

PUBLISHED



DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

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New Series No. 29

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

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.

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, August 2d, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

August, 1-41.

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.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

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

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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

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

THE BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 3.

Will be published in a few days.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
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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 of 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.

A CARD.

DR. FOGERTY,

BEGS respectfully to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that during his illness and temporary absence from Bombay, Dr. MERRITT, of Meadow Street, will perform his professional duties.

Bombay, August 21 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Madras.

SPECTATOR, JULY 24.

We heard of some splendid shikar about three weeks since in the vicinity of Jaulnah, which was productive of as much benefit to the neighboring villagers, as of excitement and satisfaction to the bold sportsman himself. The first sport was a large tiger and two days after despatching him, the same party encountered a tigress with two two-year-old cubs who were all shot. This ferocious animal had killed four men and eaten three; and from the taste she had thus acquired for human blood, was the terror of the villagers who were much rejoiced to get rid of such a dangerous neighbour. The pleasurable excitement of this noble sport, must be not a little enhanced by the benefit which arrives to humanity from the riddance of these destructive animals.

Cape papers to the 11th have been received, the *Waars Afrikaan* of that date has furnished a few extracts. The most striking is one which relates to the deplorable fate of a female convict executed for infanticide; the death of a female by the hands of the executioner is under any circumstances horrible and revolting to our feelings; in the present case it is rendered still more so by the astounding fact that no member of the Bar had enough of chivalry of common humanity to say, to undertake the legal defence of this unhappy woman whose circumstances did not allow of Counsel being employed. We learn from the Calcutta papers, which we have received Cape news to a rather later date, that the *Thomas Coutts* from Bombay and H. M. Ship *Andromache* from St. Helena had arrived. The latter vessel was bound for China, as were also two United States Frigates the *Constellation* and *Boston*. What may be the meaning of brother Jonathan's appearance in the China Seas at the present juncture? Is it merely to protect his own trade in the pending struggle, or was it determined on a few months since when the good understanding of the two countries seemed likely enough to be disturbed by the unfortunate MacLeod affair?

The Head Quarters and Wing of H. M. 57th Regiment have now been stationed in Fort Saint George, upwards of eight months; in February last, the whole of their Arms were inspected by a Board of Officers of other Corps which sat upon them by order of the Commander in Chief, con-

demned as worn-out and unfit for Service. They had been nearly ten years in wear, and although not much used in the field yet having been of an inferior description when originally issued, it is only surprising they had not previously been condemned. In place however of their at once being taken into the Arsenal and exchanged for new ones, as they ought to have been, out of the many thousands of stands of arms there in store, an order was given that these condemned arms were to be sent into the Arsenal by 25 or 50 together for further inspection; that those which might be considered irreparable should be replaced by serviceable ones and the others repaired and issued again. The result is, that this fine Regiment has been partly ineffective ever since, having from 30 to 50 men every day on Parade without Arms; and it will scarcely be believed that although six months have elapsed since this face began, the examination of only two Companies out of the six has yet been completed and the men furnished with really effective Arms. A strange system this certainly, if it can be called system at all, and adopted too with a Regiment which, if report says true is not unlikely from its present position (to say nothing of its strength and high state of discipline) to be soon actively employed in China, where there can be little doubt reinforcements of European Troops to a large amount must shortly be sent.

Comment must in this case be superfluous—the facts are glaring, and have for some time past been apparent even to the casual observer who may have seen the troops on parade. We have on the one hand an Arsenal most amply stocked with Arms for the use of our Troops—we have on the other as fine a body of men as the Anglo-Indian Army can show but furnished with inefficient worn-out arms—worse than that even partially *disarmed*. Whence does this parsimony we will not dignify it with the name of economy proceed? whatever be its source in the name of common sense let it be abandoned, or our pending system will again, as on former occasions, deservedly ring down the rebuke of the higher powers, while it inflicts a copious measure of injury on the service it vainly professes to serve.

HERALD, JULY 24.

Our military contemporary states, in his issue of yesterday, that "the Commander-in-Chief has been directed to cause the native corps at Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore, as well as at all the stations in advance, at which they draw batta, to be relieved simultaneously, i. e., all corps at any one station to be relieved at the same time, and as speedily as possible, and to endeavour to effect all the reliefs within the present and following year"

"Set a thief to catch a thief" is a proverb with which no doubt one and all of our readers have been familiar from their earliest infancy. What may be the origin of the saying we are not aware; but probably there is not a police establishment in the world which has not afforded practical illustrations of its truth. In our native country it is a well-established fact, that not a few of the myriads of justice have been themselves distinguished in the annals of roguery, before consenting to become thieftakers; and there is not we imagine a resident in this city of our location so simple as not to know that some of the greatest knaves and scamps with which Madras abounds are to be found amongst the belted gentry of Royapettah and Black Town. It is not our purpose to enquire how far the entertainment of such characters, as the keepers of the city's peace, may have been sanctioned by our Magistrate, but we are glad to find that the impolicy of employing them has been at length made fully manifest. No less than nine of the vagabonds, suspected of being concerned in sundry robberies on the beach, have, we understand, through the indefatigable and very praiseworthy exertions of Captain Biden, been convicted and suitably punished. On Wednesday last these worthless police peons had the benefit of a good sound flogging, preparatory to a six months' imprisonment, and hard labour on the roads. Heartily do we rejoice that the majesty of the law,—of the law which is not; and never should be allowed to be, a respecter of persons,—has been thus triumphantly vindicated, and confidently do we anticipate that the best consequences will flow therefrom. To Captain Biden the warmest thanks of the whole community are due, for his painstaking endeavours to bring the offenders to justice, and for having, after their guilt had been made fully apparent, visited them with summary and severe, but most righteous, punishment.

The new steamer *Tenasserim*, of 760 tons, lately built at Moulmein, had reached Calcutta, Dr. Judson, the celebrated Missionary, and family, we observe, were passengers by her. The political intelligence which she was the bearer of, from the Burmese territories, is quite unimportant. Captain Tremerehure, who proceeded some time back to Mergui, on a visit to the coal mines in that district, we are glad to notice, reports very favourably of the operations there carrying on. The gallant officer traced the coal bed "from the site where it has hitherto been worked,—a distance of three quarters of a mile from the right bank of the river,—to the left bank thereof, close to the water, where it may be worked to far greater advantage, as not only will the land carriage be saved, but the dip of the new stratum is not above one third of that in the old locality, thereby greatly facilitating the mining operations." Captain T. has also been very successful in discovering tin in various localities in the Mergui province, and it was expected that ere long operations to procure a supply of that metal would be commenced upon an extensive scale.

