



BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 21

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas	per line for a first insertion.
3 do.	do. do. for a second do.
2 do.	do. do. for a third do.

the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO 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.

Bombay, July 21st 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

July 23rd, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the Gazette included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack	Rs. 2
Printing 3
Gentlemen's 3
Printing 3

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

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

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARSHALL'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

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

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

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 1 Rupee. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles 1
Policies of Insurance 1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds 8
Bills of Lading, each 8
Powers of Attorney 8

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE Ship Commander JOHN CAMPBELL will be dispatched for Calcutta on Saturday the 24th.—Apply to Jeejeebhoy Dadabhai.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President Mess Committee H. M.'s 6th Regt. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 24th July 1841.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st. The property will be knocked down to the highest bidder.
 - 2d. A deposit of (20 per cent) Twenty per cent. to be paid immediately on the lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within (7) Seven days from the day of sale. Failing which payment the property will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, AND THE DEPOSIT FORFEITED.
- Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND CO., Auctioneers.
- The Premises are on view.
- Bombay, 24th July 1841.

मीशीअरश.आलेन.तथा.कमपनी.
फि.थावर.मीलकत.नहर.लीवां
ठं.करीने.वेयशे*

गीरो.राजनारणं.इ.कंमथी*
आलता.मंहीनांची.तारीप.२४
मीने.शंनवारने.इ.ने.श्री.मुमयड.मधे
आहरकोट.शमुहरनी.आनुडि.मेदाननां
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तारीप.२४.मी.श्रु.वा.इ.श.ने.१८४१

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 10.

Yesterday's Semaphor announced the arrival of the Marchioness Breadalbane, Doig, from Mauritius 16th June, and the Samuel Winter, Sargeant, from Launceston 7th May.

Our latest political intelligence from the Punjab frontier would incline us to believe that it is at least an equal chance that there will be no campaigning there in the ensuing cold season. Shere Sing is said to have made no concessions of any kind to the rebellious troops, and their country is described to be settling down in an astonishing manner. Our authority is extremely good for this statement, and for the opinion (which, however, we expressed ourselves from other data, several days ago) that the likelihood now is that no demonstration on our part will be called for, and Shere Sing is said to be surprising all the observers in that quarter by his management. However, it must be remembered that in such a country, where anarchy was so lately at its highest pitch, no one can confidently predict an issue, but certainly towards the end of last month prospects were peaceable. We do not mention this, though, as in our own opinion good political news, however much the philanthropist may rejoice at it; and we think it demonstrates a great error in Lord Auckland's policy that he has lost the opportunity which he had but a few months since, of establishing our virtual supremacy in the territory of the Punjab. By the way, a report had reached Ferrozpore on the 26th ultimo that two, or as some versions had it four, Sikh regiments had been cut off by a sudden rise of the river near Attock, and that scarcely a man had escaped;—but we hope this may prove but a bazaar report, for though the loss of the corps would be no great public calamity, there would have been great devastation had such an occurrence taken place as a sudden rise of the river in so unusual a degree.

Madras.

HERALD, JULY 14.

We understand that the Wellington, Captain Kenrick which left this port on the 23d of January last, arrived on the 25th of March at St. Helena. The passage from the Cape to "the ocean-rock" was accomplished in eleven days.

CEYLON.

Herald, July 2.

COLOMBO, 29th June.—Arrived Brig *Fatta Royman*, Cross, from Trinacollie 10th June. Cargo Sandries, Passengers Bt. Major Suckling, Lieut. Ogle, R. E., Lieut. Garstin, Lieut. Fenwick, C. R. R., Doctor Rumley, 12 European Soldiers and 4 Natives.—30th Brig *Amido*, Cuppy Tanby from Karkikal 6th June. Cargo Sandries—30th Brig *Mohiden Box*, J. Franzse from Tranquebar 24th May, Cargo Rice—30th Brig *Sayed Amod Kaffer Kudhy*, Franzisco from Karkikal 6th June, Cargo Rice—30th Schooner *Hendrietta*, Tama Palle from Karkikal 1st June. Cargo Rice—1st July Schooner *a Couch*, H. Johnson from Pondicherry 15th June, Pamben 28th June, no Cargo. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Chermont and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hawke and family, Mr. F. Chermont, Mr. F. Sevy, Mr. S. S. Fame and 8 Servants.
IN THE ROADSTAD—*Persia* and *Margaret Hardy*.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Pope has very justly observed, that

"Vice is of so frightful a mien,
"As to be hated needs to be seen;
"But, seen to oft, familiar with her face,
"We first endure—then pity, then embrace!"

