

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

H. M.'s Ship of War Larne. H. C. (Steam) Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Me...

Table with columns: Names, From, To, Sail, Agents. Lists vessels expected in the harbour.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.



CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SIR,—That "every laborer is worthy of his hire" is both a Christian and moral proverb...

clusive evidence of the decease of that Officer. "And referring to a paragraph appearing in the Times Newspaper of the Nineteenth day of September 1840 wherein it is stated that a Mourning ring similar to one in the deponents possession had been found just after the slaughter of Saint Antonio in the Texas upon the finger of a corpse by the way-side to the memory of the said Reverend Edward Williams and knowing that the said deceased was the only friend of his who was travelling in that country that had such a ring given to him the deponent verily believes, that the corpse on which the said ring was found was that of the said deceased and that his death must have occurred on or about the time of such slaughter"

ATHENÆUM JUNE 19. We feel obliged to the Sub-editor of the Vansittart for correcting the error into which we fell in our last issue, when speaking of the amount of Revenue realized through the instrumentality of that vessel. Instead of 40,000, our correspondent estimates the sum at upwards of 430,000 sterling.

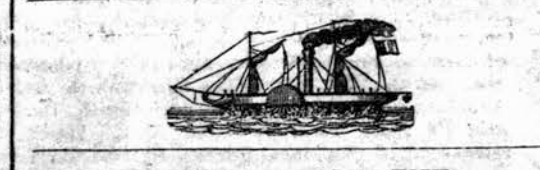
We understand that the Vansittart has not yet discharged her cargo, consequent on double duty being demanded by the Custom House authorities. Considering the service she has rendered to the British Government, it is somewhat hard that this claim should be made; and we hope yet to learn that it has not been enforced.

It is with sincere regret we announce, that on Wednesday afternoon last a Native boy about seven years of age, one of the Boat Balers, was carried away by a shark whilst attending to his duty in the unloading of a boat at Royapooran. We cannot help wondering that more accidents of the kind do not happen, considering that the whole coast is infested with ground sharks, which are frequently found in the shallows of no greater depth than one or two feet. But notwithstanding the danger, the Natives are daily seen bathing in different parts, and the boatmen tracking their boats, thereby affording the opportunities for which these voracious and dangerous fish are constantly seeking.

It is not long since that death happened to a Midshipman of one of the Men of War then in the Roads from the bite of a snake; and more recently to an Officer of a merchant ship who had most injudiciously gone overboard to bathe.

Although we believe that Commanders of vessels in the Roads are directed to prohibit bathing, yet we do not see how the cargo and fishing boats can be managed, without those who ply in the latter incurring daily risk, and which, as we have seen, has been the cause of losing a lad of promise. Previously to Mr. Wroughton leaving the Sea Custom House, we understand that he devised a plan for catching these monsters; which was simply to lay down bait for them, parties on shore being prepared to kill them by musketry when they floated to the surface of the water. As time was required to develop these operations, Mr. W. we believe, abandoned his truly laudable scheme; but we shall be glad to see the same, or some other mode adopted for destroying the ground sharks. The ingenuity of Captain BIRD or his Deputy could not be better taxed, than in contriving a means by which so merciful an object might be accomplished. If a small reward were offered for every such fish caught and killed, the fishermen might be induced to fish for them with hooks of an adequate size. We know of no other plan so likely to succeed.

Having carried off the youth, it is to be expected that the sharks will now be more keen after their prey; consequently, greater caution is necessary on the part of the poor creatures whose calling obliges them to be almost constantly in the water. We hope therefore, that for humanity's sake they will be warned in every possible way, and that we shall hear of no more accidents occurring such as the one we have recorded.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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 Suex, on Monday the 19th July next.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL. June 29th.—Lieut. Jackson, Infy., from Kharrack. do. 30th. Asst. Surgeon F. Ellis, M. E., from Ahmednugger.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVAL. June 29th, E. I. C. Schooner Emily, Mr. H. Bowers, in charge from Karachi 12th June. Passengers.—Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st B. E. Regt. 7 Seamen Europeans belonging to the Gulf Squadron and 2 Native, Seamen.

would draw at least 10 feet water, whereas her load draft does not exceed 6 feet with twelve days coal on board. The armament of this vessel is two long guns on a sloop, one aft, one forward. She will doubtless astonish the subjects of the Celestial Empire. We are sorry to learn, that the iron Steamer Nemesis, now in China, has shewn great weakness in midship which is alone to be attributed to a want of security longitudinally under the upper deck. The new Steamer called the Tenasserim may be daily expected from Moulinain. The Madagascari is still under repair at Kidderpore, and is likely to be so for the next six weeks, as her boilers have proved very defective.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANKNOTES.—Some time ago, a respectable native, resident in Hant Khoah, was robbed during the night of a bundle of banknotes aggregating in value to eleven hundred and sixty rupees, and three hundred rupees in cash. The ordinary information of the robbery was given both at the bank as well as the police, but nothing turned up till the other day one of the stolen notes, but for fifty rupees only, was offered at the bank for payment. The party was pointed out to the police, and by dint of enquiries the note has been traced back to one Bissummer Does, a shroff of known probity. He was, however, taken before the magistrate, but it appearing that he had got it from an unknown person, who at the time called himself Hazrah, the shroff was set at liberty.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER JUNE 16