Van Dieman's Land intelligence to the 4th of May, has been received, via Calcutta. It is not however generally of a particularly important character. The colony, we learn from the Hobart Town Advertiser is in a highly flourishing condition, amongst other proofs of which gratifying fact, it is mentioned that a gentleman lately arrived at the place of our contemporary's habitation with a sum of money, which in England barely brought him in £700 per annum interest. This money has been invested in "most excellent securities" at Hobart Town, and produces a return of £2300 per annum. The arrival of H. M. ships Erebus and Terror, from a voyage of discovery in the direction of the South Pole, is announced. "They penetrated," it is said, "15° beyond the Antarctic circle, their further progress being interrupted by solid masses of ice, and as the winter approached, Capt. Ross determined upon returning, having ascertained the perfect uselessness to man of the Polar regions, being, as they are, in every way unfitted for his existence. The furthestmost latitude reached was 78°—longitude W. 173° 12'. The southern land was again traced about eight degrees of latitude, when it terminated in a mass of ice and snow. A volcano was discovered in a state of eruption, which they named Mount Erebus." The following morceau respecting Major Cortlandt Taylor, of the Madras Artillery is taken from the Australia Asiatic Review.

"MAJOR TAYLOR.—This officer is about to return to India, his leave having nearly expired, in order to join that distinguished corps, the Artillery, in which his services have obtained for him the well earned reward of a notification that he will be included in the next promotion of C. B. His numerous friends here, by whom he is so generally esteemed, will regret his departure.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 23.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that the Commander-in-Chief has been directed to cause the Native Corps at Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore, as well as at all the stations in advance, at which they draw batta, to be relieved simultaneously; i. e. all corps at any one station to be relieved at the same time, and as speedily as possible and to endeavour to effect all the reliefs within the present and following year.

Civil Intelligence.—Mr. Kindersley is we hear, expected from the Cape by the ship *Anna Robertson*. Thanks to Captain Biden's great exertions the individuals of the Marine Police lately implicated in several robberies have been brought to justice, and are sentenced to hard labour on the roads. Much credit is due to our excellent Master Attendant for the manner in which he has sifted this intricate business.

Monstrous barbarity towards a Seaman.—A Captain McPhun, commander of the Ship *Argyll*, has just been tried by the Supreme Court at Bombay, for the murder of one Anthony Carey, a Seaman belonging to that Vessel, and never did we peruse a more harrowing tale of barbarity, than that given in the report of the trial, the proceedings of which from their great length, we are unable to furnish. The unfortunate deceased, it appears, was shipped at Greenock as an able Seaman, but after the Ship had proceeded to Sea, was found incapable of fulfilling his duties in that capacity; he was further, it seems, a very dirty and idle character, but nothing beyond what is alleged against the man; nevertheless it is proved by the evidence of the Chief Mate and others that he was by order of the commander, lashed up at the mast head without clothes and kept in a state of nudity for a week; that on another occasion, he was lowered into the water over the Ship's side; that from repeated exposure his skin was burnt by the sun, and sores were visible on various parts of his body, that a pistol was fired at him, whereby he received a wound in the face, which on the following day exhibited a putrid appearance; that Captain McPhun used to shoot at the unfortunate deceased with a bow and arrow; that on New Year's day he had him lashed to a hen-coop and laid on the railing with his head towards the sea, as if a corpse to be committed to the deep, into which he was lowered head-fore-most, kept under water about two minutes, and then hauled up again. We will not, however wound the feelings of our readers, by a minute detail of the floggings and other cruelties committed on the unfortunate seaman, and which terminated in his death yet strange to say the monster who has committed such crimes, has only been sentenced to two years imprisonment, a punishment altogether so disproportionate to the crimes wroth of he has been found guilty, that we are astonished at the leniency of such a sentence. We hope, however, that no ship owner will ever trust a man who has committed such enormities, with the command of a vessel when the term of Robert McPhun's imprisonment shall come to a conclusion.

Brigadier Lovell's farewell to the fifteenth.—The 15th Hussars were inspected in full dress on the General Parade at Bangalore on Monday last, by Brigadier Lovell, K. H. previous to his quitting the Station for Upper India. The Regiment mustered on the occasion in such great strength that it was necessary to form the eight Troops into five Squadrons and even then these were almost too heavy for rapid Manoeuvring. Bangalore has been occupied by many fine Corps, but so splendid a body as the King's Hussars was never before seen under the Madras Presidency; this however is not to be wondered at in a regiment which has ever been considered one of the crack corps in Her Majesty's Service. After the Brigadier had passed down the ranks the regiment marched past by Squadrons; Ranked past by Troops, Trotted and Galloped past, after which a few Manoeuvres were executed with masterly precision. The appearance of the Corps was superb, and numerous ladies graced the scene with their presence and appeared highly gratified with the spectacle. In conclusion, after the regiment had been complimented by the Brigadier on its performances, it was formed in close column of Squadrons; Officers were called to the front, and surrounded by them, Brigadier Lovell bid adieu to his Regiment in an affecting address. "Never," says our Correspondent, did a Commanding Officer quit his regiment enjoying the love and respect of all under him more completely than Colonel Lovell, who possesses the happy power of maintaining the strictest discipline in his corps without the slightest apparent effort, merely by the excellence of his system of internal economy and the preserving a chain of responsibility through every rank therein.

It had been determined to give the Brigadier a dinner on the occasion of his departure, but as the ladies could not be present thereat, he gallantly requested that a Ball should be substituted, which was to take place on Monday last and Brigadier Lovell quits Bangalore, we are sure, carrying with him the regrets of every rank, this evening.

Coffee Plantations.—A correspondent in the Southern Mahratta country informs us that the Political Agent is using great exertions to induce the cultivation of Coffee, and with this view, has distributed large quantities of seed under the sanction of the Bombay Government, he further states that plantations of the shrub are rapidly increasing in the neighbourhood of Sholapoor.

Secunderabad, 16th July.—Our Paymaster has received orders to issue pay at the rate of 21 per cent exchange. Hyderabad currency, from the 1st, proximo. Captain Silver's

detachment of young officers arrived all well this morning. I regret to mention the decease of the lady of Captain Chambers 1st M. E. R. Surgeon Brown M. D. arrived and assumed charge of his flock of "Lambs" on the 10th when Surgeon Tuplin and Assistant Surgeon Macdonald returned to their own Corps. Inquests have been very frequent of late, chiefly deaths by drowning, and one, a poor grasscutter shot dead accidentally, whilst picking up balls when the 25th were at practice. The cholera is committing ravages in the city. We had an amateur theatrical performance on the 9th and you will be surprised to hear, that we have a female performer, and I am told a very good one, but I have not had an opportunity of judging yet. The Pounders lately issued to Corps for practice have been ordered into store until after the rains, by which time, it is to be presumed, the instructors will have forgotten all that they learned with such extraordinary rapidity. The overland came in on the 13th. The rains have set in and all looks green and cheerful.

CHINA.

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 19th ultimo containing news from Canton up to the 18th of May.

