

BOMBAY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

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

New Series No. 89

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO ADVERTISERS:

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.

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Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charge for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise 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 y Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge To Non-Subscribers..... Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England..... 12 1/2 in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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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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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 2

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.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE "Sterling" for Calcutta, will sail on the 13th Instant, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to Captain FOSTER, at the Office of HIGGINSON and CARDWELL, Meadow Street, 9th October 1841.

TO MESSES AND FAMILIES AT OUT-STATIONS.

MESSESS. ALLEN and Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Out-stations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply. Their charges will be 5 (five) per cent. (Commission), superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases, be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS. - Cash, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay. Apollo Street, 11th October 1841.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. - London office 38, Old Broad Street.

DIRECTORS. George Fife Angas, Esq. Benjamin F. Lindo Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. C. Edward Mangles, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Rawson, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Halifax. Robert Gardner, Esq. Manchester. T. Sands Esq. Liverpool. James Bogle Smith, Esq. John Gore, Esq. James Ruddell Todd, Esq.

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The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit which are not transferable, or Bills at Thirty Days' sight, on their Branches at Sydney, Bathurst, and Melbourne Port Phillip Hobart Town, and Launceston.

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By Order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly, THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co.

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John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Incorporated by Royal Charter - 1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON DIRECTORS.

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Applications to be made either at their office, No. 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary. Bombay, 30th August 1841.

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8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Courtown, Earl Levon and Melville, Earl of Northway, Earl of Stair.

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate rate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London.

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PHYSICIAN. John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING: -

1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIEL WATSON, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA

Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE. To and From 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin. England and Alexandria. £ 45 " " £ 30 " " England and Malta..... " 33 " " " 22 10 " " England and Gibraltar..... " 20 " " " 14 " " Alexandria and Malta..... " 12 " " " 8 " " Malta and Gibraltar..... " 13 " " " 8 10 " " Malta and Corfu..... " 7 " " " 4 10 " "

B. M. WILLCOX, } Managing Directors. A. ANDERSON..... } F. CARLETON..... }

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

MARINER'S CHRONICLE.

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engaging the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thralldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at Rs. per Month: 10 Rs. per Quarter: 40 Rs. per Annum, or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

Teitullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Ellen Yapp*, from Bristol 1st, and *Llanely* 22d May—Hurkaru September. 23.

Court Martial at Barrackpore.

We understand that the General Court Martial, which assembled on Wednesday last, at Barrackpore, for the trial of Lieut. Lloyd, of the 25th Native Infantry, on charges connected with the affair alluded to in our paper of the 1st instant, has closed its proceedings on the prosecution. Mr. Leth, the Barrister, and Mr. Shaw, the Attorney, are we believe, employed upon the defence. We do not exactly understand upon what principle the Court has been formed. It consists, we believe, entirely of Barrackpore officers (Col. Costley, President), and is holden at Barrackpore. This is at variance with the "custom in like cases." European General Courts Martial are usually held in Fort William, and consist of officers from Barrackpore, Dum Dum, and the Fort. The last Barrackpore officer, cited before a Court Martial, was tried in Fort William and the Tribunal was composed as above noted. We have made this remark, because the principle witness for the prosecution—the virtual prosecutor, indeed—belongs to another branch of the service, and a failure, in some measure, compromise him. In all such cases, the Court should be a mixed Court—it may be a more matter of feeling, but it certainly has a greater show of justice, and as such we cannot recommend departure from the rule generally followed.—Ibid.

The Hurkaru and Sir W. H. Macnaghten.

We should think that Sir W. H. Macnaghten will be rather glad than otherwise to escape, at this present juncture, from Afghanistan. He will be as delighted to hand over the ministry to his successor, as any school-boy is to hand over his tangled kite string to a kind friend, skillful in unraveling such knotted difficulties, and willing to undertake the task on condition that he may fly the kite, for a little, himself. It is, doubtless, very pleasant to destroy, and restore the integrity of great nations, when all parties are in that pleasing state of submissiveness which enables the king-maker general by to say "there is no compulsion, but you must," and straightway to lop off a province from one empire and to attach it by a stroke of a pen, to another; but when not only the right, but the might of the great boundary-maker is called in question, and first one party, then another, pointing to his land-mark, cries out in the words of the nursery game, "touch it if you dare," the fun of the thing is considerably diminished—the amusement becomes a dangerous one, sport is turned into earnest, and "fair play" becomes the cry.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, we suspect, well be glad enough to cry fair play, and to seat himself quietly down on the stool of the Bombay Government. The dangers and difficulties of the policy, into which he has persuaded the Indian Government, are just now more embarrassing than ever—his kite-string is in a sad tangle. Three years ago Dost Mahomed sought us to restore Peshawar to his dominions—he asked but for his own—and yet the demand was pronounced unreasonable, because the Seikhophobia was at its height—Well; since that time, by way of doing something reasonable, in an extreme degree, we have stripped Dost Mahomed of his entire dominions, and thus it is facetiously said, established the integrity of Afghanistan. But it appears that the integrity of Afghanistan could not be fully established, without lopping off Shawl, Moostung, and Cutchee from the dominions of the Khan of Kheilat, and handing them over to the integral king, whom we have made such great efforts to serve. But how stands the matter now Kheilat wants these three provinces back again, and Caubul must be nattered accordingly. Having practically demonstrated that in Politics, there is no Compromise Service, or if there be, that we are determined to disregard that part of it, which says "cursed is he who removeth his neighbour's land mark," we have been removing our neighbour's land-marks, because it was convenient, and again by you we are minded to move them back again, because it is convenient. It is certainly better to restore than to take away—and so far we approve of the plan of a general restoration. Such seems to be the present policy—to restore Cutchee, Moostung, and Shawl to the Khan of Khiva—and to make all straight to render Peshawar and Cashmere back again to the King, of Caubul. This seems to be all fair enough; but we ought not to stop there. As restoration is the order of the day, let us restore Dost Mahomed to the Bala Hissar, and Shah-Soojah to Loodhianah. Having once made an attempt, either by arms or diplomacy, to wrest Peshawar from the Seikhruler, there is no earthly reason why the work of self justification should stop there—why the *divinit, adificat* principle should not be carried out still further, and "as you were," be the word of command. If the "unreasonable pretensions" which in 1838, the Governor-General could not consistently with justice submit to the Maha Rajah of Lahore, be in 1841, so exceedingly reasonable that the same Governor-General can without conjunction, not only submit, but forward them—if that which was not reason, in 1838, be declared reason in 1841—if that which was justice in 1838 be declared justice in 1841—what need is there to halt in our course of self-contradiction—why strain at gnats and swallow camels? Reason and justice may be supposed the same to-day—to-morrow, and to all eternity; but policy, expediency, these are things which in their very nature, are varying and inconstant. The Policy of to-day may not be the Policy of to-morrow; "circumstances alter cases," but principles are immutable. Now, if it really be true, that the present Government have attempted the transfer of Peshawar and Cashmere to the dominions of Shah-Soojah, they have demonstrated to admiration, what a very unsafe and unwise thing it is to touch upon principles in a political manifesto. It was an act of superlative indiscretion to talk about reason and justice in a state document of this description—it is true that such phrases are taken for just as much as they are worth and no more—mere idle clap-traps—but they are very likely to be remembered by the opponents of that policy to which they were intended to give a factitious lustre; and, therefore, they are very dangerous auxiliaries, when a Government is not quite sure that it will not forsake the principles, which it first professed. "Justice" and "reason" look very well in a Manifesto, when it is first written; but three years afterwards, they have sometimes, a rather awkward appearance.

\* At all events, all Infantry officers. It is the principle of mixing, when practicable, the different branches of the service, for which we are now contending.

We could not think of such a thing as helping Dost Mahomed to re-possess himself of Peshawar and Cashmere, because we were afraid of our "old and trusty ally" Runjeet Singh—we do think of it now, because we are not, or have not been afraid, of the half-recognised Shere Singh. But if the intelligence published by us, yesterday, be correct—and we believe it to be so—the Lahore Government are not much more inclined to yield up these pleasant appendages, than was the old Lion himself, who professed to entertain so great an affection for these stolen lands, because the young whelp, Nao Nehal, had "taken the spear into his hand," and snatched them from the hated Afghans. As to Shere Singh's moving across the Sutledj, he is just as likely to move across the Thames; but we do think that there are men about the Maha-rajah who will make strenuous efforts to persuade him not to cede an inch of territory. We shall see—if our Government can cajole Shere Singh into handing over Peshawar and Cashmere to Shah Soojah, we think it very probable that it will; but we do think that it can have the shamefacedness to endeavor to wrest these broad lands from the Maha-Rajah. Political impudence will go a great way, but we scarcely think it can reach that—*Ibid.*

Prevalence of Sickness.