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—We extremely regret to state that a Beaulah containing a lady and gentleman, whose names have not been ascertained, was crossing over to Ramkistopore yesterday evening, and from the force of the current and a strong breeze was carried athwart house of a vessel, which immediately filled her with water. It was a lucky circumstance that the ship's boat was at hand which soon rendered prompt aid, and rescued the lady, gentleman and the crew from a watery grave.

THEFT OF SUGAR ON THE RIVER.—Nine men yesterday were brought up before the Chief Magistrate and charged by Mr. Frickleton, assistant to Messrs. Turner, Stopford and Co. with stealing thirty seers of Sugar. It appeared that a quantity of sugar was consigned to the above house from Bullapur; on the arrival of the boat at the Burrah Bazar Ghaut, the Peon of the Police Chowke Boat, No. 8, by instant as they were suspected something wrong on board; he therefore went into the boat and on looking about discovered the thirty seers of sugar concealed under the planks or bows of the boat. Some bags were checked, out of which the thirty seers must have been abstracted. They were convicted and committed to take their trial at the next Sessions.

DEORJELING.—By a communication from an acquaintance at Dho Jelung, we learn the following: "Although suitable accommodations have not yet been consummated, still many buildings are now perfected under the able superintendence of Hepper and Martin, in a style that would do no discredit to your city of palaces. The thermometer ranges at noon from 68 to 74, so that we have no cause to envy your denizens of the plains.

The ball and sapper of which I spoke in my former letter, have taken place, and I assure you that I was truly gratified by attending them. It is true that we cannot boast of all the beauty concentrated in India, yet still the assemblage at Davy's was such that no station need have blushed for. A certain round shouldered gentleman, well known in Calcutta, by some unaccountable means, mistook his way the other evening, and very "promiscuously" rolled down the "khud." It is not however true, as I am most authentically informed that the said round shouldered gentleman had evinced a strong desire to convince himself, that a certain quantity of Champagne bottles did most positively contain a bottom."

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 16.

We have heard that the H. C. Steamer Ganges will proceed in a few days to Maulmain for the purpose of bringing up the New Steam Ship Tenasserim. It is also understood that the Diana will sail about the same time for the Straits and Singapore. Parties therefore will have an excellent opportunity of forwarding letters to their friends in those parts and China. It will be remembered that this vessel cruised to our shores the unfortunate Teunka Mahmond Saad; we trust that the cause of her next visit, will be less offensive to the humane feelings of a British public.

We regret to announce that the Clipper Rob Roy will have to be docked again, owing to her making more water than is usual for newly coppered ships;—no material defect, but some slight oversight, we hear, is the cause.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JUNE. H. M. War Steamer Proserpine, Captain J. J. HUGHES, R. N. came to anchor in the Roads between five and six yesterday afternoon, having left Falmouth 17th September.—Bahia 1st December, Cape 3d April, and Point de Galle (where she appears to have remained nine days) 14th Instant. The particulars of her voyage, and the cause of her singularly protracted passage out, have not yet reached us; we are informed that she leaves for Calcutta in the course of the day.

The following extract from a Probate granted at Doctors-Commons of the Will of the late Major General EDWARD EDWARDS formerly of this establishment, furnishes con-

Line Adjutants. Fort Adjutants when the appointment is held by an effective Officer. 2. As Officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments must return to Regimental duty on their Corps marching from the Station or Garrison in which they are employed on the Staff, the Absentee Regulation will not be considered applicable to them.

In 38, this order was broken through by the appointment of Brevet Capt. Monteath, of the 60th Regiment, to act as Fort Adjutant of Fort William—this officer's corps being, at the time of his appointment, stationed at Saugor. In 1841—last Saturday evening—the order was again broken through by the appointment to the same office of Lieut. McMullen, of the 1st European Regiment, at Kurnaul. On the same evening the Courier having got a glimpse, we suppose, of the order at the Ophian Press, informs us that the Regulations of August 1841, quoted above, are to be rescinded. "Knock me down that order of Lord William's," says the Governor-General of India. "I have given the berth to another of my Ghuznee heroes, and I must legalize it as soon as I can."

