters are on board the *Repulse*. Names of officers to accompany it:—Lieut. Col. Townsend, Capt. Stephens, Archer, Weston, and Tonge; Lieuts. Dawson, Clarke, and Boath; Cornets Barrett, Nettleship, and Rosser; Quartermaster Brodribb; Assist. Surg. Moffatt; and 400 men.

INFANTRY.

2d Regt.—Lieut. Tobin is on leave.  
 3d—Lieut. Chamberlain has joined the depot. Lieut. Cameron has arrived from India. En. Downing is on leave.  
 13th—Capt. Walhouse, Lieut. Kempt, En. Lambert, 1 Serj. and 61 r. and f. are embarked in the *Euphrates*, for Mauritius.  
 16th—The 3rd and last division, consisting of Major Clements, Capt. McManus, Lieuts. Stoney, Lawson, Carter, Quarterm. Douglas, and Assist. Surg. Ingram, 6 Serjts., 1 drummer, and 137 r. and f. by the Duke of Bedford, disembarked on the 14th May, and marched to Canterbury.  
 18th—Lieut. Wood has relieved Lieut. Tobin in command at Upnor Castle.

22d—En. Blake is on board the *Russell*.  
 26th—En. De Montmorencie is on leave.  
 35th—Lieut. Col. Wilson has left the depot to join service companies.  
 39th—Capt. Blackall has arrived from India.  
 40th—Capt. Caulfield retires, and Lieut. Smith gets the company.

49th—There is a report that this corps will come to England from China direct.

50th—In order to raise this regiment to the India establishment, recruiting is carried on in full force.

57th—Colour-Serg. J. Jones has been appointed Assist. Sergeant-Major to the Provisional Battalion, v. M'Guire, 21st Regt., promoted.

63d—En. Annesley is on leave.

87th—First Lieut. Lea, Second Lieut. Lea, 1 Serj., and 4 r. and f. are on board the freight-ship *Euphrates*, for Mauritius. The depot, consisting of Capt. Robe, Harvey, Harris, and Kidd's co.'s under the command of Major Magenis, was inspected at Tynemouth, by Sir C. Napier. The gallant officer was much pleased with the state of the depot.

90th—Capt. Wilson and Geale have arrived from India. En. Morley and Grove are embarked with the draft in the *Euphrates*: Major-Gen. Sir W. Macbean inspected the depot at Tralee on the 16th May, and was highly pleased with its state of discipline.

95th—Capt. Maxwell, Lieut. Cruice, 1 Serj. and 61 r. and f. are embarked on board the *Euphrates*.  
 Ceylon Rifles—Brev. Maj. Walleat, Capt. Atchison, and Quarterm. Black, have arrived from Ceylon.

E. I. Co.'s Depot—There is a detachment of 184 Infantry, embarked in the *Malcolm*, and another detachment in the *Northumberland*, for Madras.

Lieut. Tucker has been appointed orderly officer at Addiscombe, in room of Lieut. Tod.

The Herefordshire has tendered for and been accepted by the East India Company, for the conveyance of the 450 troops to Calcutta, to sail from Gravesend June 30.

WHITEHALL, May 13.—The Queen has been pleased to grant to Major Crawford Hagart, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, her Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the 3d class of the order of the Doorane Empire, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

Some of the Addiscombe professors have consented to devote their vacations to the preparation of candidates for the direct Artillery Cadetships recently allotted, to give effect to the Court's orders for restoring three Subaltern Officers to each battalion of Artillery. These practised teachers will do more in a short time for youths having an aptitude for Military studies, than can be expected from persons unaccustomed to Military tuition.

We have great pleasure in giving the following promotion of officers employed in the China expedition. To be Captains—Edward Belcher, Patrick John Blake, William Warren, Harry Eyres. To be Commanders—George Goldsmith, Henry Kellett, Randle Burgess Watson, John Hay (b), John Elliott Bingham, James Paterson Bower. To be Lieutenants—John Daly, John Hancock, C. B. Jeffreys, Rowland Edwards, Arthur Vyner, G. C. Fowler, W. G. Luard. Royal Marines—Capt. Samuel Barden Ellis recommended for Brevet rank of Major in the Army.

