

PUBLISHED

DAILY.



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For others the charges are :

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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 29th 1841.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

July 29th, 1-41.

### NOTICE.

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

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge.

To Non-Subscribers ..... 4 Rupees per Copy.

To Subscribers in England ..... 12 Rs. 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 ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... " 3

Gentlemen's ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... " 12

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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.

MARRIAT'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. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. .... R. 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 August. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankful received.

### FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each .....	R. 1
Ship's Articles .....	" 1
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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to 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.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be held in the Banks office on Monday the 2nd August at 11 o'clock A. M. under clause XXXVI of Act III of 1840. when the Directors will have the pleasure to submit a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 30th June ultimo.

The Directors further intimate, that it is their intention to submit to the Meeting a proposal for the Re-establishment of a Branch Bank.

By order of the Board.

W. W. CARGILL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 29th July 1841

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

STAR, JULY 16.

DARING AND MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF BATA LASCARS ON BOARD THE BARQUE MAINGAY.—A case is pending before the Chief Magistrate, in which a charge of mutiny is preferred against several Batta Lascars. It appeared that yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock the Chief mate Mr. Briary found fault with the Tindal of the Batta Lascars; the man became insolent, and the mate pushed him forward, upon which he ran and took a broom up and was going to strike the mate, who collared him. The Tindal struck the mate several blows with the broom, and was soon joined by the Batta Lascars, armed with bamboos. They attacked the mate, who was forced to run into his cabin; they followed him and made use of threats; they then went on deck and hailed a dingee for the purpose of going ashore. Upon seeing this the mate asked for assistance from a Brig lying a head. The mate of the Brig with four European seamen came on board; with their aid, the Lascars were put down below and secured. In the attempt to get them below, four of the Lascars jumped overboard, and got on board of other vessels.

### CIVIL MEMORIAL TO THE COURT.

Your Memorialists humbly beg to address your Hon'ble Court on the subject of the "Rules for the grant of Leave of Absence," which having been approved by your Hon'ble Court, have been promulgated in Government Orders dated 29th January last.

Your Memorialists are induced to bring their case under the consideration of your Hon'ble Court, in consequence of the great change that has within the last few years taken place, and which is still occurring in the means and channels of communication with Europe; and under a full conviction that it is the anxious solicitude of your Hon'ble Court, to meet as far as practicable the just expectations of its Servants, the best part of whose lives is passed in a distant trying climate, by the concession of any favors which will not militate against or impair the efficiency of the public service in India.

The limits within which your Memorialists are prescribed when obliged to seek a restoration to health by change of

climate, are laid down in Section IV. of the Rules above quoted, viz., "the Island of St. Helena, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any other place between the 36th degree of north latitude, and 50th degree of south latitude; such place being likewise between the 30 and 180 degrees of longitude east of Greenwich; excepting however any Island in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limits which may form part of Europe."

Your Memorialists are fully aware that V. Section 37, 33 George III., C. 52, and 3 and 4, W. IV., C. 85, Section 79, and 1 Vic. Cap. 47, involve the cessation of all salary and allowance in the event of a visit to Europe.

Your Memorialists, however, venture to press on the generous consideration of your Hon'ble Court some relaxation of the prohibitory Clause above quoted, on the following grounds.

So long as the only communication with Europe was round the Cape of Good Hope and by St. Helena, parties compelled by ill health to go to Sea for a period of 18 months had no option but to proceed thither, the expenses attending such a voyage, whilst they were ruinous in point of cost, were but little compensated by the limited resources and pursuits available at a confined and detached colony: the absence from the Presidency was therefore rarely as beneficial as could be desired in point of health.

By relaxing your Court's orders so far as to admit of Malta and the Ionian Isles being included within the places to which your Servants may resort under the Absentee Rules, your Hon'ble Court will confer an immense boon on its Servants without in any degree endangering the efficiency of your Public Service.

The rapid and certain communication which has now been established with Europe through the agency of Steam, via Egypt, and secured by the munificence of your Hon'ble Court, have brought Malta within a distance that may be accomplished within a leave of absence of six months. Your Memorialists need not point out to your Hon'ble Court the ties which bind them to their native land, whither their children are sent for education, the place where their families are chiefly resident, and towards which their warmest affections are naturally drawn, but from which, until the recent communication by steam, they were almost severed, and without the means of intercourse except after most lengthened delays.

By enabling your Civil Servants to visit Malta under the existing Absentee Rules, your Hon'ble Court will extend to them the possibility of seeing their relatives and children while yet growing up during their exile, and providing for the management of their affairs in Europe by allowing them to meet at Malta, persons with whom they may have business to transact; thus will the expatriation which your Service involves be mitigated, and that which alone constitutes its bitterness, greatly softened.