Many of our Sapling or young Ministry of Justice, (who would be wise in their own conceit) and *Old Ones* too Mr. Editor, have got so familiar, behind the *Purdah* with the villainous *Underlings* in Office and elsewhere that they *laud* these *black legged gentry* to the skies, and promote publicly and privately their iniquitous views by which they (their Patrons the mottled leg white gentry) also desire *benefit* and *enjoyment*, a *Cowert*!! what is every man's duty, is said to be no man's *particular* duty; and the consequence is, we see iniquity practised daily, and shrug up our shoulders and say, "every one for himself, and God for us all." It is owing to this stupor, apathy, selfishness, aversion or dread, or whatever it may be called or attributed to, to come forward to attempt to stem the evils, for fear of experiencing the verity of the remark, "*Durm Kurtay, Kurn.*" (If you do Good and you have Evil that many a good man stands an idle and terrified spectator of *Official gents*, acting with impunity, and their *SUPERVISIONS*, alias the *Prominent men* at the *Helm* of the *Indian Huth*, winking at passing events, and thereby evincing, to ocular demonstration, that "*Birds of a feather will flock together.*" Thus much by way of prelude, or preamble or vituperation—One is as broad, as the other is long. Now to the point. There are some matters now on the tapis, on which the *evil doers* and *thinkers* are lounging, with a great deal of *sang froid*, and assurance!—Let them be aware of the consequences that will result. Let them not fancy that their *rank*, *private influence*, &c. will screen them, but recollect that the *insignificant cmmet* can *destroy the huge Elephant!* He, who dares sacrifice all (and immolate himself too) and spurs at situations and favor at Court and of the *MORTAL* gentry, will come forward pro bone publico, be the consequences what they may, to lug out, for public exhibition and detestation, the *Clowen footed Gents*, and their *Impsom* satellites whom John Company's evil Factotums or directors have seated and sent out.

"To get Wealth and place, if possible with grace;
"If not, by any means, to get Wealth and place.
Let the Old sinners, avoid the occasional visits or scourging of the Circuit or Visiting Commissions Monsieur SANGLADE.

P.S. Sir James Rivett Carnac (who rivetted disgust in the minds of the majority) is said to have been the worst Governor, Bombay ever had; that he was lauded to the skies by a few, at the expense of the many; and that all the tinsel, gilding and fine speeches he got, only tended to verify, ad infinitum, the Proverb, "Praise undeserved, is Censure in disguise." I, for one know this, the Editor of the *Time* was told thus much, more than once, when Sir James was on the musnud, in full power, but I fancy the Editor was

scared away by poor Mr. Cullom's fate, or had his reasons, for suppressing truth, (which, like a wise man, he would say must (not always be spoke) which stifled his willingness and duty to the Public, to which his devotion, in other respects, is praise worthy and second to none. Alas! Mr. Editor, who s without faults? Let him who is, fling the first stone.

To Correspondents.

We trust Perry-winkle will carefully peruse and profit by the explanation we have inserted in another column relative to his letter of the 20th Instant. He ought to be ashamed of himself.
IN THE CORNER, had better remain there. His defence of the Gentleman whom Perry-winkle has attacked is couched in language of so gross, a nature that its effect would be the converse of that which he *perhaps* intends.
WE would gladly have inserted Dr. O'Toole alias Shakespeare's Ghost's letter to-day, but it arrived too late yesterday. It shall have a place on Monday. Would the writer oblige us by sending a person to our office to-day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.?
IF MENTON thinks his communication very interesting and will call at our office our Printer will give him a fair impression for his impertinence."



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 24, 1841.

WE received several communications yesterday upon the subject of a letter which appeared in our columns on the 22d Inst. under the signature of Perry winkle. A careful perusal of the letter in question will satisfy any one that a knowledge of the names of the Clerks in the Military Board Office could alone enable us to discover that Perry Winkle had referred to any particular person. Being without this knowledge, we have inadvertently given insertion to a letter which we regret deeply to say has hurt the feeling of a highly respectable and deserving young man.

This Gentleman, will perceive however that there is nothing against his character in the letter tho' we are very sorry for its inadvertent insertion.