The following are the items of intelligence:—

The ship *Framjee Cowasjee* was not taken up by H. M's. plenipotentiary, as was erroneously stated in our last number but by Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer in China.

The third instalment on Hingtae's debts was paid on 1st May, leaving five still due.

There is a report that upwards of ten Englishmen, either sailors or soldiers, have been seized by the Chinese near the first bar; and also that the trade will be stopped in two or three days.

The latest reports from Canton are that Lin has received commands to go to the province of Chekeang, there to wait for orders communicating the imperial will.

Kekung on the 28th ulto., received an imperial edict to investigate charges against the Kwanchowfoo, who is accused of being a traitor to his country.

The superior officers have given secret orders to the Pwanyu and Nanhac magistrates; with an intimation that if they suffer the orders to leak out, it will be required of them.

It is said the triumvirate of commissioners, the lieutenant-governor, generals, &c. have pukee—sacrificed to their banners; this ceremony is supposed to be preparatory to an onslaught—but the banners are not Roman eagles.

Under the lowering aspect of affairs in Canton, we do not think the squadron will sail to the northward so soon as it was intended; orders, as we have been told, having been given to the ships to prepare for sea in ten days.

The emperor's younger brother has not yet arrived; these high tartar officers linger on the road as long as possible, in order to fleece the officers and squeeze the people of the provinces through which they pass; the officers disgorge their ill-gotten gains in order to stifle enquiry into their malversation, and again prepare to reimburse themselves by additional exactions from the people.

KESHEN

Foreigners, being much interested in the fate of this statesman, will be sorry to hear that he has lost his seat in the cabinet as well as the governorship of Chihle. The punishment he has to suffer for high treason is not yet proclaimed and we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence will be of a very harsh nature. The official papers contain various insinuations against his administration, and the abhorrence with which the whole court and ministry regard his late proceedings augur a bad reception. Still there is one way of escape: his fame for misleading the enemies of the country is well established, and he may be kept in reserve to carry on the same game with greater address as soon as the imperial arms do not prove so successful as the emperor and his magnates anticipate. If he again becomes the great man, he will take good care to spin out negotiations to an indefinite period.

YANGFANG.

Old Yang is a man of great courage, celebrated in the wars against the barbarians; as he triumphed over the savage tribes of the Hookwang mountains, he will, it is confidently expected, be as victorious over outside barbarians. The emperor puts an unlimited confidence in him, being already certain that he will exterminate the whole rebellious race of the English at Canton; nor have late disasters damped his sanguine expectations; the hero of so many battles must conquer, and should the enemy be at the very gates of the city his very appearance—being that of a paralytic old man who stoops very low—will drive them away.

TAOUKWANG.

The old man appears to great advantage, and could his edicts slay the enemy, none would remain alive. Though of a saving disposition he is ready to spend the last cash in the present struggle. The fortifications in the maritime provinces are being carried on with greater vigour than ever and if matters go forward at the same rate as hitherto not a cash will remain in the treasury, but all will be expended upon stone walls and cannon.

To stimulate the bravery of the military, the emperor has promised that those officers who have formerly committed themselves shall receive free pardon, if they repair to Canton and atone for their misdeeds by meritorious service against the English. Volunteers who burn to signalize themselves in battle, are hastening to the provincial city and whoever professes military renown are gone to win fresh laurels in the swamps of Whampoa. This great galaxy of the brave spirits of the empire must now have reached the scene of their future glory, and the hour for obtaining immortal honours is perhaps not very distant. The emperor has promised to reward their patines in hades, and those who have already fallen enjoy their large emoluments and high promotions.

Since the evacuation of Chusan the courage of the son of heaven has been raised to the highest pitch. He is now perfectly persuaded, that he can do every thing with the invading foe, and move both army and navy at his nod. Dire is his wrath against Elepo, for not having reconquered Chusan, and unbanded his detestation for the late Lieut. Governor Woo on account of his having received communications from the rebellious English; this veteran is likely to fall a victim to the despot's rage; but the heroes of Amoy, who fought the glorious battles with the Alligator and Blonde, have been promoted to higher rank, and received the most marked proofs of approbation from their sovereign.

No language can describe the terror with which Taoukwang wishes to overwhelm the faithless, refractory English race; his speech from the throne breathes mortal defiance, death, and destruction; and if the crusty old man is true to his word he will not change his policy until the union jack waves on the walls of Peking.

YIHSAN.

This statesman, for declaring his full concurrence with the proposed line of policy, has received great

tokens of the highest esteem on the part of his sovereign. He is permitted to ride on horseback in the imperial city; a privilege granted to the chosen few. Generalissimo of the largest army that the emperor has ever sent into the field, he has yet done nothing to justify the magnificent hopes that were held out on this arrival. The grand army remains, on various pretences, now encamped under the walls of Canton, and if not beaten will disband itself as soon as pay and provisions fail. And this corps is China's last hope; the elite of the army, the concentrated essence of all that is noble and brave in this vast empire. We do not believe that Yihshan has ever been in battle, but he will now have an excellent opportunity to serve his apprenticeship, much, we opine, to the cost of his master.

Judging from the many orders that are issued to hasten the movements of the army, the rumours about the formation of an extensive camp near Canton are by no means unfounded; still from all the information we can gather, the whole force does not exceed 20,000 men; some of the regiments have come from Shense—the far west—and from even the frontiers of Thibet; as for the soldiers themselves, they are poor, miserable wretches, but their officers are picked men, the most valiant of whom are expected to ride in front of the ranks and bid mortal defiance to the English.

The barbarians in first attacking the Hoonan detachment, were astonished at the summersets the celestials threw; but the antics which they will perform behind this time will be of the most grotesque nature. When the barbed arrows encounter the flying grape shot, and the deafening peal of the gong incites to the slaughter, how will the barbarians be able to abide the shock?

According to the report sent in by the Canton authorities to the emperor, the loss at the first bar amounted to 450 privates and 31 officers; this estimate, like all similar statements, is far below the real number. When a return of the strength of the army was made five weeks ago, the whole number of slain, wounded, missing, and deserters, from the battle of Chuenpe to the occupation of the river, was no less than 6000 men, the greater of whom, however, were deserters. His imperial majesty praises the troops for their bravery; and is quite sure of the realization of his splendid visions of victory. A few months will probably decide whether he has chosen a wise alternative, or whether a humble and rational course of conduct would not have proved of greater avail than a hectoring bravado.

PINANG.

GAZETTE, JUNE 19.

Criminal Sessions, Trial of Captain Batta, of La Felice, for Manslaughter.—On Tuesday morning, so early as 9 o'clock, the street in front of the portico and steps of the Court House exhibited a large collection of persons to witness this trial. Precisely at half past 10, Sir William Norris took his seat on the bench, and after waiting some time for three or four gentlemen who were summoned as jurymen, but who were not then in attendance the prisoner was placed at the bar and arraigned on the Coroner's Inquisition for feloniously and unlawfully killing Jaffer, one of the Malayan recruits on board of the Barque La Felice, to which, through his Law Agent, Mr. Carnegie, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty. The following special jurymen were then sworn:—Messrs. L. Nairne, C. Scott, C. C. Currier, F. S. Brown, and C. Rodyk and Captains J. M. Steward, E. Marquard, H. Smith, G. Solomon and W. Phipps.