We extremely regret to observe that consequent on the continued extreme oppressiveness of the weather and want of rain within the last few days, sickness has been very prevalent. Cholera is raging to an alarming extent, and numerous cases of *coup de soleil* have occurred among the native population. The day before yesterday on our way to our usual avocation, we observed a native woman lying dead near Cossitollah, and on enquiry learnt that she had on the previous night been attacked with the spasmodic cholera. The poor woman had, it appeared, come from Howrah, and was proceeding to Entally for the purpose of seeing some of her relatives.

We may judge of the mortality prevailing from the circumstance of how frequently are the Christian inhabitants disturbed during the night by the dismal sound of *hurree bole* uttered when Hindoo corpses are being conveyed to the river side for cremation.

If this be the case in the Christian part of the town, what then must it be in the native part, which is so densely populated?—*Englishman*, September 23.

Hanging.

A Sydie, named Veroy, a lascar on board the Bombay Ship *Lycerabanie*, hung himself in the hold of the ship yesterday. No motive could be alleged for the rash act; it was one however of determination, as the place was not high enough, and he was found with his legs resting on the deck, his body forming a curve, with his arms hanging by his side.—*Ibid.*

Photography.

(From a Scientific Contributor.)

The photographic system of taking portraits appears to be gradually advancing to a state of great perfection; the likeness is spoken of as being a most faithful representation of the original, and that cadaverous appearance (if such a term may be applied to a picture) which was the only defect in these specimens of art, has been remedied, my friend tells me, by gilding the portraits in some way, and every body seems charmed with the invention. Whilst on this subject I must tell you that I have met with a passage regarding this art which is very curious, and although not new it may prove interesting, as I am not aware of its having been alluded to in this country. It relates to the title of a work published in an old Italian catalogue, and as it is very short, I shall give it in the original; here it is, "Descrizione di un nuovo modo di trasportare qual si sia figura disegnata in carta, mediante i raggi solari; di Antonio Cellio; Roma, 1686." From its title it may be supposed to be a proceeding analogous to that of Daguerre. It was mentioned in the French Academy of sciences some time since.—*Ibid.*

A Row.

MR. ROSS, MR. BROWN AND CONSTABLE BECKET.—Last week Mr. Ross, an Assistant in the Military Department, having had an altercation with a set of ficea bearers thought proper to demolish their palkee. The bearers proceeded to the Police, and obtained the usual process against Mr. Ross, against whom, as he did not attend, a warrant was issued to apprehend him. Constable Becket went to the house of Mr. George David Brown, an assistant in the Arsenal, finding the gate locked up, effected a forcible entry; and succeeded in securing Mr. Ross, who was forthwith conveyed to the Police. The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Blackquiere, who fined Mr. Ross 25 Rupees.

We understand that Mr. Brown has commenced a prosecution for trespass against the Constable, and we are further informed that Mr. B. will spare no expense to have the case removed to the Supreme Court, having been so advised by his legal adviser.—*Star*, Sept. 28.

Dacoity at Bealch.

We have been informed by a respectable native gentleman residing at Bussah Bealch, a large village to the South of Kidderpore, that last Thursday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the house of one of his relatives was stormed by a party of about fifteen or sixteen Dacoits armed with clubs and other weapons, and having torches in their hands. They contrived to get admittance by one of them representing that one of the Bato's friends whom they mentioned by name was suddenly taken seriously ill, while the others concealed themselves behind some bushes opposite to the house. The gate was instantly opened, when in the whole of them rushed. The marauders proceeded upstairs, and went into the first apartment that was in their way; the Baboo knowing who they were, lost no time in sending his family out of the house through the back gate, but was surprised to find that his servants were deserting him, by almost immediately following them. Suddenly, while ransacking the house, the Dacoits left the premises and took to their heels. The Baboo's servants, it appeared, had given the alarm to the neighbours, who no doubt were preparing to come to his assistance; this circumstance must have been made known to them by one of their spies, so that the booty carried away by them was very trifling, consisting of some brass and copper utensils and wearing apparel.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

Thuggee to the Westward.

We a short time since noticed the removal of Captain Vallancy's establishment to Combarota, and have just learned that he has successfully followed up the trail of the Thugs and captured one of them in the Salem district, and are given to understand that there is every prospect of other fugitives falling into his hands.

The secret system appears to work most effectually under Captain Vallancy's superintendence, although he is not obliged to appear personally on the scene in bringing his plans into operation.

We are informed that that it is in contemplation at no distant period to place the charge of the suppression of Thuggee in the hands of the local Magistrate, we do not think it will be a wise measure to confide the work to other hands for some time to come, for we are certain that the Police in its present state, could never have suppressed this horrid set of miscreants, as tho' a gang here and there might have been apprehended, the determined extirpating system, now carried, one major never has been followed, and it will be well to permit Major Sleeman and his Assistants to continue the labour till all signs of the awful trade are eradicated from the land.

As a proof that the Police would not have been able to grapple with this monster we have only to point to the Decoit, or *Bundepote*, Gangs which exist in all our provinces and altho' it is believed that every individual of these gangs is known to the local Police, but how seldom is a gang; tho' constantly committing murder and robbery, apprehended by them. We understand that some time since Capt. Vallancy, by order of the Foudjaree Udalt, submitted a plan for the effectually eradicating this evil, and we doubt not but that he is well prepared to carry out his design tho' as yet such has not been adopted.—*U. S. Gazette*, Oct. 1st.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon J. H. Peart—from Broach.  
" " D. Cortellos—from China.  
Lieut. Harding H. M. 22d Regt.—from Poona.  
Asst. Surgeon W. Purnell—Medical—from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon E. Wallace—to Ahmedabad.  
Ensign—W. J. Fenwick—19th Rt. N. I. to Poona.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

At Bombay on the 4th October, Miss Anna Bayne, daughter of the late Rev. Kenneth Bayne, of Greenock.  
At Byculla on Friday the 8th Inst. of Child birth Joanna Virginia, wife of Mr. Sebastian Marten aged 23 years, 8 months, and 16 days, deeply regretted.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN.....	Aug. 29	CHINA.....	Aug. 29
AGRA.....	Sept. 30	DELI.....	Sept. 29
ALEXANDRIA.....	Aug. 19	FRANCE.....	Aug. 11
AUSTRALIA.....	Aug. 19	GERMANY.....	Aug. 30
Adelaide.....	June 29	LAHORE.....	Aug. 30
Sydney.....	July 17	LONDON.....	Aug. 4
Port Phillip.....	June 21	MADRAS.....	Sept. 2
BURMAH.....	Aug. 25	MANTALA.....	Aug. 5
Moulmein.....	Aug. 25	MARATHI.....	Sept. 2
Rangoon.....	Aug. 7	NEPAUL.....	Sept. 2
CAROL.....	Sept. 12	PENANG.....	July 15
Calcutta.....	Aug. 20	PERMAN GULPH.....	11
Calcutta.....	Sept. 29	QUETTA.....	Sept. 14
CANDAHAR.....	6	SCINDE.....	18
Ceylon.....	Sept. 20	SINGAPORE.....	Sept. 18



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 11, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 29th ult. Madras to the 2nd instant, and Malacca, via Calcutta, to the 12th of August.

We regret to announce the death of Captain N. Tucker, late of the Indian Navy, aged 87 years. Captain Tucker we believe retired upon the pension of his rank upwards of 40 years ago.

From Dharwar we have letters to the 5th instant, from which we gather particulars of the manner in which the whole of the Badamee prisoners have been disposed of. The turbulence of the Arabs is in some measure quelled, and the troops begin to move back to regain their former stations. The fort at Napanee is being nearly destroyed, to prevent the Arabs entrenching themselves in it a second time. The following letter contains the latest news from this quarter:—

In my last I informed you that sentence of death having been passed on the whole of the Arab prisoners taken at Badamee, with the exception of four Cooks and besties, these having been admitted to give evidence on the part of the Crown, and that their only remaining 30 or 40 of our own villagers then to be tried for assisting them. These latter have been tried and sentenced to Transportation for different periods, according to the nature of assistance rendered, with the exception of one,—he having been the bearer of a note requesting a reinforcement of Arabs to assist the insurgents; sentence of death has also been passed on him. Sufficient assistance having been rendered from other quarters to protect our frontier, Capt. Maynor's field Detach. has been recall'd. It marches on Belgaum to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock and will probably reach that place on the 10th inst. A Company of the 47th Regt. marched from hence for Gujuckunghur 2 or 3 days ago. The Executive engineer and a sub-assistant overseer are now at Napanee, demolishing that fortress, they are not however told entirely to destroy it, but to make an entrance so

that the fort may be easy of access should Arab insurgents or others get into it. The entrance I believe is to be opposite the inner gate from the Glaces so that the causeway will go across the ditch through a tower and the inner wall, and so on through the remainder of the work, when you are in the Palace at once, instead of having to pass as before between two towers, over a bridge of piles, then for a considerable distance between two looped walls for some hundred yards, and eventually two strong gates &c. &c. &c. The escapes to be blown into the trench, as well as the counter scarp. I am really sorry for the destruction of so strong and beautiful a place, surely it were better to garrison it with British troops well supplied. It is not 20,000 that would then take it from.