THE Captain or Commander of a Ship bringing Passengers from England should in addition to his qualities as a navigator be a Gentleman. A well bred, well educated Gentleman. From his position on board Ship, he must be continually in communication with his Passengers and should the voyage be a protracted one, his general demeanour and conduct will have a material effect upon the comfort or discomfort of his passengers. His conduct should be such as would insure him a great influence over his Passengers so as to render an implied wish on his part sufficient to effect any object he might have in view. There are few Ships bringing Passengers out to this country, on board of which occasional unpleasant disputes do not occur. No matter how these arise, no matter whether Cadets are noisy, (and they are we believe very naughty boys in general) or whether Mrs. Johnson wont sit next to Mrs. Thomson or whether Miss James, a Spinster coming out on spec, wont allow of Ensign Jones's attentions, disputes do and will occur and in all cases where the Captain has the influence we say he ought to have, their arrangement rests with him. Sailors have a great respect for what they call a good seaman in their Commander and even prefer a *little* abuse from such a man to soft words from a lubber. But it is quite possible that the Gentleman and the good seaman may be united in the same person and character. We have no lack of favourite Captains, men whose Ships are always full and might it not be considered invidious towards others whom we might neglect to mention, and who may be equally deserving, we could name several. But it cannot be denied that there are Captains of ships coming out to India, who, as the letter says to which we refer, are wanting in that "prudence, humanity and ability to govern" which is so essential to the comfort not only of Passengers but of the Ships company. We say nothing as to the sobriety of a Captain, for we conceive that a character of an opposite tendency would be sufficiently known amongst owners of Ships to prevent the employment of an individual addicted to intemperate habits. Merchants regard their pockets as much as other people and they would hardly entrust a valuable cargo to a Drunkard. It is a sad saying against Sailors and but too true, that they go round the world without going into it, and it is quite impossible that a Captain whose only experience of the world has been gained before the mast can enter so thoroughly

into the feelings of his Passengers or so temperately exercise authority over his Ship's company as an officer who has been born and educated as a Gentleman. A savage bearing is by no means necessary to ensure obedience and on the other hand familiarity will not produce respect. It has long been ascertained in the Royal Navy that duty can be carried on without the use of obscene language, and that it is not requisite to d—n a man's eyes on every occasion it may be necessary to give him an order. More than one case has occurred lately, elsewhere than Bombay, of mutiny and insubordination on board Ships occasioned undeniably by the despotic and tyrannical conduct of their Commanders, but like all other misappliances of power and authority their being brought to public notice and reprehension will we doubt not, effectually put a stop to them.

It has been with this view we have made these few remarks on this excellent letter from the Chamber of Commerce.

OUR Portuguese contemporary in a recent issue, designates us as his "Quixotic contemporary" because we published some particulars of the treatment of the present acting Governor of Goa towards General Mahrinho the late Governor of Masambique. Our Sancho Pancho contemporary to carry on the illustration in defending the conduct of *de Lima* wreaks vengeance on us for our statement and says that our remarks might produce a war between Great Britain and Portugal.

We are now sanctioned and authorized to make use of the following extracts of a letter addressed to the Minister of Marine at Lisbon, wherein General Mahrinho lays his complaint for redress.

The General writes from Belgaum underdate of the 5th of July, and observes:—

On the 31st of May last I sailed from Mozambique, for Bombay in the Brig *Cassadore Africano*, about ten days afterwards the weather being very bad, the Commander, Second Lieutenant Joachim Viegas Deo stated to me that it would be advisable to steer for Murngaum (a port near Goa which may be entered at all seasons) I agreed to the proposition and the Brig was accordingly steered in the direction of Goa which place came in sight on the 19th of June, at and about 2 P. M. the same day we crossed the bar in safety and anchored in the Pangane River opposite the Palace. Shortly afterwards the Governor's Secretary came on board, in a Civilians dress, with a guard of six soldiers, and having placed sentries on the cabin door, approached and told me that myself and my Secretary were prisoners by order of the Governor of the Province, that we should not communicate with the shore and that we should quit immediately for Belgaum (a military station in the British Territories.) Thus I saw myself a prisoner in the hands of one who had deserted Don Miguel's colors, one who flew from the Fortress of Bolor, fearing he would be made a prisoner by Captain General Don Duarte for having carried on at that place unlawful traffic. Having no resource, I was obliged to submit to this ignominious treatment while in the power of this sapis Lima.

My Secretary, who had landed to engage a House was arrested by a subaltern Officer by order of the said Secretary Lagrange.