With all submission, we think it would have been rather better if Lord Auckland had knocked down the order first, and appointed Lieut. McMullen afterwards to the Adjutancy of Fort William. It would not have cost him more trouble, and would have looked a little better, though had at the best, for to make, or rescind regulations for the purpose of serving a particular individual is an abomination, which must stink in the nostrils of the public, though not over nice about such things. With the selection made we can find no fault. Lieut. McMullen, who was with his regiment, throughout the Afghanistan campaign, is, we believe, a very active officer; and although many think that Lord Auckland, in rewarding the officers of the Army of the Indus, has a little overdone the thing, and been led into an injustice to those, who had the misfortune to have been left behind, we think that job, if it is perpetrated at all, might just as well have been perpetrated upon Lieut. McMullen as upon any one else—but to break through existing orders at one time, and at another, to rescind them, because they are found inconvenient, is not exactly the sort of thing that is likely to reflect much credit upon a Governor-General.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 15.

Yesterday's dawd from Ferozepore only brought us one letter, from which the following scrap is taken:—"The gents who had returned to muster from Simla say, that General Lunley, has become as surely as a bear ever since he heard it was decided, that Sir Jasper will come up the country in the cold weather. The old gentleman was heard to say that he would put a stop to so many officers going up to Simlah he would muster, and no doubt he will be as true to his word now as he was when he remarked on the numerous bearded and mustachioed chiefs he met every where. It appears the General thinks Sir Jasper's advent (this is the cause of his being so snappish) is likely to interfere with the Command for which he was sent up the country, and he has therefore said to have given out that, if possible, he will make a dash at the prize before him during the rains, and do Sir Jasper clean, He had better consult Mr. Clerk first."

The following intelligence from Colonel Stacey's camp may be relied on, and it is not without interest. On the 12th ultimo, he was encamped just outside of Khatat, and was to have moved on the next day towards Quetta, and our letter goes on to say:—"The Chiefs arrived on the 10th, and on 11th they all visited the Colonel, who returned the civility. He thinks the conduct of the Chiefs deserves the highest praise; for when Darogah Gool Mahomed and Akram the rest of the name illegible) persuaded the young Khan, that the troops moving on Moostung were to seize him, and induce him to fly to Nal, three marches from Bhogwana, the Chiefs told him in Durbar that they had, as well as himself, made a contract with Colonel Stacey to accompany him to Mr. Ross Bell; that if he chose to follow the advice of his enemies and desert his people they were all resolved to abide by the promise they had made to the Colonel.—and they have done so to a man—not one has failed—not a Chief has allowed a man to move but to Colonel S.—and not one but appeals to him for orders. Depend upon it this work will be crowned by the boy coming in as soon as all the Chiefs have been introduced to Ross Bell, and all this has been effected without the aid of a single Sepoy. The fact is we have hitherto gone the wrong way to work. These people were not understood, but they may be trusted. The Khan has moved to a village of his own, Muskye, two marches beyond Nal. His retinue amounts to about fourteen persons only, and the Chiefs are certain he will come in when they have been introduced to the above named Political."

CALCUTTA.

HURKABU, JUNE 15. We have heard a great deal about the cares of office—the uneasiness of the head that wears a crown, to which Luke's iron circlet is as a cap of soft velvet—we have often felt for our Governors-General, especially in piping times, not of peace, but of war and hot weather—not sooth to say when in reflective mood, pondering over the condition of our Governor-General, and thinking whether we would ourselves accept the appointment, should it be offered to us, some fine morning, we have, several times, come to the conclusion that

Maty a green isle needs must be In the deep wide sea of misery; and that Governors-General have their little official freaks and frolics—their legislative larks and gubernatorial gambols, which must compensate a grate measure for all the dry details and prosy prolixities, with which they are bored, in the different Departments. What greater fun, for instance, can there be than knocking down the orders of a predecessor. Skittles is nothing to it. "Knock me down that order of Lord William's!" cries the Governor-General; and the obedient secretary knocks it down. "Set me up this in its stead," says the Governor-General; and straight-way something is set up, which is the very antithesis of that which was knocked down. Nor is this all—our Governors have a way of violating their predecessor's orders, before they knock them down. They do the unlawful thing. they break the law first and amend it afterwards, as a fine stroke of practical *ποροπον* *ποροπον*. Of the skittles we have given of late one or two very tolerable examples—we shall now give another, which is still better, because it is accompanied by the other things of which we have spoken. On the 7th day of August 1841, Lord Wm. Bentinck from his cool retreat in the Neilgherry Hills issued the following order:—"With a view of reducing the number of Officers permanently withdrawn from Corps, and of extending the advantages of Staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that, henceforward, the following situations shall be held only by Officers whose Regiments are serving at the Stations, or forming part of the Garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule: Brigade Majors. Cantonment Adjutants.

