



BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 13.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted), without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.

July 15th, 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.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge

To Non-Subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy.

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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.

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

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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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of *Supplements*) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

Bombay, July 12th 1841.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the Premises, on Saturday the 24th Instant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling House or Bungalow thereon erected, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade on the Sea side, near a place called SOONAPORE, containing in breadth by admeasurement, including the foot path belonging to the said premises, seventy two feet or thereabouts, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number 4710, and bound on the East by the Partition wall of the Garden or Oart called or known by the names of GARKAH, and belonging to HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, on the South by a piece of building ground; part of which is already built upon belonging to SOONABOTE, and on the North by the House or Bungalow belonging to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE WALINTON. Together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Mr. JOHN TREACHER, CHEMIST, subject to the equity of redemption of CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE, late of the firm of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND COMPANY therein, and to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July 1841.

मीशीअरश.आवेन.तथा.कमपनी.
फि.थावर.मीलकत.नदरे.वीवां
ठं.करीने.वेयशे*

गीरो.राभनारनां.इकंमधी*

यावता.मंहीनांनी.तारीअ.२४
मीने.शंनवारने.इने.श्री.मुमलठ.मधे
यादरेकोट.शमुहरनी.याबुफि.मेदांगनां
छीनाराआगल.श्रुनांपारनी.पडोशमां
नी.नो.मथवा.नमीनना.कटको.ते
परनी.फिमारत.रेहेवाबु.धर.मथवा.
अंगवां.श्रुधां.के.ते.नगो.नरतमां.पो
इलाहमां.तेहेने.लगता.रशता.श्रुधां.
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इफि.वधारे.अथवा.आधी.इशे.ते
पर.आशाशमेनटनां.कालेकरने.नं
मयर.४७१०.मो.अने.तेहेनी.लग
मंएनी.इ.कपर.पारशी.होरमनल
दाहीशेठने.धरको.हेवे.नांमनी.वाडी
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शाथे.शधकी.लगती.नगो.तथा.तेहेनां
शगवा.इको.श्रुधां.ते.नगो.फि.नदरे.
वीवां.करीने.वेयशे*फि.मीलकत.इ
वमां.मीशतर.नंग.तारीअ.कमीशट
नां.अभतेआरमां.अने.ते.पारशी.अ
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आगल.मीशीअरश.अलाकवेव.तथा.
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वीवां.करीने.वेवा.नदरे.करेआमां
आवशे*

मीशीअरश.आवेन.तथा.कंमपनी
वीवां.करनारां.आने.इ.आवेनी.व
धारे.अथर.पुहेआधी.माधुंम.पडशे*
तारीअ.१५मी.बुं.वा.१५४१

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, JUNE 29.

The Samapore of this-morning announced, the arrival of the Leonard Dobbie, Carpenter, from Liverpool 11th March.

Our morning contemporary, with whom is the Friend of India, as several times put forth, with reference to the removal of General Brookes and Brigadier Valiant from their respective commands in Scinde, that the Government [first, it was the Bombay Government, that was to have all the blame to itself, but now we observe that the Supreme Government has been charitably permitted to have a share] visited these officers thus severely, for giving an opinion not precisely in accordance with what the ruling power wished them to give; but, surely, neither of our contemporaries seriously think that in thus stating the case, they are stating it fairly. These officers were dismissed, not for giving an opinion unpalatable to the Government—not even for giving an opinion, utterly at variance with the evidence adduced—but for pertinaciously adhering to that opinion, after the discrepancy between it and the evidence had been pointed out to them most demonstrably. They were not punished for an error of judgment—but for something worse than an error of judgment, something which evinced resolute magnanimity, and which was properly visited by Government, in the removal of these two officers from their posts. Had the case real-

ly been, as stated by our cotemporary, no language could be too strong, wherein to denounce so arbitrary and tyrannical a proceeding; but we do not believe that either the Englishman or the Friend really thinks that the Government had no better reason for acting, as it did, than that which they have assigned to it; so we need not notice the matter any further.

But our Englishman cotemporary has some further charges to bring against the Bombay Government—he says, that they have done the same thing, that was done by General Brookes, and convinced at the pro-official publication of certain letters in the Bombay Times; but this seems to be “not proven.” We have now a letter before us, which states that “Mr. Ross Bell persuaded General Brookes to circulate copies of the MS. report, ten days before the Commander-in-Chief’s copy was sent off.” Our cotemporary will find it difficult to match that. As to the letters appended to the Government Notification, regarding the Clibborne Commission, we do not see that there was any necessity for forwarding copies of them, to the Court. There was no information, contained in them, which the Court might not have obtained at Sukkur—no information, which it ought not to have obtained before drawing up its report. It is probable that General Brookes may have first read these letters, and his own dismissal in the Bombay Times; but the Government Gazette Extraordinary of May 7th, contained the first announcement of the determination of the Bombay Government to remove General Brookes, though the Times of the 15th stated, that the measure had been approved of by the Supreme Government. Every one—certainly every newspaper editor—knows well enough that intelligence of appointments, removals, &c. about to take place, often find their way into the newspapers, before they are published in the Gazette; but this is the first time that we have seen a Government censored on this score. We do not think that the Englishman can show that the Bombay Government have as yet outdone General Brookes.

CALCUTTA STAR, JULY 1.