COURT.

The Duchess of Kent left England for the Continent on the 27th of May, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Leiningen. It is her Royal Highness's intention to pay a tour of visits to her illustrious relatives, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, and to return to England in the course of two or three months.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert accompanied the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen to Woolwich, where the royal

party were received by Lord Blomfield, Colonel Lacy, and Colonel Cruttenden. Upon her Majesty's alighting a royal salute was fired from the mortar barracks, and the band of the Royal Marines played the national anthem. The landing-place was covered with green cloth, and the Royal Artillery and 61st regiment, with a company of the Royal Marines, were drawn up on each side. One of the Admiralty barges being in readiness at the stairs, the Queen and the Royal party entered and proceeded to the Firebrand, which lay a short distance off the shore. Her Royal Highness and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were received on board the steamer by Admiral Sir William Parker. Her Majesty kissed Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent twice very affectionately previously to her quitting the barge. Prince Leiningen also kissed her Majesty's hand, and afterwards her cheek. Her Majesty then shed tears, and appeared deeply affected at parting with her illustrious parent, and on her return to the land, covered her face several times with her handkerchief. This deep feeling on the part of Her Majesty continued until she entered her carriage, and the public sincerely sympathised with her on parting with her beloved mother.

The *Morning Chronicle* says—"A report has been going through all the newspapers that Prince Albert is in a very delicate state of health, and is consumptive—that he is going abroad for his health, and that perhaps the Queen would accompany him. We believe this, like many other foolish reports, originated with the silly correspondent of a morning paper. We are happy to have it in our power to give it a flat contradiction. The Prince was never in better health, nor has he even been indisposed; and he has no intention whatever, nor wish, to go abroad on account of his health, or for any other reason."—Notwithstanding this statement it is an indisputable fact that Prince Albert's appearance would indicate a very delicate state of health.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th May, Lord John Russell stated in reply to Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Hume, that the accounts which the Government had received from China spoke only of a preliminary arrangement, which had, however, not been accepted by the Emperor, which was disapproved of at home, and which moreover had not even been finally concluded between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. Fresh instructions had in consequence been sent out, and it might be necessary that hostilities should be recommenced.

In the House of Peers, on the 7th May, Lord Ellenborough said, that he had presented a petition the other evening from the merchants of Bombay, on the subject of our relations with China. He understood that it had been intimated in another place that her Majesty's Ministers had come to the determination not to ratify any treaty with the Emperor of China based on the preliminary articles agreed to by Captain Elliot. He wished to know of her Majesty's Government whether that was the decision of the Governor-General of India, or the Government at home? He wished to know whether it was the noble viscount's intention to recommend her Majesty not to ratify that treaty?

Viscount Melbourne said, that it was certainly true that it was impossible for the Government to know what might have been the ultimate and definitive treaty based on the preliminary articles to which the noble earl had alluded, but unquestionably there had been sent out instructions to the effect, that if a definite treaty had been concluded, grounded on these preliminary articles, it would not be satisfactory to the Government, and that it was not his intention to advise her Majesty to ratify it. The decision was come to by the Government at home, and not by the Governor-General of India.

MAY 6.—*Death of Thomas Barnes, Esq., Principal Editor of the "Times."*—We announce with extreme regret the death of the above eminent gentleman, which took place at his house in Soho-sq. in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Barnes had been for some time labouring under a disease of the bladder, and he sank under an operation performed yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, in the presence of Messrs. Liston and Lawrence. Mr. Barnes entered on the *Times* newspaper in 1810. He had greatly distinguished himself at Christ Church, where he was a schoolfellow of Mr. Leigh Hunt, and afterwards at Cambridge.

MAY 7.—Several meetings have been held to organise an opposition to the ministerial proposition for reducing the duties on Sugar and Timber. The Colonial Society have petitioned against the measure.