Your Correspondent.

WE never were kept in such a state of qui vive, since Steam has been the medium of bringing European intelligence via the Red Sea, as we have been, and still remain. Where is the Steamer? is the enquiry of every one here. Boilers may, and do sometimes burst, when the vessel's scattered fragments may move with more than ordinary or pleasant velocity, but we trust that such a casualty has not happened to the *Victoria*, on this side of Suez, or to the *Oriental*, on the other side of that place. Surely the freaks of the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Aden, somewhat threatening in their aspect, have not seized the Steamer, and plundered the mail. We hope the coals at Aden, often declared by our Marine Street contemporary to be a meagre supply, have not been sacked in the ransacking of Aden by the infuriated Arabs, or formed into a heap to burn effigies of rulers in that part of the possessions of Her Majesty. Boilers bursting, men mutinying, the Queens enemies seizing, and a thousand other fears, force themselves upon our attention as the probable cause of the *Victoria's* detention. Joking aside. For the life of us we cannot make up our minds, or console our hunger with consolatory reflections, and therefore give ourselves up to despair? no; we still hope that the *Victoria* will come and we do wish an early arrival.

Contemporary Selection.

Aden.

By the Ship *Palatne*, which left Aden on the 13th ultimo, we have letters of date 14th September. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, a large body of Arabs were seen approaching the left redoubt, apparently intending to attempt to storm the main gate. The Sentries without the gate having fired on them, retired within the defences. A gun was next brought to bear on them, and at the same time the Infantry opened fire. It being by this time quite dark, light balls were thrown out, when the enemy were seen in force near the left redoubt; the Artillery were now ordered to fire, when the retreat of the enemy immediately commenced. Some firing was shortly afterwards heard towards the right, where two camels were found dead. Our Correspondent was unable to give us further particulars. Captain Haines was led, by his information, to suspect that another attack might be looked for in a few days.

An extensive conflagration took place at about 1/2 past 2 A. M. on the 3rd September, originating in the lines of the 10th N. I. and which extending to the Officers' Quarters, consumed the Bungalows of the following officers.—Major Cathcart, Capt. Hume and Jackson, Lieutenant Lodwick, and Ensign Gells. The greater part of the Sepoys' Lines were totally destroyed, and the poor fellows were exposed to very heavy rain within twenty-four hours afterwards, without having any place to shelter themselves.

By reports of the Ship *Palatne*, we find that the *Victoria* Steamer, which left this on the 2nd ultimo was not in sight on the 13th; so that she could scarcely, under the most favourable circumstances, be enabled to leave Aden before the 24th and allowing her, nine days for the remainder of the voyage, she would be at Suez on the 23rd. This is somewhat unsatisfactory intelligence—the 23d being, if we mistake not, the latest day the *Oriental* is permitted to remain at Alexandria. There is, however, comfort in the enlightened devices of Mahomed Ali. A Dromedary Express despatched from Suez the instant the steamer is in sight, reaches Alexandria in 10 hours; and in one hour more the intelligence of the arrival of the India Mail at Suez is conveyed to Alexandria by telegraph. We have little doubt that if this telegraphic communication reached in time—which we think it would do—the English steamer would wait till the boxes came up; so that they might probably reach London after all by the 8th or 9th, instead of the 3rd or 4th as of late.—*Times*, Oct. 9.

European Intelligence.

A Few words with the Chartists.

RECENT occurrences might furnish the Chartists with a tolerable estimate of their strength and their weakness. It is strange how they think themselves weaker than they are in some respects, at the moment that they are vapouring and bullying from an over-estimate of their strength in others. The exclusive importance they attach to the extension of the suffrage, amounts to a confession of their belief that until they obtain that, they can have no power to help themselves; and yet they rage and threaten as if they thought themselves able to force the privileged classes to yield them possession of that suffrage without which they profess to think themselves powerless. Without any long metaphysical investigation as to what constitutes political power, they may see in the result of the Nottingham election, at which Mr. Walter was returned, and of more than one election during the present contest, that they are not utterly powerless. "The Chartists have done it!" a favourite cry with the losing party in elections, may indeed be the mere blind "blow" of anger, dealt at what happens to stand nearest; but the court paid by both sides in the struggle to the Chartists before the election was concluded, is the sincere expression of a conviction that they are occasionally strong enough to turn the balance. At the same time that

this observation may teach the Chartists not to undervalue the power they possess of helping themselves to some extent, even by the forms of the existing constitution, the fact of their having been more than once during this election left in a minority by the show of hands, even in large open-air gatherings around the hustings, ought to teach them to be more chary of their appeals to physical force. They have not the whole even of the unfranchised on their side: in many districts universal suffrage would leave the Chartists oracles in a minority. It may be difficult for the great mass of the Chartists to understand how an organized minority possessed of accumulated capital can be stronger than an undisciplined majority, however seemingly overwhelming, that has no property; but they must see at once, that when the fact of their being the majority comes to be questionable, reliance upon more physical force must be folly.

In these remarks we use the word Chartists in a more restricted sense than is commonly done: we speak of that portion of the community who sincerely and earnestly look to the Charter as the only means of permanently improving the general condition of society. Chartists and Chartism are not unfrequently used to express the unfranchised or labouring classes, and that spirit of irritation and distrust which at present so extensively animates them. Chartism, it is true, is the professed political creed of this portion of the community; by far the greater number of its active and intelligent apostles are of their number; but their passions have mainly contributed to render its abstract doctrines an influential principle of action. This wider and less accurate use of the terms Chartist and Chartism is no very violent expression of their meaning. For our present purpose, however, it is necessary that we be understood as meaning by Chartists, those only who hold that national prosperity is unattainable without further Parliamentary Reform; and that no such reform can be effective that comes short of the plan embodied in "the Charter," promulgated a few years ago by the Metropolitan Working Men's Association. The ranks of the Chartists have been swelled by many who know little or nothing of that production, or of the principles embodied in it. About the time of the publication of the Charter, the Birmingham National Petition was set on foot, praying for a constitutional reform, nearly identical with that chalked out in "the Charter." The personal adherents of Feargus O'Connor avowed nearly the same principles. The opponents of the new Poor-law, consisting chiefly of the unfranchised classes, naturally sympathized with the demand for the extension of the suffrage to all; and the new Poor-law being equally supported by the leaders of the three sections of Parliamentary politicians, even those opponents of the Poor-law who entertained Conservative opinions were forced to fall back upon the support of the masses. The union, between the Birmingham politicians, the Chartists properly so called, the O'Connors and the opponents of the new Poor-law, led to the National Convention. To distant and superficial observers the working-classes appeared thoroughly organized, and animated by a spirit of uncontrollable enthusiasm. The seeming organization was a rope of sand; the enthusiasm was without knowledge and practical skill. "The Charter" was the watchword of the moment, was known to the immense majority of its partisans only by name. Their leaders were without exception, destitute of the necessary tact and talent for political action, and were rendered jealous and distrustful to each other by vanity or the opinativeness of half-learned men.

That movement was no evidence of the progress of Chartist principles to the understandings and affections of her people: its arrest is no proof that they have retrograded. Those principles had been announced long before the Charter was framed, and favourably received by men in all classes of society. They were not originally promulgated by the working-classes; they were not and are not exclusively entertained by the working-classes: they are, be they true or false, consistent in themselves—a consistent part of a more comprehensive system of political and moral opinions, deduced from long and acute study of the human mind and the structure of society. They constituted the creed of a section of British middle-class Reformers, by no means the least efficient in preparing the public mind for that movement which carried the Reform Bill. Those who held them agreed for fear of distracting the public mind at the moment of action, to waive the discussion of them when that measure was submitted for public approbation; they have been comparatively kept in abeyance so long as men clung to the hope that there was a party in power willing to act upon principles approximating to them. But now that the most credulously sanguine can no longer lean upon that breaking reed, their right to be frankly and boldly urged revives beyond dispute.

The principles avowed by the class of Reformers to whom we refer are the following: That the only sure guarantee for the well-being of society and the liberty of individuals, is an intelligent and independent Legislature controlling the Executive Government; and that the plan most likely to secure such a Legislature; is by making it elective, under these conditions:—first, that the elections are to take place annually; second, that every adult male of some mind is to have a vote; third, that the vote of each elector is to be given secretly; fourth, that the country be divided into electoral districts of equal population, each district electing one legislator; fifth, that every elector be eligible, fit that the legislators be remunerated for their labours.