We are very sorry to utter our first word in an ill temper, but we cannot help it. Our friend over the way has made us angry, and we cannot assume the virtue of amiability when we don’t feel amiable. The *Hurkaru* has written a letter for us to Government, offering our services, offering the *Calcutta Star* as the official organ which all the wise men of the East have decided is to be established. Now we fully intended to have done as much for ourselves, on this the first public opportunity, and we may be suspected of the very green folly of having placed confidence in a mere profession of kindness and good will. But we declare we made no intimation on the subject to the *Hurkaru*, and the discovery of our intention has been extraordinary precision on his part which puzzles us almost more than it angers. We do not flatter ourselves very highly on our epistolary powers, but we think we could have written a better letter for ourselves, and perhaps we feel our vanity more injured than our interests. The *Hurkaru* has simply expressed our readiness to take office, but not a word of our fitness. He must appreciate it, and the omission was unkind. He might have said that the natural turn of our mind is gubernatorial, that our disposition was most plastic, our politics pliable, and that on the great question of the war policy, we were in a situation to take which side we pleased, without a taint of inconsistency, which we believe is a trifling advantage over most of the other candidates, if not all of them. Had we spoken for ourselves, we should have modestly mentioned what we have done, or attempted in the *Eastern Star*. How we have done honour to the unwearied exertions of the Law Commission, upheld the admirable efficiency of the Police, and the satisfactory state of the Pilot Service; how in short we have striven to silence those noisy vulgar-minded people who think, that from a tide-waiter to a Governor General public money paid ought to be for work and labour done. We might perhaps have promised not to draw attention to official salaries, and compare them with the receipts of public servants at home, to abstain from canvassing the propriety of reviewing the whole Unconvenanted service, with a view to a nearer approximation of deserts and rewards, to let the great question of trial by jury slumber until the present Charter expires, and in short to preserve a most agreeable silence on the many great questions which a determined writer might agitate to his fame, if not his emolument. We think we really might have made out a strong case had we been left to ourselves, but the *Hurkaru* has spoken for us in such a beggarly, though well intentioned strain, that we can only say the Government would not be justified, on such recommendation, in offering us the terms we should have demanded, and we are too proud to argue our case with them.

Under these circumstances we must be content to stand the *Calcutta Star*, staring the Government Gazette boldly in the face, and hoping it may be worth looking at. We must not be told the grapes are sour, because we say we prefer the countenance of the public to the patronage of a palace. Like all good subjects our prepossessions are with those in authority, but our principles are with the people, and if issue is ever joined, we hope our principles will triumph. If they do not, let the public give us up.

ENGLISHMAN, July 2.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Feroze, pore:—

“A great deal of desertion has taken place here within the last few days, some 40 or 50 men altogether having walked off, it is supposed to Lahore, from which circumstance it is suspected that Seik emissaries have been at work. It is said that immediate measures will be taken to investigate the business.”

“Nothing new stirring here now. A letter from Guzni mentions that they had just heard of the Doozanee, (before their sworn enemies) having united themselves heart and hand with the Giljies, but it is no use, for Jack sepy (the Bengal one) is well to take it out of them. I saw an old native officer the other day just arrived from Scinde, who says, that the first enquiry generally made by the Beloochees is, if there are any Europeans on the way to attack them, and then if the sepoys are Bengal or Bombay; if Bengal, they give them as wide a berth as they can, but if Bombay, they laugh at the idea of such men opposing them.”

The following statement has been made to us respecting the unfortunate collision between the *Nerbudda* and *Helen Thompson*. It appears that both had reached the reef buoy. The *Nerbudda* was on the larboard tack, the *Helen Thompson* about four points on her lee bow, had just put about on the other tack distant about 1 mile. As they were approaching each other, the *Nerbudda*, being on the said tack put her helm up to keep away as is usual in such cases, (vessels on the larboard tack always giving precedence to those on the starboard tack,) but unfortunately the *Helen Thompson* did, or appeared to do, the same thing. They then both, finding, she would not clear by that manœuvre, put their helms down to heave in stays in doing which the *Helen Thompson* struck the *Nerbudda* first at the fore rigging, carrying away her flying jib boom and then took the main channels of the *Nerbudda*, severely injured them and carried away the laniards of the main rigging, and of course left the main mast perfectly insecure. The *Helen Thompson* sustained the following damage, flying jib boom, jib boom, spitsail yards, and part of water-carried away, and seriously strained her bows from the quantity of water which she made, and now is making; the

latter of course has to be docked before proceeding again. The *Nerbudda* has been surveyed by Mr. Seppings, (who proceeded down in the *Proserpine* for that purpose,) and his report is that what repairs are requisite can be effected at Diamond Harbour in a few days, when she will again proceed on her voyage, with we hope, better fortune.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JULY 1.

MURDER OF CHILDREN BY THE KHUNDS.—In perusing the Report of the Orissa Mission, we find the following statement; and we place it in a prominent point of view, with the hope that it may attract the notice of those in power who have the means of extinguishing the barbarous practice. We are confident that it need only be known to the Government which extinguished Satties that such enormities exist, to call forth its benevolent and energetic interference.

“There is one other evil of enormous magnitude perpetrated in part under the sanction of the Government in Orissa respecting which as Philanthropists they feel bound to lift up their voice: we allude to the human sacrifices among the Khunds. It is fearful to think on the number of hapless children who have this year, that is since January last, been immolated at the Meria Pooja. We have been told that [if we do not mistake the number] upwards of a hundred victims who were to be sacrificed in January, the Agent of the Maltra Government could have rescued with half a dozen *baikun lazars*; but he was obliged to relinquish them to their unhappy fate on receiving orders from head quarters that nothing but persuasion should be employed. Surely the case is too dreadful to be committed to the moral sense of these most ignorant and brutal of the Honourable Company’s subjects: men who would as soon kill a child as a chicken.

“Auckland! with tearful eye and bended knee,
These children breathe their earnest prayer to thee!”

TUANKOO MAHOMED SAAD.—The friends of this unfortunate individual have addressed two separate letters, on the subject of our remarks in his case, the one to this journal, and the other to the *Hurkaru*. We have published the first portion of our letter this week; the rest will appear in the next number, in which we hope to be able to take up the subject briefly, and to point out the specific points of discrepancy which are apparent between the statements furnished by his advocates, and the documents which were found in the archives of Government.