The first witness called was Abdulrahman 1st, followed by Abdulrahman 2d, two of the recruits, who it appeared immediately after the commotion in the ship had been quelled, declared from below to the Captain that they had no concern whatever in it, and begged to be allowed to come on deck when they would point out the ringleaders, which they were accordingly permitted to do. Their evidence went to show when the mutiny occurred, the manner in which their companions were lashed and secured, the time they continued bound, the state of their sufferings, and the condition of their bodies when cast loose—all which pretty nearly agreed with the testimony they gave before the Coroner's Inquest. Mr. Daviot formerly the chief mate, but latterly passenger in the Felice, Mr. Pendigrass, the present chief mate, John Fagin, the gunner, two apprentice boys and two seamen belonging to the ship were also examined, as were three Native passengers. Mr. Gottlieb the Magistrate, who went on board after the vessel had anchored in the harbour, described the situation in which he saw the living and dead recruits and Dr. Roswell, the Residency Surgeon, gave his opinion as to the cause of the death of Jaffer and of the other deceased recruits landed from the ship. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the prisoner's Law Agent called three or four witnesses, who mostly contradicted that sworn to on the other part of the crown as regarded the treatment of the recruits while they continued bound and the supply to them of nourishment. The prisoner made no defence. The Recorder then addressed the Jury, clearly defining the difference between excusable and justifiable homicide, and homicide in self defence; and after briefly commenting upon the evidence, his lordship said, that the whole of the facts were before them, and under all the circumstances, it was for them to say whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged against him.

The Jury retired for about twenty five minutes which when they delivered their verdict of Guilty with a recommendation of mercy, on the ground, as it was stated the answer to a question from the bench, that the prisoner was not aware of the serious consequences of the right ligatures. The plea was recorded, and his lordship intimated his intention of passing sentence next morning; on which the prisoner was removed from the bar and remanded to goal.

Wednesday.

In passing sentence on Captain Batta, the Honorable the Recorder addressed the prisoner nearly as follows:—John Batta: you were convicted late yesterday evening of the crime of manslaughter in unlawfully and feloniously killing Jaffer, one of a body of twenty five Malayan recruits, whom you were conveying in the barque La Felice, under your command, from hence to Ceylon, to be enlisted in H. M. Ceylon Rifle Regiment. The Jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation of mercy, but I abstained from passing sentence on the instant, that I might have time for consideration; not however, from any disposition to find fault with the decision of a Jury which had been specially summoned for the purpose, had manifested the most patient attention throughout a long investigation, and, being composed almost exclusively of merchants and commanders of

vessels, was peculiarly well qualified for the task.—It appears that you sailed hence on the 30th ultimo, and that about 4 o'clock A. M., of Friday the 4th instant, a serious commotion was heard between decks, which was speedily followed by a violent attack upon yourself and your officers by two or three of the recruits. These were quickly overpowered, when two of them in their desperation jumped overboard and were drowned, the third having disappeared in a some way yet unexplained. These desperate men, however, had succeeded in killing or severely wounding two of your crew, besides slightly wounding others with your self and second mate, and having previously, with their bloody accomplices below, murdered their serjeant and dangerously wounded both of their corporals. The hatches, meanwhile, were promptly secured, and the rest of the recruits thus kept below, until after a short interval, two of them having assured you of their entire innocence in the matter and offered to point out the guilty men were allowed to come up; these immediately submitted to have their hands and arms tied and then called up their companions, one by one, pointing out five as guilty who with the rest were as they came up, successively pinioned by the arms, wrists and neck, and lightly lashed on deck to booms fastened to the sides of the ship. Thus far it is impossible to find fault with any thing you did, or to deny you and your officers the credit of courage, judgement and decision. But it is deeply to be regretted that thenceforth you appear to have lost sight of that humanity in which brave men are so often found to be wanting, and which generally forms so noble a characteristic of the British seamen. It was not to be expected, in the alarm and confusion of the moment, that the rough sailors who were ordered to tie up the recruits would be very tender or scrupulous as to the mode of carrying the order into effect. But when all the mutineers were completely and effectually secured and no reasonable appearance of danger remained; when in the course of a few hours, it became manifest that the culprits were severely distressed by the tightness of the lashings; and were loudly protesting their innocence, begging to be released, and increasing their suffering, by struggling to obtain some ease from the painfully constrained position in which they were placed; it is plain that you acted inhumanly and illegally in refusing to afford them any relief and keeping them in that state of suffering without any adequate necessity, until the following morning? Then, indeed, you ordered them to be released, being alarmed, no doubt, by the black, swollen and blooded appearance of their arms and hands. But the order was too late. A deadly mortification had commenced, which terminated in the death of four of the unhappy men that same day or in the course of the night, and a fifth on the following morning. Five more have since died in the hospital from the same cause, and the lives of eight more have only been saved (if indeed they are yet safe,) by the painful process of amputation. Such has been the amount of human suffering and the waste of human life occasioned by your unfeeling conduct and it is no small aggravation of your cruelty that the unfortunate men were not even permitted, one by one, to change their positions in order to obey the calls of nature, but were left for forty eight hours together, in a most offensive state of impurity. I say nothing of your alleged refusal to supply them with food or drink, because on that point the witnesses differed materially; but it is quite clear that the sufferings of the wretched men were intense and their death was occasioned by you without any adequate necessity or justifiable cause whatever.

I have thought it right to enter into these details for general information, and that men in your situation may be made aware of the legal consequences of treating human beings like wild beasts without any reasonable grounds for such brutality. The commander of a vessel, it is true, has a most important and responsible charge. Numerous lives and valuable property are dependent upon his firmness and decision, and the law invests, him as is necessary, with an authority almost absolute. But like all other men he is legally responsible for his acts and liable to punishment for transgressing the bounds of humanity and justice.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration and the danger and alarm into which you were thrown, the inefficiency of your crew, the very recent occurrence of the dreadful tragedy on board the *Freak*, and which doubtless must have weighed strongly upon your inexperience (this being, I understand, your first voyage as commander) and above all, the ground assigned by the Jury for recommending you to the mercy of the Court, viz.—that you had, in their opinion, no conception of the dangerous consequences resulting from such tight ligatures; considering, I say all these circumstances, I am of opinion, that public justice does not call for a very severe punishment; and that a fine of 500 Rupees will operate as a sufficient; warning to other commanders who may happen to be placed in similar circumstances, without, on the other hand, endangering their necessary authority by leading sea-men to suppose that heavy legal penalties will in all cases follow the just exercise of severity in repressing riot and insubordination.