HURKABU, JUNE 16. THE PHELETHON.—The smart little war Steamer Phlegethon, has just come out of dock after having been examined. It is highly satisfactory to learn the hull, which is entirely constructed of plate iron, "has been found free from" strain or corrosive, affording another instance of the great advantage iron has over wood in building Steamers. A vessel of the Phlegethon's tonnage, constructed of wood,

efficiency of their Establishments to reward the meritorious and display no favoritism. I could here particularize an Office the Heads of which from the almost daily complaints I hear from the juniors are highly blameable for this species of injustice but I will refrain from doing so in case, you might think that I write with a vindictive spirit being myself one of the "Rejected addresses" which believe me Sir, I am not.

Trusting you will kindly spare me a Corner in your valuable Journal and that what I have here said may attract the attention of heads of Offices and answer the purpose for which it is written, viz. the promotion of merit and eradication of all partiality.

I beg to remain Sir Your most obediently, PRICKLY PEAR.

Maha-Luxeme, 24th June 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir, I should feel obliged, by you or some of your Correspondents informing me why it is that the "Boozers" or "Jaer Wallas" of this place, have all despaired.

"Moochiees" are also very scarce about the place, but the reason of this I can nearly guess, and that reason is, that the Bazar Sergeant bought up all the Leather, the poor Moochiees must of course all find some other employment if leather is procurable.

Your obedient Servant, PETER SIMPLE.

Poona June 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir, Your correspondent A Subscriber very justly appears against the appointment of the Deputy Post Master as Acting, to the situation of Assistant to the Opium Agent, and the public in general will concur with him, that such must be productive of great inconvenience; inasmuch, that the present inefficient state of the Post Office establishment, added to the absence of any thing like a sound system to work out its plans comparatively warrant an unremitting exertion on the part of the Deputy and his assistants to meet the wishes of the Indian Public. The complaints already made against the leading Post Office of India, is one that universal, sorely a paper issues from the Indian Press out terms in vociferations against the crippled state, want of exertion, regularity, and system which prevails in its departments, and in the very face of those instances, the Deputy (to say nothing of his recent appointment to that office) whose time, previous to the closing and receiving of the mails, is supposed fully to be occupied in the discharge of his duties, and at others, in designing or effecting some new schemes for the utility of the public—his day, drawn away from those useful purposes to devote a portion of his time to his new acting appointment and the public forsooth shall remain content with any irregularities such a measure will undoubtedly give rise to—This is fair—this is just, and this is Mr. Editor perhaps what we may truly call seeking the public weal—Certainly favor and patronage do not (?) here predominate.—On the other hand, the justice or injustice of the acting appointment needs little comment, and perhaps you are yourself aware that the practice of nominating unconnected servants to a second or third situation has long ago been abolished at the Sister Presidencies, I am not aware that a single instance, even as a special case, exists, its consequences being fairly considered an impediment in the advancement of other highly deserving individuals, whose merits and industry entitle them to every just and equitable consideration at the hands of Government—lawful participants to promotion—but how different is the case here! the fact of appointing individuals to more than one situation must arise from two causes only, the first, as I suggested above, a wish to patronize or that there does not exist individuals sufficiently capable to fill such employments. With regard to the latter it is positively absurd to imagine such for a moment.

Your Obediently, TRISTRAM.

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

NUMISMATICS OR THE STUDY OF COINS.

Nearly every branch of the Arts and sciences, although matured in the European quarter of the globe, may be traced to an Oriental origin; but the art of coining is in its origin and growth, and maturity strictly European.

In Greece, the mother of Arts and Genius, History and modern discovery, compel us to ascribe this one great invention. The simple weighed lump of metal as that weighed at the gates of Hebron had been current for many centuries and had been succeeded in Western Asia by the ring money. That the accounts or views of currency originated after the departure of the early colonies from Phoenicia and Egypt to Greece, would appear from the fact that no remains of it have been found, so far as discovery has extended in that country and this is confirmed by the silence of Homer, who wrote before the invention of coining, and when the ring-money would have been in use.

In Greece we trace the original weighed lump, mentioned in the old Testament, to the complete coin, through the first single monetary impression which was circulated for several ages in Syria and her colonies, before the last protecting improvement viz. the complete reverse, was affixed.

From the sale of the field at Hebron by the sons of Zohar to Abraham, it would appear that the payment of the field was in pieces of silver of a certain weight, being bars of silver of equal weight which cannot be classed among monetary transactions. The sale of Joseph for twenty pieces of silver to the Ishmaelite merchants appears to have been also a transaction, effected by the delivery of twenty pieces or lumps of silver of an equal weight. The transaction of the brethren of Joseph in Egypt would seem to be an affair of barter—silver for coin—if we consider the expressions "our money in full weight," "other money," "double money with each man's treasure," From the Septuagint reading one would be inclined to suppose that these pieces were strung together like money in China at the present day or like money in Greece and many parts of India and Birmah, where the women and children string venetian sequins, mixed with the Turkish cubes and old Greek, Roman or Bactrian coins and wear them as charms and ornaments in long chains about their persons.