At present we confine ourselves to the single point of setting our correspondent and the Editor of the *Hurkaru* right regarding the share which we took in this discussion. They have both fallen into the error of supposing that we were engaged to defend the case for Government, in communion with the *Courier*. We have no means of knowing through what agency the *Courier* was furnished with the documents; but we cannot for a moment suppose that Government could have had any hand whatever in supplying him with them. We received no communication whatever on Quedah affairs, either from the Supreme Council, or any of its Members, or the local Government, or from any Board, or any Secretary whatsoever. On perusing the documents sent us from Penang we are in communion with our two morning contemporaries, felt that the case of Tuankoo Mahomed was one of peculiar hardship and injustice; and our remarks were written under that impression.

After the appearance of that article, we received a letter from a friend in Calcutta, who was so kind as to take an interest in this journal, saying that we had been completely misled by the representation of Tuankoo Mahomed’s advocates, and had thus been led to give an erroneous version of the transaction. He informed us moreover that when the question came before Lord Auckland, he ordered search to be made among the records of Government from the earliest date, and an extract to be made of every document, which threw any light both upon our early and our recent relations with Quedah; and with the permission of the head of the Department in which the documents had been compiled, he sent us a copy of them.

These papers, penned without any view to recent events, presented the whole question in an aspect so totally different from that in which we had been led to view it, that we considered it only a matter of justice to the Government of the country, to present to our own readers, whose minds we had been instrumental in influencing against the public authorities, an epitome of the evidence on which Government had been led to act. And we are satisfied that if the papers sent to the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman*—it is much to be regretted that this course was not pursued,—their own sense of honour and justice would have led them to pursue the same course and to lay both sides of the question before their readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

SIR,—I have perused with surprise and pain a statement regarding the case of Tuankoo Mahomed Saad, and the connection between the East India Company and the King of Quedah, published in the *Friend of India* of 1st April last. But with whatever sorrow I saw one of the most able and conscientious advocates of justice to the natives of India led away to support Government in their merciless proceedings to an unfortunate race, the high character which the *Friend of India* enjoys in our Malayan settlements as elsewhere, and the impartial and independent tone of your own comments upon this statement could only allow me to regret that Government had not retained the *Courier* a one for its defence, and left to the cause of Quedah all the aid which your earlier articles promised. No blame can be imputed to you except that of giving too implicit credence to a statement compiled from documents to which you were not allowed access, and putting more faith in the simple assertions of the Straits’ authorities, than in the evidence upon oath, adduced in a court of justice, of which the authenticity received the highest confirmation in the verdict of a Jury and the sentence of a Judge. Fortunately, I shall be able to prove, that the statement which has misled you is not deserving of the slightest confidence, and when I shall have clearly demonstrated, that it abounds with misrepresentations, subterfuges, and gross perversions of facts, I have that confidence in your candour and justice to anticipate that you will immediately retract the erroneous opinions you have been deceived into expressing, and give back to the cause of Quedah all the weight of your advocacy. It may be natural for the subordinate functionaries of Government, in justifying themselves with their superiors, to be carried away in the first moments of irritation, by a desire to exculpate themselves at the expense of truth, humanity, and justice, and it may be equally natural for Government to protect its servants from the indignation of the public, when their proceedings

have been the almost inevitable consequences of its own policy, and to adopt, without much examination, whatever statements they choose to forward to make out their own case, but it is not for one of the staunchest friends of right to lend himself to blind the public of India, and through them of England of the true character of our Eastern Policy. As the manner in which the trial of Tuankoo Mahomed Saad was reported, has emboldened the defenders of the Straits’ authorities to be so very lavish in their misrepresentations, and has partly occasioned your defection, a brief explanation is necessary to account for the imperfect view which it conveys of the evidence by which the claims of the king of Quedah are supported. A fortnight previous to the commencement of the trial, a notice was served on Mr. Salmund, the Resident Councillor at Penang, to produce several documents from the records of government, which are referred to in Mr. Anderson’s work. Mr. Salmund, on the trial admitted that he had read Mr. Anderson’s book, and although he had not compared it with the Government records, he said he believed they were correctly cited. This circumstance, together with the fact of the Governor of the settlement limiting the defence of his proceedings to the production of the letter from the King at Malacca, led me to believe that Government, admitting the correctness of Mr. Anderson’s statements (which indeed it had never occurred to any person to doubt,) and the authority of the King over his Malayan subjects, saw no other course open than to endeavour to fix the character of piracy on Tuankoo Mahomed Saad’s proceedings, by attempting to show that his attack on the Siamese rulers in Quedah was unsanctioned by the King. With these impressions I considered there was no object to be attained by crowding the pages of the Report with a reprint of one half of Mr. Anderson’s book. An abstract of the most material statements, (contained in that work with reference to Quedah), was inserted in a Preface to the Report. I now regret not having appended Mr. Anderson’s narrative in full, since I would have thereby saved the defenders of Government from putting forth the garbled statement under consideration, and you from falling into some most material errors. I have now however taken means to procure a reprint of all that part of Mr. Anderson’s work which actually formed a portion of the case for the prisoners, and shall circulate it as extensively as possible. Government will than have an opportunity either of denying the correctness of Mr. Anderson’s extracts from its records, or of retracting the statements made through you.

Meanwhile I shall offer a few observations on the new account which has appeared of the circumstances attending the acquisition of Penang, in so far as they affect the relations of the king of Quedah and the East India Company.