I believe that never before in the Portuguese States an Officer of equal rank with my own was treated as I have been.

I am a Brigadier General and Councillor, yet have been made a close prisoner under two Sentries, prohibited all communication with the people of the place, ordered out of the Portuguese territories with ridicule and insult, this I felt more severely suffering as I was at the time, and had been more or less for four months under a Tropical fever, and thus have I been treated notwithstanding my having transmitted to the Acting Governor a Copy of dispatch No. 291 of 21st November 1840 conveying Her Majesty's order for my return to Europe via Goa provided I could not procure a passage direct by the Cape. The Tyrant Lopes Lima answered with arrogance, that he would reply to Her Majesty only.

My Secretary claimed the protection which the Constitution of 1838 affords the Portuguese subject, but Lopes Lima treated it with the same scorn he had done that of the order of Her Majesty, transmitted to



BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1841.

THE Steamer with the mail has arrived.

The passengers by the overland route left Malta on the evening of the 13th, Alexandria on the 17th, reached Cairo on the 19th, Suez on the 20th at 4 P. M. The Steamer left Suez on the 21st at 1 P. M. and arrived at Aden on the 28th. The mail and passengers went on board the *Cleopatra* and arrived here at 12 at noon, this day. The following are the passengers by the *Cleopatra*.

FOR BOMBAY.	FOR CALCUTTA.
Mr. Purser GIBBONS, I. N.	J. McDonald, Esq.
Mr. WILLIAMS, I. N.	William Black, Esq.
Messrs Weeks and Burke.	A. Crooke, Esq.
FOR Ceylon.	
Lieut. Ross, Royal Engineers.	
Rev. and Mrs. Adley.	
Two Native Servants from Suez.	

THE COURT.—Her Majesty continues in good health—the royal accouchement is expected to take place early in October.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are in England.

The physicians are fearful of the long continuance of the health of the King of Hanover.

The Princess Clementine is about to be married to the brother of Prince Albert.

The death of the Queen of Hanover is announced.

The Crown Prince of Hanover has irrecoverably lost the sight of his eyes.

POLITICS.—A lengthy and somewhat stormy debate took place in the National Congress on the question of releasing McLeod. The matter has been referred to a committee on foreign affairs.

Her Majesty protogued Parliament in person on the 22d.

Her Majesty has directed that a new parliament be constituted immediately.

As there is a general Election our friends at home are actively engaged.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—The Board of Control has given its sanction to the Bank of Madras in supercession of the existing Government Bank.

Mr. Salomons brought forward his motion in the Court of Proprietors upon the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara. The whole of the papers were ordered to be printed.

At a Court of Directors held the 16th June, Sir Hugh Gough was appointed Commander in Chief of the Madras army. He is to have the local rank of Lieutenant General.

Nothing has been determined upon as to the new Governor of Bombay.

MISCELLANIES. Astley's theatre has been totally destroyed by fire.

It is said that the underwriters of the *President* have agreed to settle for a total loss.

Earl Granville will retire from the diplomatic circles on account of ill health.

Among the deaths we observe the names of Madame Calatani, Earl Fortescue, General Sir G. Pigot, Bart. Major Gough, brother of Sir Hugh Gough, and the Countess of Gosford.

It would appear from the London journals that the instructions given to Sir Henry Pottinger were of a warlike nature.

him by me as above mentioned. Should the member of Marine disapprove of the cruel and tyrannical treatment the Governor General of Mosambique Antonio Julio and his Secretary received at the hands of Major Lopes Lima Acting Governor of Goa I shall expect from the member of Marine justice according to law.

Documents touching this matter shall be laid before the Minister of Marine by my Secretary.

I shall also expect to be reimbursed for the expense which this Tyrant has put me to.

MAHRINHO.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARSEES IN ENGLAND.

Up to the beginning of the last century, the ship-building trade in India was entirely in the hands of the natives; and when the Company wanted a vessel, they contracted to have it built at Surat. In 1735, a ship named the Queen was constructed in this mode, and the superintendent sent by the Bombay Government to overlook the building of it was so pleased with Lowjee Nassewanjee, the foreman, that he persuaded him to return with him to Bombay to establish a building-yard there. This proposal Lowjee complied with; and the great naval arsenal of Bombay originated in these seemingly accidental circumstances. The numerous descendants of its Parsee founder remained at Bombay, where they are known as the "Lowjee Family"; some engaged in extensive commercial pursuits, others in official situations, but one always in the dockyard; and the Company's present "head-builder" or surveyor, is Nowrojee Jansetjee, the fourth in descent from the under of the family.