1. The object of having the elections annually is to secure as nearly as possible identity of opinion and sentiment between the governors and the governed. The functions of legislators we have defined. (In correspondence with our constitution) to be the making of laws, and giving security for an Executive Government that will execute those laws in the spirit in which they were framed. When this power is permanently vested in the hands of one or more men they unavoidably become a class entertaining views and having interests different from the rest of the community. Every degree of permanent short of perpetual, produces an effect upon the depositories of power the same in kind but varying to degree with the length of their lease of power. Experience has shown that seven years is a lease of power sufficient to produce the most mischievous effects in this way, and that even three years allow of men forgetting themselves. Annual Parliaments mean short Parliaments. The only reason for preferring a year to eleven months or the one of those periods indicated by natural phenomena to the recurrence of which men are accustomed to make the periodical reviews of their transactions correspond. The power of changing their legislator would not be exercised by the electors every year, any more than the power of changing their household servants every month is exercised by London housekeepers: but the consciousness that the power existed would have its effect in the case of the legislator or as in the case of the servant.

2. The admission or exclusion of individuals from the exercise of the electoral privilege is determined by this consideration—that a constitution election of lawgivers controlling the executive does not create popular control of government, but enables the people to exert the control which in all ages and states of society they have exercised over government, in a regular and peaceable manner. In all countries where there is a government, the popular will makes that government; and no government can exist in opposition to the popular will. A constitutional government is one in which men have come to know this, and agreed for peace-sake that the minority shall acquiesce in the mode of government preferred by the majority, until it has made sufficient converts to become itself the majority in turn. In a constitutional government the minority convinces that it is the minority by a vote, instead of insisting, as in ruler states of society, upon being drubbed into that conviction. The only possible government is that which is upheld by the majority; the object of a constitution is to ascertain that majority in a peaceable way. In a large society, the opinion of every individual counts: superior wisdom, superior wealth, and other sources of influence, tell upon the opinion of weaker minds; they do not need to be bolstered up by conferring artificially a more influential vote at elections upon their possessors or supposed possessors. This view, if acted on to the full extent, would lead to

all men, women, and children; and if the prejudices of society did not stand in the way of such an extension, it might be with perfect safety. But to talk to Englishmen of giving votes to women and children, would be as hopeful a task as to talk to Mahometans of letting their wives roam abroad unveiled and unattended, or frequent balls. There is not the same obstacle in the way of bringing people to see, that, leaving sex and age on of the questions each man is the only person capable of expressing his own opinion: and that were whole classes of men excluded from the power of expressing their opinions, the real public opinion—the real majority—cannot be ascertained. A government resting upon the support of privileged classes must necessarily act in the sense and for the interest of such classes: the majority of these classes may be of a different opinion from the majority of the nation—a state of affairs engendering discontent among the governed and false security among the governors, the ingredients of discontents, oppressions, tumults, seditions, and revolutions.

3. Secrecy in voting is necessary in order to give us the real wishes of each individual. It is not wealthy and powerful individuals alone that force men to vote contrary to their wishes: there are few who have strength of mind to avow publicly their opinions if they run counter to the prevailing notions of their neighbours, their class in society, or their intimate associates. But those opinions to which men are from their unpopularity afraid to give vent, are not unfrequently more sound and more prevalent than those which the boisterous spirits of society force their respective circles to avow for the sake of being left in peace. The real enduring sentiments of society can only be learned from a vote as secret as the whisper of each man's heart when he is communing with himself. So long as it is left optional to give an open, or a secret vote, the vain and ambitious will make a parade—those who give a fashionable vote will confess it to avoid the suspicion of voting otherwise; and in this way those who really require the protection of secret voting will be deprived of it.

4. The division of the country into equal electoral districts is necessary in order to give a real expression of public opinion. Whether there are large and small constituencies mingled, the members of the small constituencies are a privileged class possessing more than their due share of power. The electoral districts ought not to be too small, otherwise we shall have on the one hand too numerous a Legislature—a fruitful source of indolence and abuse, on the other the absence of secret voting—for it is only in large constituencies that men can be kept from knowing how their neighbours vote. The practice of allowing two or more representatives to certain constituencies, was a consequence of their inequality, and would be unnecessary did all the electoral districts contain equal populations. Besides, the practice of calling upon men to vote for more than one representative, is found experimentally to lead to demoralizing compromises of principle.

5. Eligibility must be made co-extensive with the electoral privilege, otherwise the range of choice is too limited, and the risk of being obliged to put up with incapable legislators increased.

6. The remuneration of legislators is requisite along with the abolition of property and other qualifications; and the limitation of the number of legislators, in order to diminish the difficulty of procuring competent legislators. To refuse remuneration, is to exclude from legislative functions all who must support themselves by their industry, and are too high-minded to have recourse to indirect and shameful means of gain—the class which in an immense majority of instances must produce the most capable legislators. Payment of legislators is also requisite to prevent corruption, and to insure due attention to the business of the Legislature. Men will not work steadily for nothing, or even for mere empty applause. If not more durably and substantially remunerated, the legislator will sell himself to the Executive he ought to control, or will idle away his time in amusements, or devote his energies to some lucrative profession, bestowing only a desultory and languid attention upon his Senatorial duties. The silly pretext that the dignity of the Legislature would be degraded by restoring the old practice of payment, sounds absurdly enough in the mouths of those who clamour for increased emoluments to Judges, and the upholding of the overgrown wealth of certain Bishops, as necessary to the maintenance of the dignity of the law and the ermine.

These are the principles embodied in that Charter of which so much has been said and so little known. These principles have supporters among the learned and the wealthy as well as among the poor and illiterate. It cannot be denied that they have at least plausibility and the external form of close logical reasoning. They are entitled to a hearing from all who sincerely believe what so many are loudly proclaiming, that the Reform Act has proved insufficient; and that further modifications of our constitution are necessary. They stand upon their own merits—undamaged by the excesses of men who understood them imperfectly or not at all—unaffected by the sneers of those who have not taken the pains to investigate them. If our institutions are to be subjected to further innovations—and the experience of all past time and the present aspect of society render it as certain that they are as any future event can be—it is quite as likely that this plan of legislative and electoral reform will be selected by common consent from the many plans proposed, as any other. Now is the time for the Chartists—the Chartists both of the electoral and the unfranchised classes—the Chartists who understand what they want—to be preparing to take up their ground. It must now be clear to all, that there is no class of Organic Reformers possessed of so much adventitious power as to render an alliance with them, though supporting a less eligible plan of reform, advisable on account of the greater probability of their being able to carry it into effect. The most eligible plan of reform, under existing circumstances, is that which is qualified to conciliate the most numerous body of available supporters; and that must be the plan which best admits of being enforced by the strongest arguments.

#### Memorial of the Tribunal of Commerce.

The Tribunal of Commerce of the ever most faithful city of Havana, at the moment when a voice of terror is spreading rapidly throughout this capital, and over the whole country, the alarm that, in the approaching session of the Cortes, legislative measures will be proposed the tendency of which will be to produce the emancipation of the slaves of this island, cannot do less than raise their voice also to the provisional Regency of the kingdom, in testimony of their fidelity and adherence, and of the love they bear to the well-being and prosperity of the monarchy; disclosing the dangers and misfortunes to which objects so dear will be exposed, should questions of this delicate nature be agitated in the bosom of the national representation, or should the dignity, intelligence, and wisdom of the supreme government omit to oppose an insurmountable barrier to the suggestions of an ill understood philanthropy, the object of which can only be to promote the aggrandizement of a powerful nation, at the expense of our own ruin.

This Tribunal is perfectly aware, that the present memorial extends to objects beyond the natural sphere of its duties; and that the occasion which has given rise to the alarm, and the sinister rumours which are now in circulation, might be regarded as futile and unworthy of notice, since they may be referred exclusively to an article addressed by Don Ramon de la

Sagra to the journal called *El Corresponsal*, on the 21st of December last. But the subject of which it treats is so grave and so delicate, and of such vital interest to every inhabitant of this country, that a whisper of it cannot be heard without alarming the minds of men least liable to terror, and producing ideas which lead to extravagance and absurdity.

Thus it is seen, that an article in an insignificant journal, which, on any other subject, from the smallness of the importance to be attached to an individual opinion, would have been of no importance, has been sufficient, when it touches on this particular, to put men's minds in a state of effervescence and excitement which it is difficult to conceive among a population so little conversant with questions of a political nature, as to have paid a very slight and momentary attention to the serious and important changes which have taken place of late years in the system of the government of the nation. But, seeing themselves threatened, not only in their property but their very existence, they are no longer in a situation to discuss their opinions, but must prepare to defend themselves at any cost from the dangers with which they are assailed.

An imprudent speech delivered in the extraordinary constituent cortes of 1811, which did not refer to the abolition of slavery, but to the suppression of the slave-trade, so alarmed the authorities and corporations of the island, as appears from the official communications of the period, that the fears which were then manifested had the appearance of being exaggerated; and yet a few months had scarcely elapsed, when a horrible conspiracy was discovered, which, if it had once been in stalled, would have produced a general conflagration of property, and the universal massacre of the white population. This conspiracy was fortunately discovered at the very moment when its objects were about to be carried into execution, and a portion of the conspirators who had projected the ruin of the island met their fate on the scaffold. Their chiefs were not slaves, who had been betaken, oppressed, and mal-treated by their masters; but free negroes, who had enjoyed the advantage of education, and had conceived some notions of honour and religion.