MAY 8.—Admiral Thomas has been appointed to succeed Admiral Ross, as Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.—Lord Milton is said to have pocketed 5,000l. by his mare Cruik. keen, winning the Chester plate.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells has interdicted his clergy from interfering in the Oxford tract discussion.—Last night's *Gazette* appoints Col.



C. Fox to the office left vacant by the death of Sir R. Donkin, and announces the honour of a Baronetcy conferred on Col. G. Cowper, C. B.—Mr. D. W. Harvey will, it is said, be proposed as a candidate for the office of City Controller; if elected, he will no longer be disqualified from sitting in Parliament.—Alderman Magnay and Alexander Rogers Esq., will be elected Sheriff of London and Sheriff of Middlesex without opposition.

The whole of the present great coal-fields, Durham and Northumberland, were pawned to the corporation of London by Charles I for 300,000l., and never redeemed. The corporation, little suspecting the future value of the land, sold it to the ancestors of the present coal-owners. A document with the King's signature, and duly attested, which has just been discovered among the corporation papers, is the contract by which the loan was guaranteed.

When Lord Waldegrave arrived in the Queen's Bench, he proceeded to the coffee-room of the prison. In the course of the evening Lady Waldegrave arrived in her carriage, and was immediately conducted to his domicile, but her Ladyship was so disgusted with the gaze of the prisoners (who formed an avenue through which she had to pass) that she determined never to go within the prison again; in consequence of which Lord Waldegrave has the same apartments (over the lobby of the prison) as those occupied when Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the custody of the Marshal. His Lordship, since his imprisonment, has been very liberal to the poor debtors. He has a numerous retinue about him, sees a good deal of company, and lives in excellent style.

MAY 10.—Sir H. Jenner has sentenced the Rev. T. S. Escott, vicar of Gedrey, in the diocese of Lincoln, to suspension for three months for refusing to bury an infant which had been baptised by a Wesleyan minister, on the grounds that it had not been admitted a member of the church of Christ.—Alderman White having stopped payment, has resigned his gown for the ward of Bassishaw, and has been succeeded by Mr. Fancombe.

The Britannia 120, which sailed from Portsmouth about Christmas, and presumed in a state fit for at least five years' active service, is now found at Malta, in such a state, that it is a question if she will attempt to return to England: several of her bolts have drawn.

Temperance is making extensive progress, there being at present in London and the suburbs fifty societies, with 20,000 total abstaining members, 3,000 of whom are reclaimed drunkards. In the country are ninety auxiliary societies, and 40,000 members, out of which 4,000 are reclaimed drunkards, 200 are clergymen of various denominations, and 1000 are actively engaged in propagating the principles of temperance societies. In Scotland there are 150,000 members; and in Ireland, through the instrumentality of Father Mathews five millions and a half of persons have taken the pledge of total abstinence.

MAY 11.—It is said the Archimedian screw will be applied, by the Great Western Steam Company, to the Mammoth, an iron ship of 3200 tons, intended to ply between Bristol and New York.—Mrs. Jenner, of Liverpool, expired on the 8th at her residence at Everton. It will be remembered that this lamented lady and her son were shot by Mr. Jenner about a fortnight since. A jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mr. Jenner.—A very serious accident has happened to Sir Edward Stracey, of Rackbooth-hall, Norfolk. His carriage was overturned, and Sir Edward was taken up with his thighs broken, and otherwise much injured.—By an Order in Council, dated the 8th, an addition is to be made to the marine corps equivalent to 150 men, and a corresponding number of officers.

Mr. Power had no less a sum than 33,000l in specie on board the President when she left America. This large sum was the product of land which he had from time to time purchased from earnings hardly accumulated, and which, on the occasion of his last visit to the States, he had sold, with the laudable intention of consolidating his pecuniary means in the English funds.