Under the superintendence of these native naval architects, numerous vessels had been built for the Company, and even for the Royal Navy. But the reports of the wonders of steam reached their ears, as well as of the late improvements enabling steam-ships to cross oceans and be applied to the purposes of war; and it was decided, after due deliberation and advice, that some members of the Lowjee family, forsaking for a time their wives and little ones, the comforts of their homes and the warmth of their climate, should brave the dangers of the seas and come to England, for the purpose of studying the nature of the steam-engine and its application to navigation. Fortified with public and private recommendations, two sons of Nowrojee Jansetjee, and several attendants, came hither; studied our language and usages for some time, under a clergyman; and when sufficiently advanced in English, proceeded to the Government yard at Chatham to perfect their knowledge of shipbuilding and master the mysteries of steam. The volume which they have now published, consists of an account of such things as, during their sojourn of two years and a half in England, struck them as most intrinsically worthy of notice, or most likely to be useful to their countrymen in India. The literary character of a work of this kind is a subordinate feature. The first and by far the most striking point about it, is the growing zeal for knowledge which it indicates, in at least the Parsee men of Hindoostan. The next is the manner in which we can observe the effects produced by our civilization, and the more obvious workings of our institutions, on minds not uncultivated or uncivilized, but formed and reared in a totally different system of society. The literary merit of a Journal of a Residence of Two years and a Half in Great Britain is, however respectable and very attractive from its novel character. It has an Oriental style, not so much in its images and diction as in its modes and thoughts. Jehangher Nowrojee and Hirseshahy Meehanjee belong to a people who do not toss off a book as a regular article of trade, and among whom anybody conceives he has the qualities of authorship. They have the ideas of a volume implied in the exclamation of the courtiers, "What wisdom! what words! they should be written in a book!" which in England might be no great compliment. Our authors, accordingly, tell the story of their family and themselves; they narrate minutely the causes which induced them to undertake their journey, and the objects they had in view; they enumerate the assistance they received and the means they possessed for acquiring information; all tending to show that they would not lightly attempt an undertaking like a book, or without some sufficient purpose.

After a description of the voyage, the accounts of the Parsees in England are chiefly confined to two classes of subjects: show places—such as the Diorama, the Colosseum, the Zoological Gardens, Windsor Castle, and the Houses of Parliament; exhibitions of a useful and interesting character—such as the Adelaide Gallery and the Polytechnic Institution, (which they pronounce worth a voyage to England to see); with the manufactories of engineers, the dockyards, ship-launches, &c. They also tell a story of their little adventures, and of several excursions they made through the country; winding up with some remarks on the manners, education, and literature of the English, in order to stimulate the education of females in India, and encourage the formation of libraries on the plan of our various public institutions.

Although bred, and we believe born at Bombay, in a place of considerable trade, and amid what we are accustomed to fancy Oriental luxury, the wealth of England and its external signs, together with the multitude and bustle of the people, struck them from first to last. The entrance to the Thames, and the appearance of the river as they approached London, especially astonished them.

A PARSEE'S IMPRESSION OF THE THAMES AND LONDON.

Here we were greatly surprised to see the amazing number of ships going out and pouring into the Thames, and steamers every now and then running backwards and forwards: we cannot convey to our countrymen any idea of this immense number of vessels, and the beauty of the sight. You will see colliers, timber-ships, merchantmen, steamers, and many other crafts, from all parts of the world, hastening as it were to seek refuge in a river which is but a stream compared to the Ganges and the Indus, or the still larger rivers of America. We thought it a great wonder that such a small and insignificant speck as England appears on the map of the world, can thus attract so many nations of the world towards her; and we asked ourselves, why should not those mighty rivers and countries, which have naturally much better accommodations

for commerce than England, be not frequented as much? But a moment's reflection satisfied us on this point: the answer presented itself; and we will tell our countrymen, that it is the persevering habits of the English, it is the labour and skill of that people, that is the cause of such attraction. They are never satisfied with any one thing unless it is brought to perfection, it does not matter at what sacrifice. They are ever ready to receive improvements; and thus they have attained that celebrity in their manufactures that countries which grow materials bring them here to be perverted into useful things, which are distributed all over the world; and while other countries were satisfied with what they had, England was eager to augment her resources. And how has she effected this? what has been the principal means of her doing it? Why, by knowledge or science put in practise, because knowledge is power; and it is by the power of knowledge alone, and not by the power of arms, that she has so many means of attracting the world to her, and extending the spread of her manufactures.