At that period the sect of abolitionists in England, and even the Quakers, the methodists, and other religious denominations, who consider it a duty to belong to that sect, had not yet established their societies, which now, by means of their agents and their money, are endeavouring to undermine all those countries where slavery exists; and, without regard to means, are incessantly employed in promoting the object of their hypocritical and fanatical zeal. But now, when in every Englishman who lands on these shores we may see a spy, and an apostle of this doctrine in disguise; now that these missionaries introduce themselves at the court, as into our cabins, some by public and some by fraudulent means; now that they enjoy the decided protection of their government, identifying their private objects with the promotion of their public designs; now it is not a fact, nor a word, nor a mere idea which might be overlooked, but the decided object of liberating the negro race which proceeds from England, and which unites with it the purpose of ruining the productiveness of this island.

In this place, and with this view, it will not be improper to refer to the recent case of an Englishman, Mr. Turnbull, who, having come with the character of a mere traveller, introduced himself into our society and into the interior of our houses; and, as the result of his observations, published a book full of inaccuracies and concealments, the chief object of which was to accuse her majesty's government, its agents in this island, and the inhabitants in general, of the infringement of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade; in which work he had the audacity to suggest the proposal to her majesty of the extension of the powers of the mixed commission, to the point of raising it to the rank of an ordinary tribunal of the country. As a reward for this publication he has obtained the appointment of consul-general of his nation, and superintendent of liberated Africans in the court of mixed commission; it being notorious that his deeds, widely published among the people, have already produced the circulation of opinions among the negroes, which in their ignorance they have adopted, in the seductive hope of obtaining their liberty, which may very well give occasion to a general revolution, if the government does not speedily apply the necessary remedy. And is it not to be feared that the other fanatics, of a lower station in society, and imbued with more cunning, but equally decided, at the risk of martyrdom, to accomplish their objects in the promotion of a cause which they conceive to be identified with that of christianity, will not be disposed to labour in silence in spreading insurrectionary ideas among our slave population, when, in the event of their crime remaining undiscovered, they are sure of meeting with decided protection from their own government, and with lenity? That the British government should be desirous of promoting the prosperity of its own commerce at the expense of ours, and should endeavour to enforce the abolition of slavery in rival sugar colonies, is a consideration which must be obvious to the most superficial observer; and that this consideration is identical with the interests of the British East India Company, and may become the motive for a deviation from the path of justice, and from the rule of international right, is at least very greatly to be feared, when we consider that the smallest political commotion may interrupt the production of sixteen millions of arrobas of sugar now manufactured in this island, a large proportion of which would be called for from the British possessions in the east. And it cannot be doubtful to the most careless observer, that the doctrines thus diffused by the English missionaries, and by the imprudent discussion of such subjects in any form by our own cortes, cannot be interpreted otherwise by our negroes than in a sense more extensive and more dangerous than that which is really intended.

The love of liberty is naturally the dominant passion of the slave, not from the influence of reflection and comparative reasoning on his physical or moral well-being, but from an instinct which is common to man, and to the other animals; and which is indulged the more vehemently in proportion to its distance from sound reason (as may be observed in the wild beast); and as the first use which they make of their strength, when the chains which confined them are loosened, is in the destruction of those by whom they were broken, so the slave, who does not understand the true use of rational liberty, and is equally unable to comprehend the genuine meaning of the word in the state of society in which he has lived, is instantaneously driven to its abuse; for the truth of which we have the mournful and authentic testimony of the unfortunate island of St. Domingo.

Religion, philosophy, social improvement, necessity, or force, are the only moral or physical means by which man can be restrained within the limits of his duty, and by which his passions can be repressed. Law has no other basis. But would the last of these means of repression be sufficient of itself to dam back the ferocious passions which would suddenly seize on half a million of barbarians, entirely destitute of christian or moral education, and accustomed in their natural state to recognize no other difference between one man and another, than that of owner and slave, of master and servant, of oppressor and oppressed? Force! But force would not be sufficient, be-

cause it infers a struggle with beings of whom it has been said by a celebrated philosophical historian, "that, wretched all their lives, they are heroes only for a moment." And even when the victory was gained, it would be precarious or useless, because the mere resort to force would leave behind it consequences sufficient to initiate and ensure our complete destruction.

Will it be said that men who have just acquired their freedom will keep in view and follow the example of those who have long been acquainted with its peaceful enjoyment? But this is the very worst of the evils with which we are threatened. The influence of our free people of colour will undoubtedly operate on the minds of those who are newly emancipated, which will be the inevitable consequence, first of the equality or analogy of castes among themselves; and, secondly, of the superior intelligence of those who have long been free. Hence it will follow, as took place in St. Domingo, that those who are newly liberated will form the mass, and those who have long enjoyed their freedom will become the soul of a disastrous revolution, which will not be long in declaring itself.

But it must not be forgotten, that when the emancipation of our slaves is in question, it is not merely a social relation which is to be changed, nor a law which is to be abrogated by which one man was subjected to another man, and thereby the sole distinction between them destroyed; but the change must go the whole length of placing the negro and the white man on a footing of legal equality, and of uniting in ties of social intercourse two races who carry, imprinted on their countenances, the indelible stamp of separation, as strongly marked in physical as in moral qualities; inasmuch as, when both are free, they are rarely united, even under the influence of vice and immorality. Hence it follows, that the one must command while the other must obey; this necessity not being capable of being destroyed even by those suggestions of religion and humanity which are now every mouth, but which would be very distant from the hearts of our modern philanthropists, if they were only placed and required to act in our situation.

In the bosoms of our free people of colour there exists—there must exist or they would not be men—a concentrated hatred of the whites, if there were no other cause for it but that state of isolation in which they have been placed, that aversion with which they have been treated, and that semi-legal disparity which exists *de facto* between them and the free whites—an odium more deeply rooted than that which is caused by the system of oppression exercised in some countries by certain privileged classes over others who are compelled to endure it, because, when once destroyed, the distinction is still maintained by the diversity of origin marked by nature on the countenance, and is therefore, as permanent as the colour by which they are separated.

And what guarantee of tranquillity presents itself between that portion of the race already free, and those who are now in a state of slavery? The regency will allow a Spanish traveller who has resided among us, who has visited the United States and some part of Europe, and whose attention has been especially called to the state of philanthropic institutions, and to all that has a tendency to improve the public morals, to answer in our name, because for this reason, still more than for his scientific attainments, he has acquired celebrity in Spain. We allude to Don Ramon de la Sagra, who, in his work entitled *Five months in the United States*, expresses himself on the subject of emancipation of the slaves in the following terms:—

"The number of people of colour in the prisons of this country has compelled me to reflect on the misfortunes of this race, predated and overwhelmed in vice and crime by want of a good education. I have read a great number of publications, the authors, of which are of opinion, that, for the slave, the supreme good is the attainment of freedom. I believe, on the contrary, that liberty is the most baneful of gifts which can be bestowed on the unhappy African who has received no education; a thousand times worse than the possession of unlimited wealth by an unformed and licentious young man more spending his time amidst the dissipation of a great city, fatal than all the incentives of seduction to the innocent damsel who wanders into the flowery path of pleasures. The slave is a machine, brutalized in his condition, deprived of all moral enjoyment, and limited in what is physical to a scanty ration of food; his rest interrupted, and the very possession of his wife incomplete. Such a state of existence is undoubtedly miserable, and its amelioration is a fit object the attention of the philanthropist; but the custom is to deem the slave as the child of misfortunes and misery, thrown amidst a crowded circle by whom he is unknown, and placed in contact with all sorts of seductions, which infallibly lead to the brink of the precipice. As long as we are unable to cement and confirm the freedom of the negro race by means of a moral, religious, and intellectual education, it is better not to think of his emancipation at all. But it is just, the philanthropist will ask, to leave them in their misery? And would it be humane to make them criminals? I reply. Between education and perpetual slavery there is no alternative.

"In the island of Cuba, where I have resided for twelve years, and in the United States, which I have traversed with admiration, I have observed that the free people of colour are the most corrupt and demoralized class of society, and their vices are only to be compared with their ignorance and irreligion. But are not the one the immediate consequence of the other? And, by diminishing the one, would not a remedy be provided for the other?" Surrounded by these considerations, the author continues, "I see the approach of a period most critical to the country in which I have so long resided, and which has hitherto been so fortunate. The doctrine of negro emancipation is spreading over Europe, and onds an echo in the national congress of Spain. A few men of ardent passion find the means of securing a cheap popularity, by repeating what has been said by so many and others, and under the influence of an impartial love of their kind, and a sincere compassion for the misfortunes of an unhappy race, make their eloquent voices to the unreflecting clamour of the former. The triumph will be secure, because it is the triumph of the doctrine of age. But look well to the consequences! A decree of emancipation without the preliminaries of religious and intellectual instruction, will be a decree of calamity, which will open before these unfortunate beings, whose lot it is intended to ameliorate, an unfathomable abyss of crime and misfortune. Under this persuasion, then, those who have the mercy or the courage to sign such a decree; and are fearless of the consequences, would do well to prepare for them the construction of extensive prisons, and the erection of the sea wall."