The Supreme Government, some years before they procured Captain Light’s services, applied to the King of Quedah for a cession of Penang. Their envoy found the King in a state of independence, untroubled with any fears for the safety of his country, and decidedly averse to parting with Penang on any considerations, or even to allowing the English a footing in his country. The reputation of the European powers was at this period very low amongst the Malays, their conduct in the Archipelago had been almost uniformly and, without any exception in favour of the English, characterised by a shameful disregard of the lives and rights of the natives, and the destruction of the trade and prosperity of the native Princes had almost invariably followed the establishment of European Factories in their territories. It cannot be wondered therefore that the mission completely failed in its object. But the increasing necessity of having a settlement to the Eastward to protect the extensive trade with China and the Malayan countries, of which the Straits of Malacca formed the highway, the great evils which had been experienced during the late wars with the French from the want of a navigation for building and refitting ships of war—the eligibility of Penang for these purposes—and its favourable situation for commerce—combined to invest it with attractions which made the Supreme Government still eager to get it into their possession. Some years after the failure of their first attempts, Captain Francis Light, who had long resided in Malayan and Siamese countries, and was thoroughly acquainted with the languages, habits and political relations of the different states, represented to Government that his influence at Quedah would probably enable him to obtain a grant of Penang, and he was authorized by Sir John Macpherson, the Governor General, to negotiate with the King of Quedah for that purpose.

When Captain Light appeared at the Court of Quedah as Agent for the Governor General, he found that country, as he had long known it, under a purely Malayan Government. The entire administration, internal and external, of the kingdom, was carried on by the Rajah. No Siamese or other foreign authority in any way interfered with the independent exercise of his royal functions. His power was single and absolute. He governed the country by his own Malayan servants. The taxes were levied in his name. The inhabitants knew him only as their sovereign.

Mr. Light had been particularly desired by the Supreme Government to investigate the nature of the connection between Quedah and Siam, in order that it might be clearly ascertained before accepting a grant of the Island from the Rajah, that “he was the rightful sovereign thereof,” and the conclusions at which Mr. Light arrived, and on which the Government acted, are best given in his own report.

“I must now trespass on your patience to acquaint you with the relation Quedah has to Siam. It does not appear either by writing or tradition that Quedah was ever governed by the Siamese laws or customs. There would have been some remains had there been any affinity between them. The people of Quedah are Mahomedans; their letter, Arabic; and their language, Java; the King originally from Menangkabau in Sumatra, but as Quedah was very near Ligor, a kingdom of Siam, they sent every third year a gold and silver tree as a token of homage to Ligor. This was done to preserve a good correspondence, for at this period the Siamese were very rich and numerous, but no warriors, and a considerable trade was carried on between Ligor and Quedah. After the destruction of Siam, the King of Ava demanded the gold and silver tree and received the token of homage from Quedah. Pia Jack drove away the Burmans, and built a new city at Siam; the King of Quedah sent the tree to Siam and kept peace with both, paying homage sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other, and often to both.”

From this Report it appears, to use Sir Stamford Raffles’s words, that “Mr. Light considered Quedah as scarcely in any degree dependent on Siam.”

So far as any reliance can be placed in the only records of early Malayan history, it appears that the Malayan states of the Peninsula were formed by emigrants from Sumatra in the 12th and subsequent centuries. The Siamese frequently attempted to subject them, but although successful in overrunning a few of the smaller states by bringing large forces into the field, they were never able to retain the dominion of any, and failed even to impose their own laws and government on a country so small and so contiguous as Quedah. Mr. Light found the King of Quedah, like his ancestors for centuries before him, to have the independent sovereignty of his country, and owing no rights of homage to any foreign state, save a triennial presentation of two small ornaments to the King of Siam. The Supreme Government therefore considered, that in treating with him for a cession of Penang, he was to be regarded as having the sole dominion of Quedah, and that any reference to Siam was unnecessary and improper.

Mr. Light having commenced his negotiations as with an absolute and independent sovereign, soon learned that the only motive through which the King could be induced to allow the English to reside within his territories was a desire to procure effectual succour in the event of an attack upon his country by the Siamese. The cause of these apprehensions requires to be shortly stated in order to understand the nature of the cession of Penang.

The Burmese and Siamese have all along held the preponderating power amongst the Indo-Chinese nations, and constant jealousy and frequent wars have been the consequence. The Malayan states, through the superior courage of their inhabitants, had preserved their independence, but being comparatively small, had followed the policy natural in such circumstances. They endeavoured to conciliate the more powerful of the two nations by presents expressive of friendship and inferiority. When the Siamese were successful in maintaining their hold on the countries adjacent to Quedah, the Kings of that country sent the bunga mas to Ligore or Bangkok. When the Burmese gained the supremacy the bunga mas was sent to Ava.

For some time previous to Mr. Light's mission, the wars between the Burmese and Siamese had been urged with unprecedented obstinacy, and with hardly any intermission. In 1766, Siam had even been entirely overrun and subdued by the Burmese. The number of men who were thus brought into the field gave an unusually formidable appearance to the power that happened for the time to have the dominion of the territories adjacent to Quedah. The Malayan states overawed for a time, were willing to comply with the demands of the dominant nation, rather than hazard their own destruction by provoking an invasion. It thus happened, that during a last effort the Burmese were making to regain their conquest of 1766, the same year in which we obtained possession of Penang, the King of Quedah believing that the Burmese, from their immense force and military character, must prove ultimately triumphant, was withheld from giving that aid to the Siamese which they solicited, and even gave a scanty supply of arms on the haughty requisition of the Burmese. But by a sudden and very singular turn the Burmese all at once disappeared from Siam. The Siamese general regained the countries that had been lost, and proceeded to wreak his vengeance on the states which had refused their assistance. Paani, Quedah and Tringano were marked for destruction.

In the same letter in which Mr. Light conveys his report upon the nature of the King of Quedah's sovereignty over his country, he thus describes the apprehensions under which he found the King and Chiefs labouring.

"Last year the preparations of the Burmese were so great that the King of Quedah expected the total destruction of the Siamese. The Burmese sent to the King to demand a supply of arms and ammunition which he complied with, though in a very scanty manner, and very publicly gave the prows which carried them two letters, one for the Burmese and one for the Siamese! One or two of the prows went to the Burmese while attacking Salang, the others meeting with the Siamese, destroyed their letters. This has been told to the Siamese General with much addition, so that it is yet a doubt if he will not destroy Quedah, for taking and destroying, is exactly the same with these savages. The Siamese General is extirpating Patani; all the men, children and old women he orders to be tied, and thrown upon the ground, and then trampled to death by elephants. The King of Quedah has reason to be afraid of such a tyrant and hopes to secure himself by an alliance with the Honourable Company."