The death of Sir Frederick Johnstone is now the general subject of conversation. The circumstances, as generally believed in the best-informed circles, are as follow:—Sir Frederick, in company with Mr. Borthwick, was returning to Eglintoun Castle, at which both had been visitors for some days, from a dinner party at a gentleman's seat a few miles distant. Sir Frederick rode forward, and was found by Mr. Borthwick lying on the ground and bleeding profusely. The latter took him up on his horse and conveyed him to Eglintoun Castle, where the unfortunate baronet expired soon after his arrival. An alarm had previously been given at the castle by Sir Frederick's horse galloping up to the stables without a rider, his knees broken, and the saddle damaged. Lady Louisa Johnstone is staying with the Dowager Countess of Craven, at Hamstead-lodge, near Newbury, where the melancholy intelligence was conveyed to her Ladyship. The late Sir George Frederick Johnstone was son of the sixth baronet, by the youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Gordon, of Cluny; born 1810, succeeded 811; represented Weymouth in the Parliament of 1832. Sir Frederick was married only a few months ago to the Lady Louisa Fredrica, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Craven. Her Ladyship's accouchement is expected to take place in August.

The following communication is from the pen of Dr. Smith the indefatigable secretary of the British and North American Steam Navigation Company, to which the missing ship President belongs:

"Early this morning I went on board the Lord Saumarez, a brig of about 200 tons, Captain Neil M'Neil, who was not on board, but the mate, Mr. Thomas M Lachlin, kindly permitted me to examine the ship's log-book, from which it appears that on Saturday, the 10th of April, between three and four o'clock p. m., they saw a steam ship on the starboard bow, lying close to the wind, and heading N. N. W., wind at the time N. N. E., lat. 12 N., long 33, by ship's dead reckoning. Moderate breezes and cloudy. From the mate I gathered the following particulars:—The steam ship had three masts, a tremendously large funnel (to use the mate's own expression), and only one funnel; sails set upon main fore and mizenmasts; could not recollect whether the ship had paddle boxes or not. Sighted the ship until dark, but saw nothing of her the following morning. The steamer was

at a considerable distance, and at the windward of the Lord Saumarez. It has been suggested that the ship seen might have been the Earl of Hardwicke, I repaired on board of her, lying in the East India Dock basin, just arrived from Calcutta, Lieutenant Henning, B. N., Commander. The Commander not being on board, the second officer, Mr. A. Hewitt, politely showed me the ship's log, from which it appears that the Earl of Hardwicke, on the 10th of April, was in lat. 6°53' N., long. 18°28', and therefore could not be the steamship seen by the Lord Saumarez. She has, instead of a large, a very small funnel, and is not a regular steam ship, but a kind of hermaphrodite, intended to steam in calm and will work a ship about four miles an hour under such circumstances. The float of the President would be naturally the course of the Gulf stream, which it is well known, after approximating the Continent of Europe from the tail of the Banks of Newfoundland, turns in a circular or elliptical form to the southward. The longitude seen (33) might well be the position of the President in a disabled state on the 10th of April, having then been 20 days at sea, and the course she was steering indicates that an attempt was making to fetch the Cape de Verd Islands. I do not mean to affirm that is the fact; but, under all the circumstances, I apprehend we may fairly indulge a strong hope that the ship seen was the President. It is a remarkable fact that nothing whatever has been seen at sea floating from the President. In case of her foundering, it is quite certain that a great variety of articles, as boats, spars, trunks, boxes, &c., must have floated from so large a ship, and strewn the ocean with so many evidences of her disaster.

"MAY 11. JUNIUS SMITH."  
"P. S.—If the ship seen by the Lord Saumarez had not been disabled, she must have arrived before the present time, supposing she was bound for England."

It appears the President at the time of her leaving New York had, as far as it can be ascertained, about 120 souls on board. This number includes the officers and crew, engineers, stokers, stewards, and passengers. With the exception of the passengers, the names of the others cannot be correctly ascertained. The following is an accurate list of the passengers:—Lord Fitzroy, Lennox, Samuel Mails, P. E. Pellrel, A. R. Warburg, Courtney, Esq., Tyrone Power and servant, C. A. D. Miesegaes, Charles L. Cadett, Thomas Palmer, Dr. M. Terner, T. Blancher, John Eraser, H. Van Loke, Jun., Alexander S. Byrne, Thorndike, Esq., W. Wykeham Martin, E. B. Howell and friend, A. Livingston, Rev. G. G. Cookman, D. Denchar, B. Morris and child, Edward Barney, J. C. Roberts, J. Leo Wolf, lady, and child, and Master Mohring; total number of passengers, 30.