You are accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of 500 Rupees and to be imprisoned in H. M. gaol until such fine shall be paid.

The sessions which was altogether a heavy and laborious one, then closed. We purpose giving the result of each of the other cases in our next.

Chinese Emigrants to the Mauritius.—The Brig Patriot, with 160 Chinese gardeners and labourers for the Mauritius, sailed on Wednesday last.—An hour or two previous to her getting underweigh, there was a slight manifestation of a disturbance amongst themselves in consequence of a misunderstanding between some individuals of two different tribes or clans, but the appearance of a party of police whom we dispatched on board soon restored order.

SHIPPING.—The arrivals from the Westward since our last are the Barque Bengal Packet, and H. M. Brig Lady William Bentinck, from Calcutta the 27th and 25th ultimo, and the Barque Jane Blain, from Madras the 27th of the same month.—We have not received a single newspaper from Calcutta, owing no doubt, to the Bengal Packet not having advertised to touch at this port. We may now be on the look out for the Diana Steamer as private letters received via Singapore, carried thither by the Queen, state that she was expected to be out of dock by the end of last month, and to start for this Island in the first week of June.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—As the public are satisfied that they have now a liberal journal which will act up to independent principles and for the General good, I beg to bring to public notice the want of a regular and commodious Hotel at Mahabeshwar and Poona where in the Hot and Wet Weather numbers resort. These can be soon accomplished if Dr. Murray will but extend his countenance and protection to some honest Bengalee

Writers and Corfisseurs who want patronage only. The Portuguese Chaps or Fidalgos promise much but will do nothing and keep playing the Farce of High Life below stairs, and after getting overHead and ears into Debt, "then to pay, distance all and run away"!!

Captain Host Asst. Sup Roads in charge of the Travellers Bungalows, can do much good also for the Public convenience by turning away the lazy characters now in charge of Bungalows and placing useful ones and not allowing one fellow to have two Bungalows to himself and eating and drinking all the good things and making Travellers Pay by the nose! The Travellers Bungalow at Poona could be converted into a most convenient place by being enlarged and a good active Messman put in charge (a Bengalee) of it. He would introduce the Bengal system and attempt to revive drooping spirits and make Life and time delectable in spite of obstacles and promises "Golub" in the accompanying Paper circulated by the good Brigade Major of the Cantonment. I am sure Mr. Editor you will do every thing in your power for the public convenience and comfort of convalescents.

A TRAVELLER.

The remaining part of Travellers communication must be paid for as an advertisement.

ED. BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The present rates of Hackery fare are so exorbitant that it has quite deprived me of the use of a hired conveyance of the kind, this in the present weather I find very hard. I quote an instance. The hire of a Hackery formerly from Moombadavee to the Fort was two annas the Regulations require us to pay six!!! I say the sooner the rates are changed the better.

A POOR WRITER.

Bombay, 31st July 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Colaba, on the evening of the 27th July, the wife of conductor T. Scott, of a son.
At Jaunab, on the evening of the 20th July, the lady of Lieut. F. T. Carruthers, of the 2d regt. Madras light cavalry, of a daughter.
At Malligum, on the afternoon of the 22d of July, the Lady of Captain Thomas Henry Outley, 26th Regiment N. I., of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 22d July, Emily Georgiana Larin, youngest daughter of Thomas Jefferies, esq., aged 7 years and 4 months.
At Surat, on the 22d July, Hukeen Meer Essa, aged 80 years.—He shared the Royal blood of the present Nwab, and was a skillful Grecian Physician and surgeon, and a profound Philosopher of the age: in which qualification the leaves no one among the natives here equal to him. To these acquirements he added that of an excellent artist and was highly admired by those who knew him. He leaves a large family, and a number of friends to lament his irreparable loss.
At Poona, on the 28th July, Elizabeth, daughter of Serjeant George Drago, of the executive engineers department, aged 2 years and 3 months.
At Sukkur on the 15th ultimo of Fever, Mr. Richard Gibbons, head Clerk in the office of the Assitant Politician Agent Candahar.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, at the Scotch Kirk, by the reverend dr. James Charles, lieutenant S. G. Johnston—eldest son of major general Johnston, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late captain C. J. Levaie.
By the Revd. Robert Richards, of the C. E. M. of the station. Mr. Thomas Williams, Clerk in the office of the Commissioner for the suppression of Thugges and Dacoities at Moradabad, to Miss Bridget, June Mackinnon, on the 3rd instant.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 15th July, Lucy, the wife of Mr. Edward George Mann, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 30th June, the wife of Mr. C. F. Liebenhals, of a son.
At Lander, on the morning of 7th July, the Lady of Capt. Gerrard of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk's service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 14th July, Adeline Maria, the lady of T. E. M. Turton, esq., registrar of the supreme court, aged 41 years.
At Berhampore, on the 12th July, George Sinclair Saleby, returned from China, quarter master serjeant in H. M. 25th Regiment (or Cameronians).
At Cawnpore, on the 10th July, Mrs. Ellen Hayes, wife of Charles E. Hayes, Apothecary, 4th Battalion Artillery.
At Meerut, on the 1st instant, Isabella Eliza, daughter of Mrs. Scott and the late Mr. William Scott, aged one year and seven months.
At Dera, on Sunday the 11th July, Arthur Athelston, the infant son, of Lieut. Cornish, 10th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 17th July, by the rev. G. Trevers, C. L. John Ratliff, esq., Madras civil service, to Elizabeth Clementina, third daughter of William Proctor, esq., Droogebille, Cape of Good Hope.
At Secunderabad, on the 15th July, T. C. Jordan esq., assistant surgeon 2d light cavalry, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late major Alexander McLeod of the 9th regt. native infantry.
At the Vepery Mission Church, on the 30th June 1841, by the Rev. Mr. H. Cotterill M. A., Mr. Charles Bishop, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 18th July, Mrs. Alexander Louimer, of a daughter.
At Jaunab, on the 13th July, the lady of Captain Shelley, 20th Regt. M. N. I., of a son.
At Hobart Town, on the 3d April last, the lady of Major Corland Taylor, of a Son.
At St. Thome, on the 8th July, the wife of Captain Pope, 24th Regt. N. I., of a Daughter.
At Jaunab, on the 11th of July, the Lady of Captain H. Morland 27th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chittoor on the 16th of July, Julia, the youngest daughter of capt. Reece, 10th regt. native infantry, after a painful illness of 20 days, aged 1 year, 7 months and 3 days.
At Secunderabad, on the 16th year, Charlotte Catherine, the beloved wife of Captain Chambers, of the 1st Madras European Regiment, and eldest daughter of Brigadier James Wahab, C. B. Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGES.