When we came within about five miles of London, we were surprised at the amazing number of vessels, from the humble barge to the more beautiful ships and steamers of all descriptions. The colliers were the most numerous; and vessels were anchored close to each other, and the river seemed to be almost covered with vessels; and the masts and yards gave it the appearance of a forest at a distance. Indeed, there were to be found ships from all parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and a great number of steamers ply about in all directions, filled with passengers.

None of our countrymen can form an idea of this noble river and the shipping on it. The English may well be proud of it, though a small stream compared to some of the largest rivers of the world.

It was nearly dark when we arrived at London Bridge; notwithstanding which, an immense number of persons flocked round us to view our costume; for, in addition to our two selves, we were accompanied by a friend, and also by two of our domestics, and five individuals in the Parsee costume, collected quite a mob, through which it was difficult to pass to our carriage; we took quite a thousand persons were congregated together. We proceeded through the city of London to the Portland Hotel, where arrangements for our reception had been previously made. And from the immense number of people and vehicles of every description that we saw hurrying along, apparently in great haste, and from the increasing noise, we were apprehensive that some public commotion had taken place, or that there was some grand spectacle to be witnessed, towards which they were thus hastening. But yet it appeared so odd that there was as much haste and desire to get forward in those who moved eastward as well as in those who were progressing westward. Every street down which we looked appeared to be peopled with countless multitudes to swell the throng. And we were lost in conjecture as to what this bustle could possibly mean. But when we were afterwards informed that this constant tide of human beings was to be witnessed every day for twelve or fourteen hours, we were indeed lost in admiration at the myriads that must exist in London to furnish out of doors such an exhibition of people.

PARSEES ON THE ADELAIDE AND POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITIONS.

To us, brought up in India for scientific pursuits, and longing ardently to acquire practical information connected with modern improvements, more particularly with naval architecture, steam-engines, steam-boats, and steam-navigation, these two galleries of practical science seemed to us to embrace all that we had come over to England to make ourselves acquainted with; and it was with gratitude to the original projectors of these institutions that we gazed upon the soul exciting scene before us; we thought of the enchantments as related in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; and they faded away into nothingness compared with what we then saw. Here within this limited space were miniature steam-ships, with every possible variety of improved machinery, gliding upon the water; here were exhibited all and every description of paddle-wheels for propelling them through the water. There was a ship upon the stays ready to be launched upon the removal of the dogshores; here was every possible variety of lock-gates for entrances to wet-docks, calculated to open with facility and resist the pressure of a great weight of water when the ship was in dock; here you could learn how safely to descend into the sea with different contrivances; and here you were taught how you might best ascend into the air in a balloon. Here the scientific man for hours and days may acquire valuable information; and here the man in quest as pleasure and amusement may, day after day, gaze upon pleasing inventions and beautiful models of a light nature to please the eye, whilst his ear would be charmed with good music.

A PANEGYRIC ON IRON AND COAL.

It is most extraordinary to see the multiplicity of purposes to which iron is now applied; steam-boats and indeed steamships are built now of iron. Mr. Waghorn has carriages on the desert on the overland route to India composed entirely of iron, lighter than they could be made of any other material, and possessing this advantage, that hot weather will not cause them to shrink. Iron cables we have all seen, and the strong prejudice that existed against them of their want of elasticity is dying away; for, singular as it may appear, iron cables have, in use, really more elasticity than hempen ones: for a ship always rides with her hempen cable in a state of tension, (that is, drawn out in a line from the anchor to the ship's bow,) but on the contrary, from its weight the iron cable always hangs slack, (bellying, as sailors term it,) and the fact is, when the ship heaves, the giving up of this bellying of the cable yields greater relief than the elasticity of a hempen cable does. We have chain used for securing the bowsprit; we see it used most extensively for knees of ships; we use it in ships for hawse-holes, and for facings to bit-heads; it has been used for boats; it is used by thousands of tons for railroads. Within doors in England every domestic article may be met with in cast-iron; it is used for staircases, for mantelpieces, and for cooking-kettles; and in the churchyard it is used for monuments instead of tombstones; on the high-road it is extensively used to supersede milestones; and we hear that it is used even for coffins.