MAY 17.—Major-General the Hon. J. Ramsay is appointed Colonel of the 79th Regiment, vice General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B.—The committee of University College Hospital have received notice of a bequest of 500l. to that charity from Mr. William Thomas late of East-street, Red Lion-square.—In order to render the gardens in the Regent's park available to the members of the Royal Botanical Society of London at as early a period as possible, 130 men are now actively employed on the grounds.—The income for the relief of Merchant Seamen, their widows and children, at the port of London and the various outports, for the year 1840, amounted to 17,345l., and their expenditure to 15,808l.—The accounts which have appeared respecting the health of the Marquis of Normanby have been much exaggerated. The noble marquis had a slight attack of spasms, but has since attended to his official duties at the Home office.

The Lord Chancellor, in reference to the barony of Hastings, has decided in the House of Lords, that Sir Simon L'Estrange, Sir Jacob Astley, and Mr. Brown, were entitled to the barony of Hastings, and that the barony must remain in abeyance between the three until it should be the pleasure of the Crown to exercise its prerogative, and determine which of the party should enjoy the dignity.

Captain Symons, of the *Tigra*, in a letter to the Lord Primate of Ireland says, that Lord James Beresford committed suicide while labouring under an attack of brain fever, and that he had been previously in excellent health and spirits. The following particulars are from a weekly paper:—It appears that Lord James Beresford, who was only in the 26th year of his age, embarked as passenger on board the *Tigra* for England, and that it was remarked at the time, and at a subsequent period during the voyage, that his Lordship appeared to be labouring under slight symptoms of insanity, and that his servant was in consequence ordered to pay more than usual care and attention to his Lordship; which he did. On the night of the 27th of April, his Lordship was in his own cabin, and did not evince to the passengers during the day anything particularly remarkable in his usually somewhat eccentric manners. The servant, before going to lie down in his settee for the night, went to his Lordship's cabin for the purpose of inquiring whether his Lordship needed any further attendance that evening, and having repeatedly knocked at his state room door without receiving any answer, the servant opened it, and discovered the cabin floor partly covered with blood; and on proceeding to the water-closet adjoining the apartment, he found his master reclining over the seat, with his head nearly severed from his body, and quite dead. The rash act was committed with a razor, and so determined had been his Lordship to effect his dreadful purpose, that only a small portion of skin at the back part of the neck attached the head to the body. After a consultation by the officers of the ship and passengers, the mangled corpse of Lord James Beresford was, with great solemnity, consigned to a grave in the abyss of the ocean.

MAY 18.—The Duke of Sutherland has been elected one of the trustees of the British Museum, in the room of the late Marquis of Camden.

New Sect.—They have established a society of "Sacred Virgins" at New Orleans. The *Crescent* says—"Each member is to be 50 years old, with a policy of insurance on her life for ten years more. All flirting with bachelors vitiates the policy, and the 'fair penitent' is to be instantly excommunicated, and denied the benefit of clergy."

Intelligence has arrived in the metropolis, of a terrific fire having occurred in the quiet village of Stocke Cann, situated a few miles from Exeter, and which occasioned the total des-

truction of 15 houses, the dwellings of 46 poor labouring families.

The *Southampton* Indiaman was launched on the 18th from the yard of Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall. She is built of oak, and modelled upon the plan of the recent improvements in naval architecture. She is 1050 tons burden, to be commanded by Captain Bowen. Her accommodations are very superior, and of her class she may be pronounced one of the finest Indiamen ever built in this yard.