The transaction between the five lords of the Philistines and Delilah in the narrative of Samson, perhaps the most conclusive for an equalised currency by weight, in the ages before the invention of coined money. Each had promised to give for 100 pieces, and it is fair to suppose these were of equal weight; while it is probable they were of small size and inconsiderable value from the circumstance of the five lords bringing the money in their hands, perhaps unsealed bags as at present customary in China and some parts of

India. How far lumps or pieces of silver of various but equalised weights and sizes current from the time of Abraham to the first Maccabean princes two centuries before the Christian era were stamped with the marks of governments or of the merchants, or how far they partook of the value of a currency is involved in mystery. It is pretty clear that the earliest Grecian coinage authenticated values that had been understood from the remotest antiquity and that their circulation was first local, afterwards provincial, and subsequently became a national currency.

It is observed by a learned Numismatist that there is a class of coins the devices upon which were always held so strictly sacred, that the most powerful monarchs never ventured to put their portraits upon them, until the practice of deifying sovereigns had enrolled them among the number of the gods. Neither the kings of Persia, Macedonia or Epirus, nor even the tyrants of Sicily ever took this liberty: the first portraits that we find upon many being those of the Egyptian and Syrian dynasties of the Macedonian princes, and the flattery of their subjects had raised to divine honors. The artists had indeed before raised a way of gratifying the vanity of their piety which was by mixing.

It is a great degree, owing to the sanctity of the devices that such numbers of very ancient coins have been preserved fresh and entire; for it was owing to this that they were put into tombs, with vases and other sacred symbols, and not as Lucian has ludicrously supposed, that the dead might have the means of paying for their passage over the Styx; the whole fiction of Charon and his boat being of late date, and posterior to many tombs in which coins have been found.

"The first species of money that was circulated by tale and not by weight, of which we have any account, consisted of small obelisks of bronze or iron, which were, as we shall shew, symbols of great sanctity and high antiquity. Six of them being as many as the hand could conveniently grasp, the words obolos and drachma signifying spike and handful, continued, after the invention of coining, to be employed, the former expressing the respective value of two pieces of money, the one of which was worth six of the other. In Greece and Macedonia, and probably wherever the Macedonians extended their conquests, the money division seems to have regulated the scale of coinage; but in Sicily and Italy the mode of reckoning by weight, or according to the lesser talent and its subdivisions, universally prevailed. Such mode was in use among the Asian colonies prior to their subjection to the Athenians or Macedonians, or which is the most ancient, we have not been able to discover. Probably however it was that by weight, the only one which appears to have been known to the Homeric Greeks; the other may have been introduced by the Dorians."

The names of the several claimants to the invention of coinage so far as their times can be chronologically determined are Erichthon, king of Athens, sixteen centuries before Christ. To him succeeds the two faced Janus first king of Italy fourteen centuries before the Christian era. According to Athenæus and Macrobius, Janus issued the first brass money which Memnius Felix has a tradition that Saturnus the successor of Janus introduced brass money into Italy from the East. The next in point of priority of claim is Theseus who reigned in Athens thirteen centuries before Christ and who is stated by Plutarch to have issued money stamped with the figure of an ox.

We now come to the age of Phidon, king of Argos. This prince stamped silver money in the island of Egina, in the year—895 B. C. Homer flourished immediately before Phidon and the writings of the poet do not mention or imply the existence of any current coin. He speaks only of the system of barter prevalent in the age of the Trojan war. But if the traditions relating to the claimants before mentioned had any foundation in fact coin money must necessarily have been as well known in the time of the Trojan expedition and of their chronicles as in after ages. Lycurgus prohibited the use of gold and silver money, and substituted iron in their stead—this fact Plato and Plutarch place beyond dispute. The epoch of Lycurgus is that of the Olympiads. It will follow that the century which elapsed between Homer and Lycurgus was that which gave birth to the first Grecian coinage. This must be the coinage of Phidon being authenticated by the silence of Homer and the laws of Lycurgus.

Some in the seventh century before the Christian era comes in succession to Phidon and Suidas, and Cedreus, reigning the first coinage to the former from the circumstances of the latter's head being stamped upon the coin. However the absence of the head does not affect the claim of Phidon as the first inventor.

Lucian ascribes the invention of money to the Thessalonians, and Pollux grants the palm to the Naxians or Lycians but their claims are too undefined to militate against those of the king of Argos.

In bringing these cursory introductory remarks to a close it may suffice to say the value and importance of Numismatic researches to the historian and others have been so generally and so deeply impressed upon the attention of the admirable essay of Addison, that nothing would now be advanced to stimulate the individual who collects or those who discuss the authority and merit coins are entitled to.