At Kandy, on Monday the 5th July 1841, by the revd. J. Harris Galligey Don Daniel, Apoo Hamy, to Atigalagy Assusina Haminey, both resident at Kandy.
BIRTH.
On the 11th July, Mrs. Doyle, of a daughter.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 3, 1841.

BELGAUM, 28th July 1841.

NATIVE reports here say that the Ferry boat on the "Jungabadra," was upset a few days ago, and that 17 persons were drowned. Letters from the Head quarters of H. M.'s 4th Regt. state that Cholera is raging at Bellary and that several fatal cases have occurred.—Poor Lt. Palmer of that corps (now here) is not expected to live another day.

A correspondent writes us to correct a slight error which appeared in our issue of the 19th ultimo, wherein some remarks upon the Court Martial of Lieut. Brockman; we said the charges

were preferred by Major Cracklow. Major Cracklow was president, and from his high and distinguished character would never have soiled his pen by signing such trash as those charges were. Our correspondent observes:—"kindly oblige some of your many readers by indulging us with a sight of Lieut. Brockman's Court Martial, for if reports are true this is a far worse case than the famous Cardigan one—and ill feeling open and undisguised appears to have guided the prosecutor on the occasion—they say the Sergeant altho' a perfect scamp, is merely the scape goat; for the charges he brought never could have been credited for a minute. Many at this station know Lieut. Brockman, who is remarkable for his very gentlemanly and mild demeanour, and no reason can even be guessed for the Prosecutor's bitter hatred towards him unless it be that Lieut. Brockman is a very strict protestant, and the other a papist of a Jesuit school. The general opinion was that the Prosecutor must be brought to trial or go to the invalids."

In compliance with our correspondent's request we extract from the Government Gazette the proceedings of the Court Martial.

News! News ay! in Bombay? no; Bombay is the last place in the world for any news just before the arrival of the overland mail. We might as well look for honesty among lawyers, or piety among the clergy that we had a Stock Exchange! the bulls and bears might give currency to something which we try in vain to manufacture--made news wont go down here. The public look to us for news every morning with as much anxiety, and, if disappointed, are as clamorous as the animals in Mr. Cross' late menagerie at the Exeter Change used to be if not fed before five minutes had passed the usual hour. Penny-a-liners are a species of marauders upon the doings of society which are not known in Bombay, our peons are sent to scare in every direction, still they return and all is "bosh." Murders, robberies, and bobbyries are not current, and like a tyro in dissection, we feel at a loss for a subject. To expose abuses we are always ready; some we have exposed, others are not yet ripe, and no sooner do we attempt an expose than in tumbles a lot of communications generally of a threatening nature; few encourage and less praise us for our laudable intentions. One says our censures are too severe, others say our remarks are unkind, and some venture to ascribe malicious motives to us for what we conceive to be fair criticisms. What then is to be done? shall we forbear, and purchase good opinions by praising all the transactions of Government and others indiscriminately? this would be to shrink from our duty and to compromise our principles. No; truth suggests proceed, justice says go on, and the voice of public opinion is, bring to the light every abuse of authority, or disregard of public interest, or departure from the impartial administration of justice. We will stand by our colours, still there are many forebodings, and much cogitation, not that we are afraid to venture upon the attack, but we are fearful that but little, if any success, will attend our labours, while those who have the power of correcting the evils we may have occasion to complain of, are too intimately connected with the pecuniary profits to correct the mal-proceedings. But why tamper with the matter? well here goes; we will have at them in earnest:—Prudence, however, overawes our zeal and suggests that we mature the expose, and we are somewhat inclined to fall in with the suggestion, and promise ourselves "to be at them" in a day or two; and so for the present we wish our readers to give us what we also wish them to keep for themselves—patience.

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th July 1841.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Asseerghur, on Monday the 14th day of June 1841, and of which Major H. Cracklow of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Henry John Brockman, Quarter-master and Interpreter of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was tried on the following Charges, vizt:

1st Charge.—1st Instance.—Having at Asseerghur, on the 22d of April 1841, in consequence of having received a message through John Pigott, Quarter-master Serjeant 20th Regiment Native Infantry, from me, his Commanding Officer, directed the said Quarter-master Serjeant never again to convey any message to him from Major Flouiden, thereby manifesting personal disrespect to me, contempt of my authority, and a spirit of gross insubordination.

2nd Instance.—Having at the same time, and upon the same occasion, with a view to intimidate the said Serjeant from the execution of his duty, threatened that in case of his attempting to deliver any such message, he would do so at his own peril, and should be brought to account and punishment.

3rd Instance.—Telling the aforesaid Serjeant on the same occasion, and also in a conversation which took place at Lieutenant Brockman's Quarters on the 26th instant, that he was to obey his, Lieutenant Brockman's orders, and no other persons, evidently with allusion to my orders, as Commandant.

4th Instance.—Using highly indecorous and disrespectful language on the same occasion as before the said Serjeant, vizt. That the Commanding Officer of the 7th Regiment had never ventured to send him any message through a Serjeant, or had he done so, he would have made him smart for it, or words to that effect, thereby insinuating that as Quarter-master, he possessed a controlling authority over his Commandant.

2nd Charge.—For disobedience in the above instances, of the Regimental Order dated 23d June 1841, of which the following is an extract. "The Commanding Officer regrets being compelled to notice the attempts lately made to introduce a system into the Regiment, not merely of thwarting his orders, but even of curtailing his authority, by subjecting it to the confirmation of Officers Commanding Companies, a system replete with mischief, and calculated altogether to sap the foundation of military discipline. The Commanding Officer now publicly warns every Officer in the Regiment, that if he detects any one of them lending himself to such practices, or inculcating in the minds of their junior European Officers, or of the Natives, any such insubordinate principles, he will forthwith place him in arrest, and leave him to make his explanation before a Court Martial."

3rd Charge.—For galloping about the Parade at Asseerghur, on the morning of the 5th of April 1841, while the Regiment was at exercise, in a non-military or fancy dress, although he was at the time on duty as Officer of the day, in defiance of paragraph seven, Section 18 of the standing orders, thereby setting an example of irregularity both to men and officers.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming a Regimental Quarter-master, in having wantonly, negligently, or ignorantly, and contrary to my repeated injunctions, and paragraph 148, of Section 12 of the standing orders, cut, or allowed to be cut, and otherwise damaged, 133 new Bayonet Belts, which by the paragraph referred to, are never to be cut.

5th Charge.—For having frequently between the 8th and 23rd of February, 14th and 24th of March, 1st and 29th of April 1841, applied the time and labor of the regimental artificers at Asseerghur, to his private purposes, to the delay and hindrance of the public work.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) F. FLOWDEN, Major,
Commanding 20th Regiment M. N. I.

Asseerghur, 30th day of April 1841.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Mahabeshwar, 12th May 1841.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.
Finding—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Quarter-master Henry John Brockman of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—

Is not Guilty of the First Instance of the First charge.