In quoting this passage, so full of truth, it is impossible, while reflecting on the last of its expressions, to avoid a sentiment of terror, on comparing it with the purport of the article which has given occasion to the preparation of this memorial, since it serves to demonstrate the foresight of the author in question, when he announced that, "men of ardent passion, and of ambitious or hypocritical pretensions, would seek the means of purchasing a cheap popularity by the agitation of the question in Spain."

But nothing so fully corroborates the reasonableness of the fear of applying a remedy in this particular inopportunist, imprudently, or prematurely, as the opinion of Dr. Channing of Boston, one of the most ardent abolitionists of the United States, professing the most christian hatred of slavery and of slave-holders believing most firmly in the useful results of emancipation, and least fearful of its consequence, depreciating the importance of the question as it regards the right of property, and sacrificing everything to the restoration of the right of the negro as a free man. This writer, the apostle of the abolition of slavery, to whose cause he has consecrated his eloquent pen, in his last work entitled *Emancipation*, in which also he proposes to demonstrate to his countrymen the advantages obtained in some of the English colonies in consequence of the experiment made by that nation, suggesting to the states of the north, where slavery does not exist, the adoption of certain legislative measures indirectly tending to promote emancipation in the south, expresses himself in the following terms.

"I do not desire that emancipation should take place in the south by force. Were we in possession of political power,

I would fear to use it in this affair. A forced emancipation in the British West Indies (generally speaking) making favourable progress, because the mother country has been watching over it, guarding it, and shedding moral and religious influences abundantly around it, to tranquillize, enlighten, and mollify the minds of those who have newly acquired their freedom. Here such means are not at our disposal; freedom in the south, if it is to lead to good, ought to originate in the south. It ought to be the effect of benevolence, and of a conviction of its justice; or, at least, of its tendency to promote their own interest, and not that it is to be from them by a foreign. With such an origin, the experiment would have a better issue in the West Indies. In these islands, and especially in Jamaica the want of cordial co-operation on the part of the proprietors continually obstructs the beneficent work of emancipation, and still throws a doubt over the completeness of the result.

From other apostles of the so called philanthropy belonging to the French sect, the following words have escaped— "Without speaking of the proprietors, which would be the immediate consequence of emancipation, it must be confessed that it would be very dangerous to place the negro in a situation for which he is not prepared." And, after pointing out as a positive evil that indolence, to the temptation of which the negro is unable to offer any effectual resistance in climates where without labour, he can amply provide for his limited necessities, he thus concludes:—"Those who have just issued from a state of slavery cannot fair for a long time to preserve his views and defects of their origin, in consequence of a state of idleness, or of labour which is voluntary and indolent, they would speedily fall in to state of degradation more base than that from which justice and humanity had thought to rescue them."

The tribunal has ventured to engage the attention of the regency of the kingdom with the quotation of these opinions, because they proceed from men who have the reputation of being eminently liberal and philanthropic, because none of them are slave-holders, nor inhabitants of this island, and because, under such circumstances, could not in any way be actuated by views of self interest, nor be prejudiced in favour of slavery, which they gratuitously suppose in all those who have anything to lose in the country.

All are of opinion, that without the preliminary of a moral and religious education, and without the cordial concurrence and co-operation of the present proprietors, as the result of their conviction or benevolence, in the work of emancipation, freedom would in fact be an evil to those who had newly obtained it; or, at least, would not produce the beneficial results expected from it. And it may even be observed, that, if emancipation in the United States, under a legal sanction, would be attended with danger, much more would it be dangerous in the island of Cuba, if we refer only to two considerations, leaving a multitude of others aside. The one is, that, in the United States the proportion of negroes, as compared with whites, is as sixteen to eighty-four; whereas in this island they are as fifty-five. The second is that in the United States the population is concentrated and united and the means of communication are so rapid and abundant that resources of every kind might be collected almost instantaneously from every part of the union; but, in the island of Cuba, the population is scattered over a surface proportionally vast, which, in the event of an insurrection, would make mutual assistance difficult from the want of guides who could be safely depended on; inasmuch that the negroes would easily find an asylum among the various and impenetrable groups of mountains, where, even in ordinary times, the fugitive negroes make their haunts, and sometimes live there for ten or twelve years.

It may be said by some, that the fears of an immediate insurrection by the blacks against the whites are exaggerated. But it is certain that, if those who thus argue could form an idea of the matter in all its intensity, the sketch we have given of it would appear too lightly coloured: from which the future condition of the population may be inferred, living for ever in a state of alarm and uneasiness, and compelled to guard themselves from the attack of an unseen but inevitable and terrible hand. The first consequence will be the alienation of the capitalists, and the emigration of the inhabitants, which as much as they can carry away with them, to go and live elsewhere with more tranquility. The second will be the abandonment of the manufacture of sugar, which forms almost exclusively that mass of wealth by which the commerce of the island is sustained, and by which all classes of the inhabitants are supported. The third and last, without analyzing or even suggesting those of a derivative character, will be the great reduction in the numbers of the white population, and the relative increase of the power of the blacks.

We have intentionally omitted to mention the greatest of the dangers to which the island of Cuba would be exposed on the approach of the hurricane, because it cannot have escaped the penetrating perspicuity of the regency. The tribunal alludes to the police of the government of the United States of America, which, although at the head of the first nation of the universe, maintains the condition of slavery in several of its states, and concedes to the authority of the master a protection as powerful, as it is diametrically opposed to the fundamental basis of the constitution. And it is possible that a government which maintains such an absurd contrariety of principles, for no reason but the fear of emancipating more than two millions of slaves should be able to look with indifference at similar changes in its neighbourhood in the island of Cuba, without finding a motive or at least a pretext, for putting in practice in Cuba the same maxims which have guided its conduct in Texas! And this policy would meet in the island of Cuba, subverted and demoralized as it would be by misery and terror, with none of that resistance which would undoubtedly be opposed to it by Cuba in a state of opulence. The tribunal trembles to reflect the dreadful shock to which the undoubted fidelity of the inhabitants of Cuba will be exposed, that is, of the small number of whites who remain in the country. The tribunal is not without the fear that the event may really take place, on the accession of her Majesty's government to the perfidious instigations of hypocritical fanatics, who blind the careless with the mask of philanthropy, under the protection of a government which finds in it the means of promoting certain important interests; but we cannot see the approach of that direful epoch announced by La Sagra without alarm, when ambitious men are about to agitate the cortex with dangerous questions, the mere mention of which will be sufficient to paralyze, in a great degree, the prosperous march of our agriculture and our commerce, and will be capable of producing that emigration which is to be the first and the immediate consequence already announced.

This tribunal does not consider itself destitute of the principles of liberality, humanity, and philanthropy. On the contrary, it is on these principles that it rests its application for the maintenance on this subject of the *status quo* in the islands of Cuba: because it would not be humane, or just, or equitable, to sacrifice 400,000 whites, for an object which would only render 500,000 persons of colour more miserable than of improving their condition. It was not the present inhabitants of the country who created the condition of domestic slavery. This fatal gift they received from their ancestors; it having been conceded to them by law, with all its fatal consequences, including the inherent ignorance and brutality of the slaves and the demoralization of the free people of colour, they find themselves in the dreadful dilemma of either maintaining their authority, or submitting to extermination; while for those in subjection the dilemma is not less obvious, of becoming criminals or remaining slaves.

Cut away at once and for ever, all that remains of the *co'ta'd* trace in negroes, which may still be carried on in fraud of the treaty for its abolition, and in defiance of the laws of the country; and this may be done by the Spanish government, without any foreign intervention, whatever respecting at the same time, from the most powerful considerations of policy such facts in this matter as have already been consummated. Let our beneficent legislation on this subject be carried into effect, in virtue of which every honest and industrious slave enjoys the means of making himself free, and of becoming a useful and laborious member of society. Let the light of religion be more generally propagated by respectable clergymen, as was proposed to the government by this tribunal, in the name of the Royal Junta de Tormento, in a memorial on the subject of rural policy, dated the 20th of December, 1827; and let the work proceed

slowly under the safe influence of time, that useful and salutary work, which the thoughtless and fanatical only could ever think of accomplishing by violent or unreasonable means.

The provisions of the regency, in its wisdom and patriotism, will condense, the tribunal hopes, to take this memorial into its enlightened consideration; and will determine what is fittest to be done to attack this bright jewel more firmly to the crown of Castile, one of the most precious by which it is adorned, which is all that the Tribunal of Commerce spires to in this humble representation.

God grant you many years.  
(Signed) JORGE P. DE URTREGUI,  
NICOLAS GALERAN,  
ALEJANDRO MORALES.

Havana, 30th March, 1841. Anti-Slavery Reporter July 14th.