It would too much crowd the columns of a weekly journal to bring forward in this place all the evidence which proves that the account contained in the report of the trial of Tuanku Mahomed Saad of the cession of Penang is strictly true, and that contained in the statement published by you, entirely false. When you receive the reprint of Mr. Anderson's official compilation of the Records of the Straits Government, you will be able to satisfy yourself by reference to authenticated copies of these records. I have meanwhile prepared a more detailed statement which will appear elsewhere, containing extracts from the most material documents preserved by Mr. Anderson's care, and now pledge my word that I can produce evidence of every portion of the following summary.

The conditions annexed to the offer of Penang, the letters of the King of Quedah to the Supreme Government and to Mr. Light, the letters of Mr. Light to the Supreme Government, the minutes of the Governor General, the despatches of Government to Mr. Light and his diary, have preserved the most ample and conclusive evidence that it was solely on the condition of protection from the Siamese, and other enemies, that the King of Quedah agreed to allow the East India Company to form a settlement at Penang.

The letter of the Governor General to the King of Quedah, in accepting his offer of a settlement on the Island, is even more conclusive than the letters to Mr. Light, which was read in evidence on the trial of Tuanku Mahomed Saad. The King's letter containing the offer of a settlement commenced thus: "Whereas Captain Light Dewa Rajah came here and informed me that the Rajah of Bengal ordered him to request Palo Penang from me to make an English settlement, where the Agents, of the Company might reside for the purpose of trading and building ships of war, to protect the Island and cruise at sea, so that if any enemies of ours from the east or the west should come to attack us, the company would regard them as enemies also, and fight them and all the expenses of such wars shall be borne by the company."

* Such is Mr. Light's account. Colonel Symes relates that in a furious engagement, the Burmese were completely routed.

In accepting the offer of the King of Quedah, the Governor General replied to the King's letter, and makes no objection to any of the conditions which accompanied the offer. His letter is as follows—"Your friendly letter containing a grant of Palo Penang to the Honourable Company, was delivered to me by Captain Francis Light, the 6th February 1786. Captain Light also made known to me the requests of my friend and brother, which I, having the interest and friendship of my noble friend at heart, have already transmitted to England for the approbation of the King of England and the Honourable English Company; I have likewise ordered a ship of war for the defence of the Island and protection of the Coast of Quedah."

The letter or Treaty of the King of Quedah was sent through Mr. Light, who read and commented on it, and who, so far from informing the Governor General that it contained any misstatement of the inducements which had been held out to His Majesty, evidently does not entertain the slightest doubt that a Treaty of Defence and Protection such as he had promised would be sanctioned by the India Government. Mr. Light makes the following observations on the 5th article of the King's Treaty, which stipulated for assistance and protection in arms and men—"This article comprehends the principal and almost only reason why the King wishes an alliance with the Honourable Company, and in the Treaty must be worded with caution so as to distinguish between an enemy endeavouring or aiming at his destruction, or that of the kingdom, and one who may simply fall into displeasure with either the King or his ministers."

(To be continued.)

CEYLON.

HERALD, JUNE 25.

COLUMBO, 21st June.—Arrived Schooner Saranderawally, Savory Motto, from Negapatam 1st June; Cargo Sundries; 21st; Schooner Royal Family, Fernando, from Tincomile-wasil 9th May; Cargo Sundries; 23d; H. M. C. Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart, from Calpenty 22d June; Cargo 7 boxes of Treasure, 65 casks of Beer and Sundries. 24th Brig Adwule Letchmy, Canagasawe, from Jaffna 29th May; Cargo Sundries; Passengers 3 natives. 24th Brig Rangoon, Fernando, from Karrical 20th May, Paumben 16th June; Cargo Sundries; 24th, Brig Seyed Alpheo, A. Loppo, from Paumben 12th June; Cargo Sundries; Passengers, 18 natives. 24th Brig Providence, A. Santiago, from Jaffna 27th May Paumben 16th inst. Cargo Sundries; Passengers, 5 natives.

21st; Sailed Barque Britannia, W. Edwards, for Madras; Cargo Sundries; Passengers, Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot K. C. B., Capt. Thurlow A. D. C., Lieut. Darling 62d Regt., M. B. Worms Esq., Mr. John Tawse. 23d; Barque Morning Star, Capt. Harrison, for Trincomalee; Cargo Sundries; Passengers, Mrs. Jeffery, Miss Simpson, and Master C. B. Warrington.

In the Roadstead, Persia, and Margaret Hardy. The Steamer Seaforth returned to the Roads from Calpenty on Thursday. She brought seven boxes of specie and some hogsheds of Beer. The reduction of a part of the Officers and Seamen of this vessel, which we mentioned some time ago, will take effect from the 1st proximo.

We are informed by a respectable and intelligent gentleman in the North part of the Island that every thing is progressing most favorably in that quarter—Christianity, we are happy to learn is rapidly spreading, and many adult families are joining the Church. The converts are mostly from the principal families in the place, many of them headmen. About 200 Chingalese and Veddabs of Bintenne have received Baptism and there is every hope of the whole of the inhabitants in that station embracing the Christian faith. The weather has been extremely fine of late and the crops appear highly promising—the country is entirely free from sickness. This account must be truly gratifying to our Christian readers. In the course of time we may hope to number the wild uncultivated Veddabs in the rank of civilized society.