Is not Guilty of the Second Instance of the First charge.

Is not Guilty of the Third Instance of the First charge.

Is not Guilty of the Fourth Instance of the First charge.

Is not Guilty of the Second charge.

Is not Guilty of the Third charge—but that he did appear on the road in the neighbourhood of the parade, when the Regiment was at exercise on the morning of the 29th March, (and not on the 5th of April, as stated in the charge) in a non-military dress when on duty, but the Court are of opinion that as the prisoner was spoken to at the time, by the Commanding Officer's order, and afterwards by the Adjutant, that it ought to be, and was considered disposed of.

Is not Guilty of the Fourth charge.

Is not Guilty of the Fifth charge.

Sentence.—Under the foregoing finding, the Court does most fully and honorably acquit the prisoner Lieutenant and Quarter-master Henry John Brockman, of all and every portion of the charges exhibited against him.

(Signed) D. ANCHER, Captain,
Officiating Judge Advocate.

(Signed) H. CRACKLOW, Major,
23d Regiment N. I. and President
Confirmed.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON,
Lieutenant General, and
Commander in Chief.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In giving my general approval and confirmation to the finding of the Court on this trial, I consider it necessary to offer some remarks on what appears on the first instance of the first charge.

On the point therein set forth, I feel it my duty to observe, that although Major Flouiden acted unusually, and injudiciously, in sending a verbal message of reprobation to the Quarter-master of the Regiment, through the Serjeant who was immediately subordinate to that Officer, it was notwithstanding, decidedly improper and disrespectful in Lieutenant Brockman to return to his Commanding Officer through the same unfit channel, even the qualified answer which he admits, "that he would not receive any message reflecting on his conduct."

Lieutenant Brockman, an Officer of thirteen years Service, could not, and ought not, to have been ignorant of the regular and becoming mode of acting, if he considered himself aggrieved.

Much irrelevant matter has been admitted on the proceedings, but this perhaps from the nature of the charges could not have been wholly avoided.

The Court however, ought not to have permitted the prosecutor to advert in a criminating manner, to persons and circumstances wholly unconnected with the subject under investigation.

The Court has clearly disbelieved the testimony of Quarter-master Serjeant Pigott, and the conduct of that Non-Commissioned Officer appears in so unfavorable a light, as to render it incumbent that it should be made the subject of judicial investigation, and the Officer Commanding the Fortress of Asseerghur, will adopt measures to bring him to trial on charges to be preferred by Lieutenant Brockman.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant H. J. Brockman, of the 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The General Court Martial assembled at Asseerghur on the 14th day of June 1841, and of which Major H. Cracklow of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is President, is dissolved.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HORTICULTURAL PRESENTS.

This very useful society held the first of their fruit and flower shows for the season in their gardens at Turnham-green, on Saturday last, when the following curious and valuable donations were laid before them:—

We have peculiar pleasure in being able to furnish our readers with a correct catalogue of the presentations, together with the distinguished donors' names, and sundry remarkable particulars connected with each botanical gift.

Her MAJESTY sent a slender specimen of a sickly foreign plant, known by botanists as a *German Creeper*, but which, when placed in a favourable aspect, quickly changed to a *Clamber*. Great care, however, must be taken of it when transplanted to an English soil, or else, from its natural weakness, it will soon tumble off the stalk.

The Duke of Sussex sent some seeds of the *Numskull*, and a few cuttings of the *Goose-berry*, the fruit of which makes a first-rate fool. He has been seen lately carrying a huge bulbous excrescence upon his shoulders, which he said he could not part with, and appeared to value it very highly, although nobody else did.

Queen ADELADE transmitted a large assortment of shoots from the *Crab Tree*, together with a splendid specimen of *Fine Clover* which she had been fortunate enough to pick up in this country.

Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and the

Chancellor of the Exchequer, sent some *Roses*—none however, of the *blushing* sort. They possess this peculiarity—all are so fond of *sticking to their places* that no one of them will bear transplanting.

Lord Glenelg presented the trunk of an old *Sloe Tree* which had been turned out from some ground near the Colonial-office, and had not been suffered to take root any where since. It was treated with universal derision.

The Duke of WELLINGTON not being able to supply any plants of the *Poplar* kind, as all that he once possessed have long since withered away, sent a polite note, stating that he still had in his possession some very large *Celery*, but decline to give up the *smallest portion* under any pretence whatsoever.

The Bishops of LONDON and EXETER transmitted a basket-full of *Bitter Almonds* and *Stinging Nettles*, which they had sedulously cultivated, and used unsparingly on all occasions, in both town and country.

The Earl of Cardigan forwarded a plant, remarkably typical of himself, called *A Devil in a Bush* together with some *Dog's teeth* and *Rat's-bone*, in the cultivation of which poisons he has been greatly aided by the assistance unremittently afforded him by the Horse-guards. He has generously offered to send slips to the Commanding Officers of various regiments, but the offer has been declined.

Sir Charles Napier requested the Society's acceptance of some large specimens of *Laurel*, all of which were the genuine growth of this country, and which he had lately monopolised.

Sergeant Talfourd sent a note, stating that he would have sent some *Poppies*—only he used them all up when composing his last tragedy.

Ben D'Israeli made an offering of an ill-looking slip of *Jesuit's Bark*, raised originally from some rubbish in St. Stephen's, Westminster, where it excited nothing but contempt and disgust.

Lady Cowper forwarded, by desire of Viscount Palmerston, some withered and shrivelled up *Love Apples* adorned with flowers of *The Coxcomb*, and *Love in Idleness*. She stated that the Viscount was by no means partial to *Green plants*, but preferred *Elders*; and she also expressed her regret that she could not send any *Thyme*, as she had lost all hers, and felt that it was now too late to recover it.

The Countess of Harrington stated that she would have cheerfully supplied some *Heart's-ease*, but that she lost it all long ago; of *Rue*, however, she regretted to say her stock increased daily, and has continued to do so, ever since she first transplanted some *Bachelor's Buttons* at Berkeley Castle.

The Countess of Eglinton presented a fine and full-grown root of *The Blue Bells of Scotland*, which she had reared and cherished with the greatest care. She stated that it had not been in her possession long, and had materially improved under her superintendence.

Miscellaneous.

TO CABINET-MAKERS EXTRAORDINARY.

SATIRIST, MAY 16.

Wanted immediately, some skilful hands to put in order a very curious cabinet, the workmanship of which has been in a disabled and rickety state for some months past.

It is not very ancient, having been put together only about five years ago, since which period it has experienced many changes in several of its most important departments, no alteration having been productive of the slightest permanent benefit.

This cabinet is composed of fourteen important parts, termed by the craft "Ministers," which are so contrived as to fit very closely together, and made to go in and out by a secret and influential spring, whenever it is applied for that purpose.