Literature.

Marquez and la Collegiala.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

(From the July Number of Blackwood.)

The small town of Byllon in Old Castile is picturesquely situated at the foot of a ridge of mountains of the same name, and at about half-a-dozen leagues to the left of the *camino real* from Burgos to Madrid. Although dignified by the name of a *villa*, or town, and containing a population of five hundred *vecinos* at the period we are referring to, it bore more resemblance to an overgrown country village, both by the character of its houses and the occupations of its inhabitants. The former were rudely constructed of missapapen and irregularly sized blocks of stone, hewn from the adjacent mountains, the interstices being filled up with a coarse cement. They were for the most part covered with thatch, although here and there a roof formed of black and red tiles, ranged in alternate lines, varied the uniformity of the layers of straw, to which the weather and the smoke of the wood fires had imparted a dingy greyish hue. According to Spanish custom, every dwelling had a clumsy but solid and spacious balcony running round the upper windows. These balconies were sheltered from the rain either by a wooden roof or by a projection of the thatch and rafters, and in the summer and autumn were usually strewn with the golden pods of the Indian corn and the juicy scarlet fruit of the tomatia, placed there to dry and to ripen in the sun-beams.

The inhabitants of Byllon were principally peasants, who gained their living by the cultivation of the fields which surrounded the town; and in time of peace this resource was sufficient for the ample supply of their scanty wants and unambitious desires; but the war, which was so heavy a scourge for the Peninsula, did not spare this quiet corner of Castile. On the contrary, the position of the town rendered it a favourite resort of the guerrillas, who from that point had the double facility of poisoning on whatever passed along the high road, and of retreating into the mountains when troops were sent against them. Thus it not unfrequently happened that the unfortunate Byllonese, after emptying their granaries and wine stores for the benefit of the Spanish troops, were visited, a few hours afterwards, by a column of French, who stripped them of what little they had reserved for their own support, accompanying their extortions by the ample measure of ill treatment they considered themselves justified in bestowing on those who had so recently sheltered their foes. Between friends and enemies the peasants were impoverished, their houses dismantled and pillaged, their fields trampled and laid waste.

It was on an autumn morning of the year 1811, that a large number of cavalry soldiers were grooming their horses in the streets of Byllon. Some ill-clad but hardy-looking infantry men were grouped about the doors of the houses, busily engaged in furnishing their arms, whilst here and there, at the corners of the streets, or in open spaces between the houses, a few greasy-looking individuals were so perintending the preparations of the *ranchos* a strong smelling anomalous sort of mess, contained in large iron kettles suspended over smoky fires of green wood. Cavalry, infantry, and cooks were laughing, joking, singing, and talking with the gaily characteristic of the Spanish soldier, and which scarcely ever abandons him even in the most difficult and unfavourable circumstances.

The horses had been cleaned and returned to their stables; the muskets burnished till they shone again; the rations cooked and eaten. It was past noon, and the rays of an October sun, which in Castile is often hotter than a July sun in our more temperate climates, had driven the soldiery to seek shade and coolness where best it might be found. Some were sharing the litter of their horses, others were stretched under trees and hedges in the outskirts of the town, whilst the most weary or the least difficult lay wrapped in their cloaks on either side of the street. A deep silence had succeeded to the previous noise. It was the hour of the siesta.

Two o'clock had chimed from the church tower of Byllon, and had been repeated by the clocks of the neighbouring convents and villages, when a battalion of infantry entered the principal street, and advanced at a rapid pace towards the open square in the centre of the town, where it halted and formed up. A body of cavalry which followed separated into small parties, and dispersed in various directions. More infantry arrived, and proceeded by detachments to occupy the stables and houses in which the troops were quartered, and from which they ejected the original occupants. On the first arrival of the new comers, the guerrillas, who were lying sleeping about the streets, had started up in alarm; but on recognizing the gray uniforms and painted shakoes of the regiment of Arlanza, and the blue pelisses of the hussars, under the orders of the Cura Merino, they for the most part resumed their recumbent position, with all the nonchalance of those Neapolitan *lazzaroni* for whom the *dolce far niente*, is the sun and substance of human happiness. The less indolent remained staring at the troops as they marched by; and even when they saw them entering the stables and barracks, they manifested no surprise, unsuspecting of any hostile intention on the part of the men fighting for the same cause as themselves, and with whom they were accustomed to fraternize. Those who were sleeping in the houses and stables, were scarcely well awakened before they were thrust into the street. The whole proceeding was so rapid on the part of the Cura's soldiers, and so unlooked for by those quartered in the town, that in less than ten minutes fifteen hundred men found themselves unarmed and defenceless, whilst their horses, weapons, and accoutrements were in possession of Merino's followers. So complete was the surprise, and so triding the resistance offered, that not a life was lost, scarcely a man wounded on either side.

Whilst the astonished guerrillas were asking one another what could be the meaning of this extraordinary conduct of Merino, that chief himself appeared, surrounded by several officers, and followed by a strong escort of cavalry. He galloped through the main street, and, halting in the plaza, received the reports of the officers who had been entrusted with the execution of the *coup-de-main* that had just been accomplished; then, turning to a group of the disarmed who were standing by, he enquired for Colonel Principe. Before he had received a reply, a man rushed, bareheaded, and with a drawn sabre in his hand, from the door of a neighbouring house. He stopped when he found himself face to face with the Cura, and, in a voice almost inarticulate from

passion, demanded by what authority the latter had disarmed his men and taken possession of his quarters.

"By my own authority, Tomass Principe," coolly replied Merino. "Your band is one of those which do more harm to the peasant than the enemy. When they march, their progress is marked by rapine and violence; and, if they now and then distinguish themselves by their gallantry in the field, they take care to counterbalance its merit by daily robberies and lawless acts. Your horses and arms I have taken for my soldiers, and by this time your men are informed that they are disbanded and may return to their homes."

Merino had scarcely finished his sentence when Principe, who literally foamed at the mouth with rage, made a dash at the imperturbable priest, and dealt him a blow which would probably have been the career of that celebrated member of the church militant to a premature termination, had it not been intercepted by a sword of some of the Cura's officers. Several of the escort pressed forward, and the unlucky guerrilla was overpowered and deprived of his sabre. The scuffle was scarcely over when Marquinez, the friend and lieutenant of Principe, appeared, followed by some officers and a few men of his corps. He was a handsome, soldierly-looking man, in the prime of life, with a highly intelligent countenance; and, instead of showing the same excitement and headlong fury as his commandant, he saluted Merino with urbanity, and addressed him in a somewhat ironical tone. The Cura repeated what he had already said to Principe as to his reasons for disarming the partida.

"I am well aware, *Senor Cura*," said Marquinez, "that some of your followers, weary of lurking in mountain caverns have preferred leaders under whom they were sure to meet with opportunities of displaying their courage in the plain, and of revenging themselves on the invaders of their country. It is probably to prevent further defection and to remount your cavalry, that you have thus treacherously surprised and disarmed men, who had been aware of your intention, would have given ample occupation to you and the whole of your forces. You have, for the moment, deprived your soldiers of a better man than ever crossed your saddle. We shall not attempt a resistance which now would be absurd, but you will have to answer to the Junta of Cadiz for your treason."

The Cura smiled scornfully, but made no reply. Marquinez after gazing steadfastly at him for a moment, turned upon his heel; and leading, or rather dragging along Principe by the arm, left the plaza. The same day Merino marched out of Ayllon, taking with them nearly a thousand horses, and a large number of muskets, sabres, and other arms.

Marquinez and Principe had been sergeants in the Spanish regiment of Bourbon. They were of humble extraction, and Marquinez had in his youth, been a barber at Madrid. Both men of great intrepidity, and of some military talent, those qualifications availed them little at a period when wealth and family interest were the surest, if not the only stepping stones to advancement in the Spanish army, and two sergeants intrusted left the service with the humble chevrons which their merits had procured them soon after their arrival under the colours, but which they had no hope of exchanging for the epaulettes of a commissioned officer. At the commencement of the Peninsular war, they joined a party of guerrillas, of which they soon became the leaders, and Principe, although inferior in talent and education to his brother sergeant, was first in command. At the period that Merino disarmed them, in the manner we have described, the partida had acquired considerable celebrity, and although not so well disciplined as the troops of the Cura, had committed no excesses to justify the step taken by the latter. Merino was jealous of their success, and annoyed at the desertion of his men, many of whom had recently left his standard to join that of Principe. As Marquinez had predicted however, the Regency was excessively angry at the unauthorized and unwarrantable conduct of the guerrilla priest, in which it was evident that he had consulted his own interest more than that of the service, or of the country. A severe reprimand was addressed to him; but the war was raging in all its fury, the Junta had its hands full, and Merino was too valuable a partisan to be dispensed with, or even distinguished. Moreover, the mischief done was soon repaired in great part by the activity of Marquinez. After the guerrilla corps was disbanded by the Cura, the two adventurers who had headed it found themselves with a mere handful of followers, the remainder either having been sent to their villages, or having joined Merino. Principe and Marquinez agreed to separate and to re-organize two bands, instead of the one, which they had hitherto commanded. Principe was only moderately successful; the free corps which he raised never amounted to above six or seven hundred men; but Marquinez, putting out all his energy, before long found himself at the head of a strong body of cavalry, well mounted and equipped; and he took the field with renewed confidence, and this time with the sole command.