We could not help smiling on perusing the Madras Circulator of the 17th instant to perceive the innocent mistake of the Editor with respect to the retirement of Mr. Justice Littledale, from the Bench of Colombo! We never heard of more than one Judge Littledale and from the great fame he has acquired by his forensic eloquence and knowledge of the English law, we did not dream that our Contemporary could have been unacquainted with the bench on which he so long and ably presided. It would certainly have been a happy occurrence to Ceylon to have had her Littledales on her benches. We are very sorry to think that any unintentional obscurity on our part should have misled the Editor of the Madras Circulator. We trust he will, with his usual courtesy, exonerate us from any desire of stealing such a talented name as Littledale's into the list of Ceylon Judges. "Rissum tenentis amici."

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 11.

A few days ago the cargo boats were stopped in Canton through some misapprehension in the hoppo's office; in about three hours 700 troops made their appearance under the orders of captain Herbert, and the mistake was immediately rectified by the Canton authorities and the boats allowed again to run.

There is still a great degree of uncomfortableness felt by the English in Canton; and their anxiety to ship off their property is evinced by the high rate of freight, which has advanced to £9 a ton.

Any justification of the system under which the trade has been renewed is beyond our humble powers; it should not be forgotten that Sir Gordon Bremer, in his public notice dated March 21, told the English merchants on their return to Canton, that all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties.

We thought this notice most extraordinary at the time; we thought we had here a superintendent for the protection and promotion of the English trade!

The Canton authorities begged h. m. s. plenipotentiary to spare the city, and the city was spared, but on what conditions? that the trade should be carried on as usual! these easy terms are highly disinterested and magnanimous on our part; but would not the interests of England have been better and as easily protected if the following conditions had been imposed:—the trade to be at once removed to Hongkong; or if continued in Canton, the hong monopoly to be repealed; no goods to be warehoused or delivered to the Chinese until export cargo of equal value had been shipped off; the trade to be a better trade, which would only be in accordance with numberless imperial edicts; the duties to be paid only those established by the imperial tariff. There is nothing to be gained for us in these terms to a conquered foe: they are barely just to the English merchant. But, in aid of the Chinese police, our passage-boats are subjected to search—unjustifiable and

illegally in our opinion—by h. m. s. ships, while the Chinese smuggling boats laden with opium are allowed to traverse the river unmolested.

Had the trade not been resumed either in Canton or Hongkong, we are confident that the same quantity of teas and raw silk would have been smuggled out of the river by the Chinese themselves, at a much more favourable rate to the English merchants, while at the same time they would have obtained better prices for their cotton.

Much sickness has lately occurred amongst the English in Canton, several having suffered from bilious fever and cholera, partly induced no doubt by mental anxiety and apprehension and the ruinous system of the trade.

The transports Thetis and Stalkart are to be discharged; the Franjee Cowasjee has been taken up by h. m. s. plenipotentiary, without any public notice for tenders having been issued.

The emperor is fortifying Teentsin; the proclamation of the imperial commissioner, though not of recent date, has been industriously circulated lately amongst the Chinese in Macao. From the imperial edicts in a following column it would appear that the emperor is preparing for the inevitable future struggle for empire.

It is said the British force will proceed to Amoy on or about the 12th instant.

The engineer's estimate for fortifying Hongkong against all enemies amount to £500,000. It is to be hoped that fears of Epsilon as to the unhealthiness of the site of the intended town of Hongkong, will be proved to be unfounded.

This morning h. m. s. ship Columbine, commander T. J. Clarke, arrived from Ningpo. It has been ascertained that capt. T. F. Stead, the captain of the transport Pestonjee Bomanjee, who held a lieutenant's commission in the navy, was murdered by the Chinese of Singloson (vide C. R. March 30 and April 6) on the 20th of March; it is said he was stoned to death.

The Chinese officers at Ningpo would not receive h. m. s. plenipotentiary's letter on any terms. The Columbine made the passage up in 15 and down in 6 days.

TRANSLATIONS.

Woodkenheun, a naval officer, from Fokien, has been ordered by the military board to succeed the late admiral Kwan.

Suypaou, the Cheheen of Tsigyuen, has been drowned in Sayshwuyheen; Chin Kinglae is appointed to succeed him.

EMPERIAL EDICTS.

Report from the Fooyuen of Shantung begging for supplies.

To Fnnpoo, lieutenant governor of Shantung, kneeling reports, and looking up begs for the imperial glance.

It is known that as regards the defensive measures against the English rebels, last year in the province of Shantung, of which I have already made a lucid report. After consultation I took from the provincial treasury 29000 taels, which the provincial treasurer disbursed, for the use of the different chow and heen districts. I have ordered the different officers to report each item of expenditure, but the facts have not yet been ascertained and reported; but about 10000 taels more will be required to cover the whole expenditure; yet it is not excessive. I have consulted with the treasurer that all the officers throughout the province should, to meet the expenditure, return their Yang leen salaries to the treasury; and if every one lifts his hand it will be easily managed and there will be no necessity to open the imperial treasury.

If what is required to repair the walls of the city, to increase the number of the village militia to keep watch and guard against the English rebels, and to hold possession of the city, is again borrowed from the people's resources as the people are lean and the land sterile, in the whole of Shantung and its dependencies, I fear their strength will not be equal to it; and disturbances and confusion may occur.

Last year the expenditure from the treasury was all raised from the people; but now the treasury is empty—there are no available funds, and to provide for defence against the rebellious barbarians will require large sums.

I dare not in the smallest affairs be bigotedly obstinate, which would impede puter operations, I have again and fourth time booded on the matter; and can only look up and entreat imperial favour to grant that 8000g taels be advanced from the treasury, when we shall have time to carry on our preparations of defence without hurry; and when this affair of the English rebels is over and finished, the different items of expenditure shall be revised; and should there be an overplus, it shall be returned into the treasury to increase the country's resources.

On this account I have made this duly prepared report. The imperial will has been received.—It is recorded.

PROCLAMATION.

From the imperial commissioners. Yih, pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo with the assistant great minister Jung and Yang, issue this proclamation for the clear understanding of affairs.