How much does England owe to her inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron! It is to them she is indebted for all her riches. Gold and silver mines are not to be compared to those of coal and iron: gold and silver would employ but few persons and enrich but very few; but coals and iron in their processes afford employment to countless thousands.

The remarks of the Parsees in England furnish an indication by which we may test the value of the remarks made by English travellers abroad. In all that depends upon external appearance, it would seem a traveller can describe as truly as a native, and in some sense more so, as his perceptions are not blunted by constant habitude. In abstract or general conclusions he can also be trusted, according to the natural powers he possesses—such as the prosperity of the country, its public facilities for locomotion, &c., and its general civilization. Accounts of the workings of institutions, closely connected with the manners of the people, especially if they possess occasional salient points, must be received with caution; because the traveller can rarely have sufficient opportunity of observing for himself. Hence, his knowledge is either derived from natives—perhaps ill-informed themselves, whilst such information as they have is second hand—or the foreigner pounces upon extreme cases. The reader of this volume will be able to judge of the value of the remarks made by several instances to trace observations which are evidently derived from other and different minds; and in the story of Garrow, illustrative of the effects of cross-examination, he may see

how very wary we should be of believing that exaggerated or ludicrous cases represent with correctness the habitual practice of any thing. If a criminal ever escaped in the way stated, it must have been an exception; but the tale has all the appearance of being drawn from a jest-book, and told to the travellers by some indiscreet or mischievously silly person.

Ridicule, or any thing which savours of ridicule, by considering a practice abstractedly and applying to it the touchstone of a limited utility, is also a topic which the generality of strangers are not fitted to handle in strange lands. The exorbitant salaries of opera-dancers excite the wonder, and something more than the wonder of the Parsees. The encouragement of dancers, and similar classes of people, is a weakness perhaps a folly of mankind, but a folly intrinsically attaching to them. It is an outlet for superfluous wealth, perhaps as rational as clothing idle dependents in rich dresses, or by other state pageantry; the excellence is very rare, and the result of an immensity of labour; but as to repute attends the practice of the art, money is of necessity the reward; and of the many who attempt the profession, few succeed to gain a payment in proportion to their outlay of time and labour.

The Parsees were also struck by our "forms of mock debate." They were told, in the House of Commons, what the division was likely to be, and it turned out very near the prediction: upon which they make the obvious reflection, that all the long speeches were useless, and the House of Commons is no doubt worse than useless; looking to the mere spectacle, it is a positive nuisance. But still, the practice is skin to the homage paid by hypocrisy to virtue: it is an appeal to the country. Two parties are, as it were, on their trial; and though the pleadings are hollow enough, and dull enough, it is necessary to hear them, rather than let the decision pass *sub silentio*. Useless and ridiculous in many single instances, the speechifying in Parliament has an aggregate utility.

As the opinions of Orientals on English senatorial eloquence is a novelty, we will draw freely from the account of their visit to the House. It must be observed, however, that they could not penetrate below the surface, but were taken in by professional trick; being moved by O'Connell's cuckoo cry of "Justice to Ireland," and thinking Sir Robert's player-like indignation—his "much angry"—real.

MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL

Spoke upwards of two hours; addressed the House in most energetic terms, imploring the Members, for the safety and welfare of England and Ireland, "to do justice to Ireland," by placing her on the same footing as England in all things. He spoke most feelingly, most forcibly; and with his large figure, clear distinct voice, and peculiar Irish pronunciation, he attracted much of our attention, particularly when he said very loudly—"Grant this bill, and you will take away much of my powerful influence. I call upon you to disarm me by doing justice to my country." He was very many times loudly cheered by the Members who sat on his side of the House.

We were, as a matter of course, dressed in our costume; and, sitting in the foremost seat allowed for strangers, we had a capital view of all the Members, and could hear remarkably well nearly every thing that was said; and consequently every Member could see us. We fancied once, when Mr. O'Connell was looking towards us, and at that time in his most forcible manner he said, "Mind what you are doing! the eyes of the whole world are upon you or words to that effect. It might be fancy, but such was our impression at the time.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