Great additions have been made to our cabinets by the collections of Sir Alexander Burnes, Professor Wilson, Dr. Honigberger, late Physician to Runjeet Sing at Lahore, who together with Mr. Masson, has done much for numismatic lore in bringing to light the relics in the interior of Asia. To these may be added the name of Generals Allard and Ventura. These Asiatic collections have greatly augmented our series of Greeco-Bactrian and Indo-Bactrian coins. Mr. Masson is now in Bombay it is hoped that the gentleman will give to the public the results of his researches among the Hiddah topees.

Next in the Oriental series follow the coins of the Parthian and Sassanian kings. The inscriptions on the former are Greek and on the latter the inscription is in Persian in the Pehlvi character.

Continuing the same series the most ancient of those coins which have been issued in the Arabic characters are inscribed with legends in Coptic none of them ascend however to the Mahomedan era. In the 35th year of the Hegira A. D. 648 the Arabian used coins inscribed with Greek, Persian, and Parthian letters, when Abdol Melek, the successor of Mohamed quarreled with the Greek Emperor Hegira 76, A. D. 695, he coined Arabic money on which was the inscription "God is eternal."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVED, June 28.—E. I. C's. Shipper Emily, Mr. H. Blowers, in charge, from Karrack 12th June.—Passengers Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st B. E. Regt.; 7 European Seamen belonging to Persian Gulf Squadron, and 2 native Seamen.

The Company's Schooner Emily from the Persian Gulf, we believe, brings an important packet to the Bombay Government from Dr. Riach, of an amicable settlement of the affairs of Persia with the British Government.

Bazaar news at Bushire, when the Emily left was that Dr. Riach was on the confines of Persia in his diplomatic character.

A Transport has been engaged to bring down to Bombay the invalids at Karrack.

The weather was extremely oppressive, and Commodore Brucks was expected to leave for this port before long.

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The him up to the stake—lay on "the cat!"— "And damned be he that first cries 'Hold! Enough!'" I've been drunk myself, over-night, but then in the company 'twas of gentlemen. Ah I know he has got eleven times nine, One more—and bring me a bottle of wine.

EARL CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN'S RESPONSE.

"The peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his son Jesus Christ."

Thus spoke the holy priest, with uplift eyes, "Amen, Amen!" stern Cardigan replied.

"Fall in there, soldiers—form a hollow square— Tie up the culprit—lay his shoulders bare— One hundred lashes, well and truly paid."

"Must on the rascal's quivering flesh be laid, "Oh! mercy, noble lord!" the soldier cried; "For Jesus's sake, who pitted us and died, "For him whose peace I heard you here invoke."

"Oh! oh!" quoth Cardigan—"a pretty joke!" The peace of God can't save you notwithstanding, It passeth very far my understanding."—Sunday T. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Mazon House, on the morning of Wednesday the 23d June the Lady Lieut. Barr of a daughter, who only survived her birth a few minutes.

DEATHS.

At the Armenian Church, Bombay, the Rev. Tre Arakid Johannes at the age of 41, after a lingering illness and very much regretted by his community.

At Quetta, on the 29th May Mr. Myrshap, Acting Sub-commander of the commissariat department, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 15th June, John's Cathedral by the Reverend H. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain the Honorable H. F. H. Pery, third Son of the late Lord Glenworth, and Grand Son of the Earl of Limerick, to Amelia Mary, second daughter of the commissariat department, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Fisher Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. Charles Gould to Miss Ellen Charlotte Philipps.

At Putehgh, by Special License, David Lamson, Esq. Lieutenant 27th Bengal Native Infantry, to Rosamond Harriet, third daughter of the Revd. G. H. Deane.

At Calcutta, on the 13th June Mrs. C. Aurdary, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 12th June Mrs. J. M. Connell, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 13th June the Lady of J. W. Kaye, Esq.

At Midnapore, on the 11th June the Lady of Arthur Grogan, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Ghazepore, on the 5th June the Lady of W. H. B. Ross Esq. 2d European Regiment of a Son.

At Seetapore, Oude on the 25th May Mrs. A. Berrill of a Son.

At Birsahal, on the 7th June Mrs. G. J. Jordan of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 4th June the Lady of Arthur D. Johnson Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 20th May of Dumaun the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Purcell 13th Regt. Native Infantry of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June Charles J. only Son of P. Delmar Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June Letitia E. P. Delmar only daughter of P. Delmar Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 10th June after a lingering illness of about 12 months which she bore up with Christian fortitude, Miss Elizabeth Anne Mullins aged 14 years, 11 months and 27 days, deeply regretted by all her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June Albert Thomas the Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rodger aged 1 year 2 months and 14 days.

Died at Calcutta, on the night of the 14th June after a severe illness of 44 days at the age of 42 years James Collier Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Mackillop Stewart and Co. and formerly of that of Messrs. Crutenden Mackillop and Co.