It is known that the foundations of the empire are the people and that the safety of the people is the army; and therefore, as they are mutually dependent on us they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The province of Canton has always been reported as a rich and extensive department, a district famous for learned and wealthy men.

Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black-haired people) for more than two hundred years, and have kept the empire in peace and tranquillity for a long period, and the people have never seen a red coat; and so, if one person acts disgracefully and opposes the laws, the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork—thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to rescue his people from their difficulties orders his officers to lend forth their troops.

When I (Ythshan) first seated myself in my chariot, I heard that since the rebellious barbarian's first bolted into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community, have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order; therefore, ye traders, you must rest in tranquillity without any apprehensions and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these perspicuous orders. After this proclamation is issued, let those who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed must forthwith return, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corps of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village wells.

* Yang leen—to feed the purity of a magistrate, to grant an allowance to prevent his extorting from the people Government salaries are so called. (Morrison's dict.)

Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their holds and commence trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and trouble, the people are permitted to collar and carry them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And ye people be not dilatory nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29th day (April 20.)

The (following) imperial edict has been received. At the present time the military affairs of the provinces of Kwangtung and Chekeang are matters of the greatest importance; and it is absolutely necessary that all the public despatches be forwarded at the rate per day written on the envelope; in this rate of speed not a moment is to be lost. I direct that the governors and lieut. governors of all the provinces issue strict orders throughout all the chow and been districts, that all important military despatches be forwarded with flying speed. If, on examination, there is any delay or deception, the name (of the offending officer) is to be immediately indicated, he is to be dismissed, and his crime punished with the greatest severity. Respect this.

As artillery is now being conveyed to Teentsin, I order that the keepers of the hair cloth (or felt) store houses immediately prepare 160 pieces of felt for covers for the guns; if further order the foo magistrate of Shunteen to send officers, and men with ropes to lift the guns into the carfs. Let all the said officers obey accordingly, without the least delay: Respect this. BY J. S. ED. C. R.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Lieutenant Suart the Superintendent of Repairs having directed a Cadjan Porch covering in front of Trinity Chapel at Sonapoor which was put up, to protect the congregation during the rains to be removed, and tiles to be substituted, permit me through the medium of your columns to direct the attention of Lieutenant Suart to the Caudjans put up for the protection of St. Andrew's Church in the Fort during the monsoon—if there is danger to be apprehended in Sonapoor, though such cannot be, from the circumstances of there being no buildings constructed of combustible materials adjoining the Chapel, I would ask if greater danger is not to be apprehended in the Fort from the use of Caudjans strictly forbidden by Regulation. The Committee have I understand informed Lieutenant Suart that the Caudjans will be removed and tiles substituted. Perhaps Lieutenant Suart conceives that he should have been consulted, and so he ought, before the Caudjans were erected in front of the Chapel at Sonapoor, but when the work was in execution he might have then prohibited it. The consequence has been that the contractor has been paid for erecting the shed, the useless Cadjans must remain on hand, and additional expense incurred in substituting tiles. I have said enough to shew that Lieutenant Suart exercises his authority in one instance and forgets it in another, you know we cannot hear and see and say nothing, so I trust you will give me, in your paper,

A. CORNER.

14th July, 1841.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honble 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. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.
At Guntoor, on the 28th instant, the lady of E. Story, Esq. M. C. S. of a son.
At Fort St. George, on the 16th June, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M. Garrison Chaplain, of a son.
DEATHS.
At Waltair, on the 23d April, Eliza, the wife of Captain D. Duff, 37th Regt N. I. Paymaster of Vizagapatnam.
At Waltair, on the 24th June, the infant Son of Dr. Hugh Cheape.
On the 1st July, Mr. James Dual, Son of Sergeant Major Dual, of the Queen's 50th Foot.
At Madras, on Friday the 2d July, after a short illness of Dropsy, Mr. WILLIAM GRONEY, (the late Proprietor of the Madras Advertiser Press) aged 42 Years, 9 Months, and 5 Days; left a disconsolate Son behind to bemoan his irreparable loss.

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.

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 15, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2d instant, Madras to the 6th instant, and Ceylon to the 25th ultimo.

An accident occurred at the Gardens, Chowpatty, last evening. About sunset a toddywalla was standing upon a leaf of a high cocoa-nut tree when the leaf gave way and the poor man fell to the ground. In vain we endeavoured to persuade his friends to allow him to be bled—

the members of his caste would not allow it and we left the poor fellow insensible and in a precarious state.

THE post office packet by the Steamer to China closed last evening. We believe Admiral Sir William Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger, with their respective suites, take their departure for China this day in the *Sesostris*—We wish them every success.

WE are happy to learn that a Journal of Literature and Science is projected and will shortly be issued from one of the presses here. From the acknowledged talent of the gentleman who is to conduct it we have but little doubt but that it will merit the support of the Bombay public.

A correspondent enquires of us what we think of the policy of the East India Company, to which we answer, somewhat briefly, that it has been one of extortion and oppression: its policy has been marked with all the destructive missiles of the Despotic Monarch, and its real principles are more analogous to the *illuminati* which threatened to the states of Europe what the Company have effected on the grandest scale among the several states into which Hindoostan was divided on the irruption of the Mogul Empire. What has been its real policy stripped of all the garb of fiction, misstatement, paid advocates, partial testimony and alleged practice? simply this:—the overthrow of one Prince without cause, the setting up of another, whose only merit was that he would swerve to the views and coincide in the instructions of his base supporters, and who, in his turn, would be set down in due time as a traitor and despatched to Benares as a just reward for his imbecility. This mode of policy has run the muck from the Dewanship of Bengal as far South, as Cape Comorin, and in a Northern direction to the extreme limits of the Kingdom of Shah Soojah: as far west as the Scherriffate of Aden, to and even beyond the territories of the Kings of Quedah.