In one of the first expeditions which he undertook after this resurrection of his partida he encountered three hundred Westphalian cavalry in the French service, whom he totally defeated, after fighting for a whole morning, and losing a large number of men and horses. The Westphalians were returning from a reconnaissance, in which they had made several prisoners, and amongst others, a lady of a good family of Shagun, and wife of a captain in the Spanish army. This woman, during the few days which the insecurity of the roads compelled her to pass in the society of Marquinez, became violently enamoured of that officer, and finally abandoned her husband and children to follow him in his adventurous course of life. Endowed with masculine courage, strong minded, and possessed of greater physical strength than usual in her sex, she did not hesitate to assume the costume of a hussar, and to fight by the side of the dashing guerrilla to whom she attached herself. She soon became well known in the district which was the scene of operations of Marquinez's troops by the appellation of La Collegiala, a name given to her from the circumstances of her youth having been spent in a college, which exists at Valladolid, for the education of the female children of noble families. She had already been engaged in several skirmishes, and had displayed a degree of courage which had gained for her the rank of an officer, and the respect and admiration of the hardy soldiers amongst whom she lived, when an opportunity occurred of devotion and attachment to the man for whom she had sacrificed her fair fame and her domestic ties.

It was in the early part of the month of March. A succession of heavy rains had nearly suspended all military operations in the plains of Valladolid and Palencia Marquinez's hussars, at this time nearly two thousand in number, were in cantonments in some small villages a few leagues to the right of the high road from Burgos to Valladolid, and were awaiting the return of fine weather to recommence the campaign. The activity and intrepidity of their leader had caused him to become a formidable opponent to the French generals, who were anxious to rid themselves of nearly the only chief who ventured to attack them on equal terms in the plain, and frequently came off the conqueror. For Marquinez, disdaining the more cautious system of mountain warfare adopted by other guerrilla leaders, had not raised any infantry, but kept the open country with his light cavalry. Several of the French movable columns had been roughly handled by him, and their dragoons sabred and put to the route by vigorous charges headed by the intrepid guerrilla.

During the few weeks that Marquinez was compelled to remain inactive, the French caused his position to be reconnoitred by their spies, and devised a plan for seizing his person. The villages and hamlets in which the cavalry were quartered were spread over a considerable extent of country. So large a number of horses would hardly have found sufficient forage or stabling had they been all concentrated on one point; and as the roads were cut up and the fields sodden by the rain, there was no apprehension entertained of any rapid march or surprise on the part of the French, who had their advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Valladolid. Two of the numerous villages occupied by the hussars were nearly a league in advance of the others, and placed on either side of a large Oak wood, the road from one to the other of these cantonments described a curve round the front of the wood, and at a central point was crossed by a track which, in one direction, led in amongst the trees, and in the other joined at a distance of a mile or two a country road leading to Valladolid. It was at this spot that it was proposed to surprise Marquinez, who, with the Collegiala and a hundred horse, had taken up his quarters in the village on the right of the wood.

THE LAWYER.—A man from the country applied to a respectable Newcastle solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "O, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies in yourself."

A LITERAL EXPLANATION.—A student of Divinity was asked by a conclave of learned Fathers, at Cambridge to interpret the following passage from the Book of Job:—"And Job was clothed in curses." He replied, "I suppose it means that he had a habit of swearing."

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There have been a few purchases during the week, at the following prices. Broach and Surat, 1000 @ 106 1/2 Candy. Gomavuty, 1000 @ 107 1/2 do. Komplah, 1000 @ 107 1/2 do. Dhollera and Gogo, 1000 @ 103 1/2 do. OPICUM.—Has been purchased to some extent at 715 to 720 which last is the present rate for the 1st sort. upwards of 60 chests have been purchased at 740, deliverable in February 1842. The *Isabella* is said to have between 200 and 300 chests on board; and the *Sir H. Campbell* and *Hannah Kerr* are loading for China. Balance of former year's importation, 6,677 Chests 6,677 Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 28th ultimo, 19,504 38,281 Exports from the 22nd May 1840, to the 4th Instant, 22,084 Remaining, 16,197 Chests 4,143

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—Mocha and Barbara has been sold at Rupees 11 @ 114 PEPPER.—Of good quality is still scarce but arrivals may be daily expected. Some parcels have been purchased at 27 for Batakola (heavy) and 70 for Malabar. TEAC WOOD.—Continues scarce and dear in consequence of Government having an Agent making purchases in Malabar. SILK.—Continues at our previous quotations, but a considerable quantity having arrived on the 3rd Instant, by the *Bombay Castle*, prices may give way a little. The market for Sugar Candy is over supplied. Sales of Pinch have been made at 5 Rupees and of Coango 4 1/2 and of common Sugar Candy at Rupees 6 @ 7 Masind.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.—Considerable sales have been effected at present. TWIST.—The demand has improved at an annual pound is offered for various descriptions above what they were sold at last month. METALS.—Some improvement has taken place, in consequence of considerable quantities about to be exported. 200 Candles English Bar Iron have been sold at 27 Rupees per catty.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—@ 6 months are Nominally, 2 1/2 of per Rupee, but not being doing since the departure of the last Mail.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—£ 3. 10. TO CHINA.—17 Rupees per Catty for Cotton to Macao.

Marine Department.

With reference to the notification of 18th August last, notice is hereby given, that the Steamer to Kurrachee will be dispatched on the third, instead of the second day, after the arrival of the Monthly Mail from England.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 9th October 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1. Portuguese Brig Quatro de Abril, Mussajee Valgily Nacoda, from Goa, 9 days.—Passengers—Sr. J. J. Fortunato, L. J. Fernandes, V. B. Moneiro, and 4 natives. Schooner Rowena, J. Shirley Master from Muscat, 1st October.—Passengers—Captain Waters, R. P. Waters, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like A Steamer, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, Samuel, John McEllan, Hannah Kerr, Eleanor, Duchess of Argyll, Athol, Madona, Thalia, Majestic, Ann, Margaret, Sir H. Compton, Isabella, Sterling, Charles Forbes, Royal Saxon, Castle Humly, Augusta, Athol, Ulverstone, Bombay Castle.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atlanta, Zenobia, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Gardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petambor Savoy, Faunay, Lodese, Hammaslaw Dooly, Faze cardree, Dowlat, Parsaad, Caroline, Buby, Cadena. Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth. French—Man of War Favourite.

Vessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships like Cambrian, Taurora, Malabar, Childre Harlow, Bombay, Fasso, Nesper, Anonymus, Ceylon, Devonport, Higginson, Merion, William Pirrie, Helen Stewart, Calcutta, Princess Charlotte, Queen Victoria, Montague, Clansman, Alex. Grant, Woodman, Abena, Agnes Gilmore, Brilliant, Strabane, Thisbe, Aqueduct, Mavis, Lydia, Kiblain.

\* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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## BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1841.

THE *Victoria* with the London Overland Mail of the 6th September arrived at Bombay at half past 4 o'clock this evening. She did not arrive at Suez until the 23rd September, left Suez on the 25th, Aden on the 2nd instant, embarked Passengers, took in Coals and left the latter place at 8 P. M. on the same day.

The following is a list of Passengers.

### From Suez.

Sir Richmond Shakspeare, Mrs Marshall, Captain Baldwin, Captain Christ, Captain Russell, Lieut. Gall, Major White, Messrs. Dawson, Naylor, Robinson, Todd, Harrison, Potts, White, Petrel, Smith, Woolley, Frion, Nichol, Viscardi, Surant, Willcombe, Jackson, Davidson, Grant, Stanger, Hall, Milliard, Gasse: Native Servant of Sir R. Shakspeare.

### From Aden.

Capt. Orton, Nowrojee Hormasjee, Runchu (a Banyan) John Bates, Seaman, *Clyde*. One Havildar and 13 Sepoys of the 10th Regt. N. I. (two Sepoys died on board:) 1 Artilleryman, 1 Gunner, 11 Followers.

The following are among the latest items of Intelligence.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty continues in good health. The Queen did not open Parliament in person, Dr. Lacock having forbidden H. M. to undergo the fatigue—the accouchment is expected at the end of Oct.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—There is a rumour that Lord Stuart de Rothsay will succeed Lord Auckland. The case of the Rajah of Sattara still excites great interest in England. A petition has been presented against the return of Mr. Dyce Sombre for Sudbury, on the ground that he is not a British subject.

POLITICAL. The ministers have resigned and Her Majesty notified her intention of taking immediate measures for forming a new administration.

Lord Sydenham has resigned the government of Canada.