At Calcutta, on the 17th June Master Charles Clarence Martin Montague, Son of Mr. Charles Jeffs Stephen Montague, aged 14 months and 2 days.

At Delhi, on the 3d June of Convulsion, Frederick Hogan only Son of Major General and grand son of Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson, aged 10 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

June 11th at Waltair by the Rev. F. G. Lugard Lieut. P. F. Esq. 2d European Regiment of a Son.

At Bonyday House, Ootacamund on the 2nd June the Lady of Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of a Son.

At Trincomopoly on Sunday the 6th of June the lady of William Elliot Esq. M. C. S. of a Son.

At Muktal on the 7th instant the lady of Capt. Wm. B. Jackson 25th Regt. Madras Native Infantry of a daughter.

At Bolaram, on the 11th May the Lady of Captain T. Henry Bullock of the Nizam's Army of a Son.

At Luz, near Madras on the 1st June the Lady of Captain Nathaniel G. G. Light Infantry of a Son.

At Madras on the 23d May the Lady of John Robdo Esq. M. C. S. of a Son.

At Chittoory, on the 23d May the Lady of Mr. Robt. Cobbold of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Ootacamund, on the 14th June at the house of the late Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.

On the 9th June at Coringa after a short illness Captain William Philip Esq. 2d European Regiment of a Son, who died at the age of 34 years, and was buried at Coringa on the 10th June.

At P. P. Pike, aged 33 years, severely regretted by his relatives and friends.

Standing Notice.

OUR contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system of espionage in correspondence directed, to our correspondents will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his "mistakes."

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 30, 1841.

ARRIVED, June 28.—E. I. C's. Shipper Emily, Mr. H. Blowers, in charge, from Karrack 12th June.—Passengers Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st B. E. Regt.; 7 European Seamen belonging to Persian Gulf Squadron, and 2 native Seamen.

The Company's Schooner Emily from the Persian Gulf, we believe, brings an important packet to the Bombay Government from Dr. Riach, of an amicable settlement of the affairs of Persia with the British Government.

Bazaar news at Bushire, when the Emily left was that Dr. Riach was on the confines of Persia in his diplomatic character.

A Transport has been engaged to bring down to Bombay the invalids at Karrack.

The weather was extremely oppressive, and Commodore Brucks was expected to leave for this port before long.

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We have received a Delhi Gazette Extra of the 28th instant, from which we learn that the Ghilzies have been defeated and the British and Shah's troops victorious. Our contemporary observes.

"We last week intimated that a force was about to leave Candahar for Kelat-i-Ghilzie where it appears we are building a fortification to which Ghilzies are averse. Intimation having been received at Candahar that the force at Kelat-i-Ghilzie consisting of 2 of the Shah's Infantry Corps, Commanded by Captains Macan and Griffin, half of Christie's horse and two Guns, was surrounded by 3 or 4000 Ghilzies when it was deemed politic that Macan, however anxious, should not attempt to attack. Colonel Wymer with 400 of our old friends, the 38th and the remainder of Christie's horse commanded by Captain Leeson and four Horse Artillery Guns, moved with stores towards the Fort, but when within two or three marches of their destination the Ghilzies hastened from Kelat-i-Ghilzie and made for the approaching troops, Capt. Macan "cager for the fray" immediately gave chase with a portion of his force, but not coming up with them, nor being able to gain any intelligence of their movements, the Captain, suspecting a feint, and that, perhaps, the Ghilzies had returned by another route to surprise the garrison, halted for the night. The Ghilzies moved on and coming upon Colonel Wymer's force in the night and in Camp, they fully three thousand in number, immediately attacked our Troops, who had formed, in front rushing down to the bayonets, they again were repulsed, but again the attempt in very gallant style, this falling, they tried the flank and turned it, but got well drubbed for their pains, they exhibited a most determined spirit, only exceeded by the truly loyal and gallant behaviour of the sepoys who, when the Ghilzies moved off the field, Next morning seventy of the enemy were found to have fallen, and it is impossible to say what the number of wounded may be, as the Ghilzies ran every risk in carrying them away, but it is, no doubt, considerable. Colonel Wymer's force was too small to pursue them but it is to be hoped that they may fall in with the wing of the 16th which left Ghuzni under Col. Maclearen, who was in daily expectation of being joined by the 5th Light Cavalry. Our disaster was 20th N. I. one Sepoy killed and 10 slightly wounded. Leeson's horse, 3 killed and 5 wounded. The Artillery a horse or two killed, total 4 killed and 15 wounded. Macan's party did not even hear the firing, or a much more severe lesson would have been read to the Ghilzies, as it is little doubt will keep them quiet for a time. Colonel Wymer's losses and arrangements, when surprised, are said to have been very good, and both Officers and men behaved as gallantly as the Bengal Infantry do.

From the same extra we also learn that.