All inspiring Despotic conquerors! Whose treachery was noted by Edmund Burke when he challenged "the production of one treaty with any native state whose conditions had been obeyed with that good faith which it had a right to look for from man to man, and one Government from another." Mighty rulers, who arose from a line of noble vendors of a commodity whose constituent parts when reduced to their simple elements amounted to sour milk! What the Earl of Moira, in the House of Lords in 1802, applied to the Company may well in 1841 be reiterated without fear of contradiction, viz. "The necessity of controlling the East India Company in their system of excessive aggrandizement; and the increase of their territories; and their unjustifiable means of making War and conquest." Earl Moira in the House of Lords, December 3rd 1802. How has India been ruled? by wisdom, prudence, kindness and other qualities which make the affection the seat of Government? By no means. Sir John Malcolm says "it has been gained and must be ruled by the sword!" A glorious triumph this in point of conquest and Government that would do honor to the aborigines of New South Wales, who are declared in the Government report to be "beyond all possibility of civilization." How different from the conquest of rude Roman hearts by the mildness of Grecian arts at the time of the famous embassy of Carneades!

If our readers are inclined to think that we are somewhat harsh and ultra-Radical in our views, let them consult that arch-Radical in India abuses, Sir John Malcolm, who observes "our internal Government should be administered on a principle of humility, not of pride. We must divest our minds of all arrogant pretensions arising from the assumed superiority of our own knowledge, and seek the accomplishment of the great ends we have in view, by the means which are best suited to the peculiar nature of the objects. By following another course we may gratify self-love, we may receive praise of each other."

Government of India, page 179.

The consequences of the levelling policy of the Company is written with the blood of some of the noblest Princes of India. Among the instances of the current century we may enumerate the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Rajahs of Mysore, Angria Colaba, Sattara, Quedah and others whose blood has been exhausted

by vexation in their vain attempts to obtain their rights and immunities. Poor deluded, but unfortunate Princes, who confided trust in a Company assuming the title of HONORABLE, whose only vestige of a claim to the title became defunct when, in 1600, they ceased acting upon their acknowledged buccaneering principles, licensed by Elizabeth, and when they carried on their wholesale and legal liberty of plundering the Portuguese vessels in their voyages round the Cape—could these Princes, we say, have expected aught else but perfidy and the forfeiture of their rights and liberties for daring to appeal, first to the authorities, and then to the people for the public proof of the reality of the crimes of which they were accused? Justice to India! The Indian Press has done, and will continue to do more for the impartial administration of Justice than many servants, with respect to their pecuniary emoluments, dare do.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD AND THE TRI-COLOUR FLAG.

The people heard of the minister's dismissal with more open indignation; for, though Necker had, by his vacillating conduct, forfeited much of their esteem, his successors were known to be more adverse to their cause. A large body quickly assembled in the Palais Royal, and excited by Desmoulins, an eloquent young patriot, who summoned them to arms, they tore branches from the trees, seized busts of Necker and the Duke of Orleans from a statuary's mart, and were parading the streets in triumph, when another multitude, which had quietly congregated in the gardens of the Tuilleries, was furiously assailed by the German legion of Prince Lambesc, who, with indiscriminate cruelty, put age and infancy to the sword. Roused by such wanton barbarity, and the death of a comrade slain in the massacre, the French Guards united with the populace; and a fierce encounter ensued between the two regiments, which the officers with difficulty allayed. But, the contest begun, the people were not so easily appeased. All ranks of the citizens flew to arms; and while the lower ranks seized whatever weapons could be found, the higher enrolled themselves into a body of militia, forty-eight thousand strong. Such were the rudiments of those celebrated National Guards, who have since exerted an influence so important on the country, and may now be considered as its surest protection against aggression from abroad, or tyranny at home. They assumed as a badge of distinction the blue and red colours of the city and Duke of Orleans; and superadding the delicate regal white, they, by thus blending the softness of the lily with the tint of the violet and hue of the rose, formed that memorable Tricoloured Flag which, with brightness obscured by many an ensanguined deed, subsequently traversed the world (realizing Lafayette's prediction), and tolled the knell of tyranny wherever it was unfurled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some time back, when it was communicated to Prince Albert that his eldest son would be styled Prince of Wales, he very naturally asked if "dat was because de whale was de prince of de fishes."

Printers.—Compositors in a printing office are curious chaps. They love bread and cheese, turkey, ham, veal, whiskey, porter, rum, juleps, cigars and in fact everything that is good, except pie—they hate that as they do the—lack of copy.

There is an excellent moral in the following: "John, fetch me a pitcher of water." "N't my business, Sir." "Right, harness the horses, and drive Stephen to the pump."

Why is a flourishing field of corn like a jackass? Because it hath long ears.

A young lady in Albany was lately married to a Mr. W. Tongue. Isn't she *Tongue-tied*? We hope she will be happy and hold her *Tongue* for many a long year.

The Editor of the *Nantucket Inquirer*, wishing to tell a neighbour that he lies, says "the language used by a contemporary is analogous to an audacious falsehood." This is doing the thing handsomely certainly.

IGNORANCE IS SOMETIMES BLISS.—It is a curious fact, that notwithstanding the noise made in the mercantile world by the stoppage of the Commercial Bank of England, through the medium of the newspaper press and otherwise, there are scores of persons calling at the head office of the bank in Manchester, in total ignorance of the circumstance. Last week a respectable private gentleman, who lives within a few miles of Manchester, presented £450 to the cashier and requested that that sum might be placed to his credit along with his former deposit. When the cashier informed him that the bank had stopped payment nearly twelve months ago, and did not now receive deposits, he was perfectly thunderstruck, and said that he had never heard of the stoppage, nor had he seen it mentioned in any newspaper. This is no solitary case. Small sums of promissory notes (which are always paid on presentation) are being brought into the bank every week by persons who never heard of the failure; and there is nearly £3000 of notes outstanding, which are believed by the directors to be chiefly in the possession of the ignorant but good and easy class of the community.—*Manchester Chronicle*.