It is also adorned with an abundance of little wooden figures resembling men of different ages, habited in the costume of the present day. All these automatons are new within a few years, and have been manufactured at a vast expense.

These figures, by a secret touch of the main spring, are so contrived as to utter or emit sounds like the speech of human creatures, and may be made to change their notes, and sing in quite a different key merely by shifting their places. The loading the puppet with coin will also occasion it to move any way it may be directed.

It is worthy of remark that the main spring of the whole cabinet is so exquisitely contrived that the slightest touch even of a child or a female is sufficient to put it in motion and direct all its movements.

Owing to recent unlooked-for accidents this cabinet has lost many of its customary supporters, and has been thrown into confusion, and consequently has become unable to perform its movements and functions. Several cabinet-makers have been consulted as to its repair, but on account of its complicated machinery none have yet been able to agree on what is necessary to be done. The most eminent, however, are of opinion, that it ought to be completely taken to pieces and a new cabinet formed.

Whoever will undertake to put the same into complete repair without taking it to pieces, or looking at the works by which the secret spring is regulated, and which must on no account be touched, apply at the office of the proprietor, Miss VICTORIA GUELPH, Queen's-buildings, Buckingham Palace.

"The Hon. Lady Maria Charlotte Bury" figures among the proclamations of outlawry made by the officer in the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion square, on Thursday. She has the consolation of appearing in a goodly company of outlawed ladies and gentlemen, alias demireps, rones, and gamblers, who have achieved an unenviable notoriety through the misfortune of not paying their lawful and unlawful debts. There is a parson or two in the same predicament, the non paying part of the community being confined to no particular class. Lady Charlotte Bury, we see, writes honourable before her name, but we imagine that she will hardly be able to write it after, now that her fame has received so conspicuous an addition.

Every one will be rejoiced to hear that a chance exists, albeit ever so faint a one, of Cardigan being kicked out. We say kicked out for though the flogging colonel, seeing preparations going on to complete that process, may take the hint and retire, his expulsion will be not the less forced. The hint has already been given—the

mandate gone for him. He is not altogether compelled to retire from the Eleven; only go he must. He has transgressed beyond the uttermost verge of endurance. Indulgence and experience have been alike lost upon him. Favour and influence have done their best, and the return the colonel has been making is, by doing his worst. Being incorrigible, he must, therefore, be drummed out of the regiment, and nobody will deem that too bad for his deserts. Heaven help, however, those over whom he may next possess military command.

Alverman White's reason for throwing off his gown had relation, it appears, to his breeches pocket. After stopping payment, he wisely considered that the keeping up civic hospitality would be rather too expensive. An Alverman may be a noodle without exciting much unpleasant notice, but when things have come to such a pass that he cannot "raise the wind" sufficiently to the purpose of "blowing out" his city brethren, he may, as Mr. White has done, consider his occupation gone.

"TO prevent misconception," says the Times, "we think it necessary to say that we do not mean to argue the question of the Corn laws at all on this occasion. We adhere to all the opinions which we have ever expressed upon that subject; but we are very sure that no advantage can come, or is intended to come, to the country from the proposition of Lord John Russell." It is highly laudable in the leading journal to prevent mistakes, if possible, but in this case "misconception" was likely to occur. Nobody supposed the Times fond enough to argue the Corn law question, while its Toopy patrons, almost to a man, were opposed in every shew to an alteration. It is just the question which they will take especial care to let alone. The Times never argue any question without well considering its bearings, as regards the prospects of its party. Nevertheless, if the Times really adheres to all its former opinions on this subject the circumstance is wonderful indeed. No other topic has had the good fortune to be so well used by the Times. We take the fact to be, that the Times advocates all opinions in turn but sometimes the "turn" is longer in coming round than usual.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 28.

Why do not Ministers sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons? What has happened in the interval between the opening of the session and the 24th of May? Lord John Russell gave notice on the night of the budget, that he intended to attack the corn-law. On the same night the timber and sugar monopolies were denounced. The corn, the sugar, and the timber monopolists constitute a majority in the present House of Commons, and their confidence was lost the moment their interests were threatened. Ministers lost the confidence of the House of Commons, because they provided themselves worthy of the confidence of the people. In the honest and conscientious discharge of their duty to their royal mistress and to her subjects, they felt that the time was come when to keep turns any longer with monopoly would be attended with the most ruinous consequences to the country; and aware of the preponderance of the monopolists in the House of Commons, they yet did not hesitate to propose measures which they knew must deprive them of their confidence. They said to themselves, "We owe it to the Queen, not of the monopolists merely, but of the whole people of these kingdoms, to propose such measures as we conceive necessary for the general welfare, and as these measures will be opposed by a majority in the House of Commons, to afford the people an opportunity of returning to a future House of Commons representatives disposed to support us in our well-meant endeavours. From the moment that Lord John Russell proposed to invade the corn monopoly, every man of the least political discernment knew, that a party connection was dissolved—that the representatives of agricultural constituencies would instantly desert Ministers. The proceedings which have since taken place in the House must have been anticipated by Ministers as they were anticipated by all others. They are a long way towards what from the first was inevitable, namely, a dissolution.—(CHRONICLE.)"

LETTERS OF THE TORIERS.—Our attention has been drawn to an article in the Post of Monday, in which it is stated that Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell were invited and hissed by the crowd, "for nearly an hour," on their way to the Drawing-room, on her Majesty's birthday. We can give this statement the most unqualified contradiction, as we happen to know, that both the noble lords were loudly cheered during the whole of their progress along the line. The cause must be bad which requires falsehood to support it, and we do not hesitate to assert that the prostitution of the press by the Tories, in this respect, is a disgrace to their party.—(Chronicle.)

There is a just and happy appreciation of the English character in the course which the distinguished leader of the Opposition has resolved upon. To combine boldness with prudence—resolution with reasonableness is the characteristic of the English nation. Therefore we may fairly characterise the brief resolution of which Sir Robert Peel has given notice as a national appeal. We are confident that it will be a successful one. He appeals not merely to the House of Commons but also to the common sense and manly feeling of the nation.—(Post.)

A letter from Perth, 13th inst., states that the change in the Corn-laws in England, proposed by Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, has produced a great sensation in Hungary, because such an alteration would open a considerable market for the corn of that country.

Even the pawnbrokers boast a "charitable institution"—a proof, by-the-way, that "my uncle" is not altogether so destitute of the milk of human kindness as he is sometimes represented. Nevertheless, it must be granted that the members of the "three-ball" fraternity stand infinitely less in need of charity than others. So long as they stick to pawnbroking they never break; consequently an institution for decayed members of their profession must be more of a show than a reality. Who can fancy the community's uncle in a condition to require the charity of his brethren, after lending out of his fulness for a series of long years? And after lending so long, who can imagine him giving anything? Possibly he maintains a soft place in his heart for the distresses of his fellows. An "uncle" should do something to maintain a brother.