The *Agincourt* was launched from the yard of Messrs. Green and Wigram, at Blackwall, on the 22d May. She is intended for the India trade; her measured tonnage is 1067 tons, being 17 tons burden beyond the *Southampton*. She is, perhaps, the best model of a merchant ship that has ever been constructed in the yard of the owners, being built upon the newest improvement in naval architecture. The launch took place precisely at 2 o'clock, accompanied with the usual ceremony of naming the vessel, and amidst the firing of salutes and the cheers of thousands of spectators. She went gallantly into the water, without the occurrence of the slightest impediment to her course, or accident to the beholders. In the course of the day she was taken into the East India Docks to receive her masts, &c.

The Queen's Bench has given its decision in the case of Ricketts v. the East India Company, which was an action brought against the defendants as trustees and managers of a superannuation fund, established at Calcutta in 1824 by the officers of the company, and out of subscriptions paid by them to the fund out of their emoluments whilst they were upon full pay. The plaintiff, who was a retired officer of the company, and who had been a regular contributor to the fund, received the retired allowance from the defendants for four years up to 1831; but the defendants refused to pay it for the following years of 1832-3-4-5, upon the ground that he had been removed from his office by the sentence of a Court which had been appointed to inquire into some part of his official conduct at Lucknow.

Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court, which was to the effect, that whatever may be otherwise the value of the objections made by the defendants themselves had precluded them from taking advantage of the objections. The Court was of opinion, that the retirement of the plaintiff from the active service of the company was perfectly regular, and the defendants had themselves continued to pay him the superannuation allowance during the time at which the inquiry was going on, of which they had full knowledge, although whether the plaintiff had such information or not was a matter of doubt. With regard to the particular form of the action, that for money had and received, the Court was also of opinion that the defence of the company had failed. The fund had been formed with their knowledge, and under their sanction and approval. They actually furnished the subscriptions by deducting them from the current pay of the officers; and their own sub-treasurer, through whom the whole of the sums were contributed to the fund and redrawn for the benefit of the annuitants, was the treasurer of the fund. The accounts of the company showed that the plaintiff had received a large sum in gross upon account of the annuitants, and gave each individual credit for the sum to which he was separately entitled; and amongst the entries so made was one of 10,000 rupees to the credit of the plaintiff himself. The company, in fact, had acted as bankers to the whole body of the retired officers, as well as to each individual, and paid and received the money as the agent of each. The judgment of the Court was therefore delivered in favour of the plaintiff.

The following is the rank of the students at the East India College, after the Easter examination, April 1841:

- Fourth Term*.—1. Highly distinguished.—Bayley (Prize). Wedderburn, Roberts on, Wauchope, Farish.  
3 Great credit.—Lind.  
3 Lushington, Shepherd, Ozilvie.  
Not classed. Compton, G. Grant.  
*Third Term*.—1. Highly distinguished.—Williams (Prize), St. G. Tucker, Schach, Arbuthnot, Sim, Bird, Jenkins, Bramly, Strachey, A. A. Swinton, Dykes, Robinson, Hutchinson.  
2. Great credit.—Ford.  
3. G. P. Mosey, Drummond, Key, P. Grant, Fanc, Boldero, Hay.  
Not classed. Power.  
*Second Term*.—1. Highly distinguished.—E. Jackson (Prize), Seton-Karr, Cust, Campbell, Dalrymple, Eger-tou, A. Swinton.  
2. Great credit.—Richardson, Brandreth.  
3. Bellasis, Pearson, J. Forbes, Fowle, Tweedie, Warden, Beaufort, Sandys, Le Bas, Alexander, Ellice, Anson, Thornhill, Muspratt, Pigou, P. Tucker, A. Mosey, Combe, Guthrie, Montresor, Moore.  
Not classed. F. Tucker, Sandham.  
*First Term*. Highly distinguished.—Gray (Prize), Maples, A. K. Forbes.  
2. Great credit.—Marriott, Walhouse, L. S. Jackson, Saunders, Mactier.  
3. Davidson, Horne, Senison, Haggard, Supto, Coxon, Galloway, Gillon, Taylor, Brereton, Lance, Hardy, Fullerton.