After Mr. O'Connell had finished his speech, Sir Robert Peel (who was formerly first Minister of the Crown, and who has been for some time leading man of the Tory party) rose, and it looking very angrily at Mr. O'Connell, attacked him for some time for threats that he (Mr. O'Connell) had indulged in toward England. He said—"He had spoken in a tone totally unworthy of the representative of the Irish people; in a tone and temper unworthy of that character, such as I never heard. I do not complain of the high tone which that honorable and learned gentleman takes; but I do complain of the apparent delight with which he gloated on the past animosities between the two people." Sir Robert also said, "I believe you libel your country; you libel your country when you insinuate that they would not join us in repulsing the attacks either of France or America." In making these observations, he seemed as if he was much angry and could not control his feelings. We think a grava debater should never lose his temper; if he does, we think he may sometimes lose sight of his argument. After a little more than a quarter of an hour, the violence of Sir Robert Peel towards Mr. O'Connell appeared to abate, and he then went into the merits of the proposed measure, and calmly stated his views and opinions in very fluent language. Mr. O'Connell, after Sir Robert had finished his personalities, packed up his papers, made his bow to the Speaker, and left him to his two hours speech. And we think him a great speaker, but his actions were odd, as he kept thrusting one of his hands out between the flaps of his coat, and swinging himself round. We should have called him an orator but for his temper. Still we should say he reasoned well, and his speech appeared to make a great impression upon his side of the House. The cheers were loud and often.

THE RESULT.

But after all these people had spoken and argued, to gain converts as it were, the result was nearly as it had been foretold at an earlier hour in the evening. For upon a division the Ministers of the Crown had only a majority of five. So that all these long speeches might have been spared, and all the Members of the House, the messengers and the reporters, might for all the good effect the debate had had, all of them been quietly enjoying their night's rest. This is an evening that we shall never forget. We consider it the most exciting eight or nine hours that we ever spent; and yet upon the whole we were disappointed. We had expected to have seen the representatives of all the wealth, all the talent, all the resources of the country, better dressed, and a different-looking set of men. We saw them with their hats upon their heads for the last two or three hours, sleeping in all directions; and only opening their eyes now and then, when a cheer louder than common struck upon their ears: still, such an assemblage of men, holding the destinies of millions in their hands, we may never again see.

ORIENTAL ULTRA-POLITENESS: FEMALE CURIOSITY: WINDSOR.

In a very few minutes we saw her Majesty come on the Terrace; and everybody ranged themselves on both sides of the road, to pay their respects and have a peep at their youthful Sovereign. She was plainly dressed; and we had the honour and gratification of seeing her.

She passed by close where we stood; and had in attendance upon her Lord Melbourne and Lord Falkland: there were many others who were not pointed out to us. We were of course steadfastly and earnestly gazing upon the interesting face of that young lady, who holds so high and important post as the Queen of Great Britain; and we were asking ourselves, whether she would not in all probability have been happier, had her lot been to have passed through the Princess Victoria, without being called upon to fill the responsible position she now does. When, attracted by some us in our costume, she turned her head and looked upon us: we made our salaams, (an Indian bow); but we received an answer in that look—an answer to what had been passing in our minds.

We saw in an instant that she was fitted by nature for, and intended to be, a Queen; we could perceive a native nobility and expression about her, which induced us to believe that she could, although meek and amiable, be firm and decisive; and that, whether Whigs or Tories were the Ministers of the day, she would still be the Queen, and have her own will, and judge for herself. Shortly after she had passed us, one of the attendants came to inquire who we were, and what country we came from, which we informed him: but he returned again, to say that her Majesty was pleased to know our names; and as we knew the difficulty an Englishman has to pronounce our names, we gave our cards to him; which he handed to Lord Melbourne, and no doubt were read to her Majesty, who did us the honour, upon reaching the end of the Terrace, to again look upon us, and what to her was the novelty—our costume.

Government of Maharashtra

Wefelt highly honored in being thus notified by our gracious Sovereign...

WATCH RETURNS.

(From the Observer, April 12.)

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

MONDAY.

LEFT HANDED GALLANTRY.

A surly looking ruffian named Drake Hammond was brought up for insulting a female in the street.

A NOVEL USE FOR MUSQUETONS.

Magistrate—Mark Johnson, you were drunk last night. Mark—(a little Heberian inclining to the dock loafer—)

SATURDAY, JUNE 1. The strong smell of brimstone in Lord Winchelsea's bedchamber, on the night of the fire, could have arisen from no cause on the part of Lady W., but to his lordship's feeling so infernally hot.

and enlightenment of the people. That this meeting, therefore, highly approves of the proposed alteration in the existing Corn-laws. At the close of the proceedings, says the Morning Chronicle, on the proposal of a gentleman on the platform, three tremendous and prolonged cheers were given for Lord John Russell.