"The Brigade had not arrived at Cabul on the 6th instant but was expected about the 10th it was however more than probable that a part will push on towards Ghilzie. A very large portion of the Military Stores has been left behind at Gudemuck for want of Camels for which there are 500 loads Lieut. Dias is left in charge with two Companies of the 5th N. I.

It is expected that a force will have proceeded to Kohistan about the end of May to bring some of the refractory Chieftains of that part of the Country to their senses.

THE complaints against the present Post Office arrangements, or rather disarrangements, which pour in on all sides from our correspondents, become quite overwhelming. To print them under the head of "Correspondence" would occupy one fourth of our paper weekly, and produce an erroneous impression upon the public that the Post Office establishment and not the authorities were in an embryo state. We have been unwilling; also to give these communications publicity, because the acting Post Master General had but just entered upon his duties, and it would have been premature to have made any remarks until time had made him familiar with his new duties. A little more time has transpired and matters are by no means improved. Our correspondents have become more impudent in their solicitations to publish their complaints; while some of them more nervous temperament have become quite clamorous; that, to copy the one and rid ourselves of the other, we have been induced, however reluctant, to bring their complaints before the Post Office authorities in particular and the public in general. A specimen of both kind of writers will not be an inappropriate apology for our subsequent remarks.

One of the importunate species writes:—

"MR. EDITOR,—I begin to think that you are in league with some of the Post Office authorities, and in consequence of favors in the early transmission of your own letters, you suppress the complaints of less favoured folks who have not the same privilege. Now Mr. Editor you will excuse my expostulating with you but this silence on your part is not fair. Your own notices to correspondents will convince you, if your mind needs refreshing, that this is the fourth time I have written to you upon the same subject but without your taking further notice of it than writing "received" instead of "applied." Do not let me have occasion to complain of your coolness for public reform.

Your truly, NO CASTIGATOR."

Good heavens! we exclaimed on reading this communication, we have got a wigging at any rate. If this be the effort of "no castigator" it is high time that we hearkened to his prayer or his castigatory epistles might not tend to our benefit.

"Post Favos," blind us to public duty! no; we have asked none, we have received none. We look for what is due and will be vociferous in our demands, because in common with our correspondents we have experienced, and still experience, great inconvenience through the present ill-disposed patronage in the Post Office.

Now for the other specimen—clamorous more against the Post Office than us, but, not without cause.

"MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You will allow that one of the greatest annoyances to an Englishman, is to feel himself aggrieved and not have any means of obtaining redress. But you know the old, well saying, 'It's bad going to law with the devil when the Court's held in Tartarus.' I have therefore to hope that you will kindly assist me with your advice on the present occasion.

I have been an inhabitant of this Island now for upwards of four years, and for nearly two years in the same house at Chowpatty, every overland mail has brought, or ought to have brought, me some letters, but strange to say that an establishment which costs the public so large a sum annually should be so careless, or so willful I can hardly say, as to withhold letters.

I have gone or I have sent on the arrival of the Overland but in vain, I have never yet been able to obtain my letters at any reasonable time after their arrival. In vain have I repeatedly complained to the Deputy post master General and remonstrated with the christian clerks; the former always civil and gentlemanly enough, but the latter as insolent as they well dared to be. Repeatedly have I left my address, which they all know and which is to be found in the directory and agenda, still no redress, and the last letter which arrived with the June overland mail containing legal documents

of importance I only received on Saturday last the 26th—inst ???

I am Mr. Editor, Yours truly, F. H. D. W."

"Looking at this picture then on that we feel at loss how we can be guilty of the crime atroce—silence—any longer. On account of the inexperience of some of the big wigs in the post office we were disposed, without taking merit to ourselves, to be somewhat charitable: our silence has been construed into a participation in the accidental, (?) no; rather systematic inattention to the duties the appointments involve. We are therefore put upon our defence. To keeping back the communications of our correspondents we plead guilty: it was done with the most laudable intention, viz. to allow the probationary period of the acting Post Master General to pass by. But as to the complaint itself, it has been reiterated by the GAZETTE for upwards of half a century and to no effect. It is easier to turn a deaf ear than to exert the organs of motion; and any improvement might at first entail a little more exertion—A circumstance very unpleasant to the heads, and heels too, of our public establishments.

But for the present system of patronage an efficient Post Master General might be selected from Her Majesty's post office at home; one who knows the duties of the office and would discharge them to the general satisfaction. It certainly appears preposterous that when a civil servant has just got thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office he is removed to discharge the execution duties, of one of which he may be said to be altogether ignorant. It seems to be no question with the authorities whether the person appointed is suited to the office; their consideration is whether or not the office is suited to the person, i. e. his pocket. To a better state of things we must look forward to the expiration of the charter and the assumption of Government by the Crown!

We hear that it is the intention of the Post Office on the arrival of the next overland mail