Your Hon'ble Court will perceive that this Memorial is the unanimous solicitation of your Civil Servants in Bengal, that a compliance with its prayer, whilst conferring a personal favor on each, will not at all impair the efficiency of the Public Service; and thus whilst increasing the happiness of your Executive, you will derive satisfaction from the confidence of generally improving the immense interests entrusted to their keeping.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 19.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Harrison*, Cowley, from Madras 9th July; the *Amherst*, from Akyab 12th July, and the *Mary Lyon*, Davidson, from the Mauritius 30th June.

Though we have all along been aware, in common with the rest of the Ditch world, that a certain Rajah Ajeet Sing is a visitor to our city, yet we own ourselves puzzled to solve the sort of diplomatic mystery in which he is enveloped, though we can conjecture that his status, in some respects, resembles that of the Persian Ambassador whom Lord Palmerston would not receive under any official recognition, but who nevertheless remained awhile in London, and we suppose tried to do what he could in a private way for his master. Ajeet came down, no doubt, in the hopes of being received as the representative of the Rancee's party, and perhaps of tempting the Governor to sustain his claims against those of Shere Sing, by the offer of great political concessions, and reversional benefits,—offers which would turn any native power from one side to the other, in spite of all the treaty obligations in the world—but whatever his hopes might have been when he set out, or even till he came hither, he could not have reasonably entertained any expectations of a favourable result a moment after he arrived; for he received no countenance whatever from the Government, and therefore we should, prima facie, imagine that he could have no object in prolonging his stay, in which case he might by this time have been almost back again in the Punjab. Certainly his remaining here may have some effect in causing not only Shere Sing, but other native rulers, to suspect this Government of playing a sort of double game which is not in accordance with our general above-board policy, and so far his sojourn there—as he came on a diplomatic mission—may we think, he deemed objectionable; but our conjectures go a greater length than this, for we do suspect him of entertaining a notion that he may succeed, through some channel or other, in establishing what in England would be called a back-stairs influence; the effect of which will be to forward the cause of his party and to compass which—or even the reputation of it—he would probably be sparing of no means which he might think likely to aid in the achievement. He has no recognizable business here, and he is not staying, any more than he came for pleasure; and as we think the de facto Ruler of the Punjab has some grounds for complaining that an avowed minister of his enemy is permitted to hang even on the skirts of our diplomatic circle, while we are bound to support him in possession of his sovereignty, our opinion is that Ajeet should be something more than but negatively discountenanced, and have it intimated to him that his further presence here is not particularly desirable. Our belief is that he is scheming, and that he at least imagines himself to have friends possessed of considerable influence, though not in a direct official way, nor actually within the Council Chamber,—and with the expression of this mere surmise on our present remarks, but shall recur to the subject if we get further information.

Madras.

NATIVE INTERPRETER. JULY 15,

Religious Worship.—Our Native readers will observe, we have no doubt with regret, that the Government of India in issuing its orders for the abolition of Government connexion with their religious worship, has retained the unmeaning ceremony of firing salutes on the arrival at or departure from such worship, of their Chiefs, which answers no purpose but that of keeping alive the feelings of the Christian community against Native ceremonies, under an erroneous opinion that such salutes form a part of their worship, or are in any way honored by them, the reverse of which we are satisfied is the case.

The ceremonies of the Hindoos cannot be honored or profited by an unmeaning expense of gunpowder—they existed ages before gunpowder was known, and can boast an antiquity which reduces the honors conferred upon them by the East India Company to comparative nothingness, why then, we ask should it be supposed such value was set upon Government connexion, so far from that being the case, we are well assured that Christian music and Christian firing on such occasions are little better than an abomination in the eyes of all true Hindoos, and dispensing with them, so far from a grievance, that it will be hailed as a relief from intrusion, at first forced upon them, and since kept up to suit the vanity of certain individuals who wished to prove themselves favorable to the Government view of things, and to continue good Hindoos at the same time.

Coffee Plantations.—The following article selected from the Spectator of yesterday, affords the satisfactory information of Coffee Plantations at the Nilgherry Hills being in a very flourishing state, and that there are several other parts of India which afford as great a probability of success in that department of Agriculture, if persisted in—this is a cheering prospect to the Native and the settler of India, and we trust will not be lost sight of by either.

COFFEE GROWING IN THE NILGHERRIES.—Some recent experiments in coffee growing, have we understand been made at Kotagerry by some enterprising individuals whose exertions will probably be the means of opening new branch of industry in this district, which like the adjoining Mysore country appears well adapted for Coffee plantations. The prospects of success are we learn very fair, though unfortunately an error has been made in the onset in clearing away the natural vegetation to too great an extent, instead of merely clearing limited spots for the introduction of the Coffee plant. The result is that the tender young plant is deprived of that shelter which is found desirable till it has obtained a certain growth; we trust however that notwithstanding this inadvertence the enterprise will be crowned with that success which it so well merits; the field for Coffee planting is most extensive and we have no doubt there are many parts of the Madras territories quite as well adapted for this cultivation as the adjoining Island of Ceylon where it has of late years been so successfully introduced.

ATHENSUM, JULY 20.

DHOOLIA.—July 7.—The investigation into the late Pimpulnar robbery is now near its termination. Twelve or fourteen of the gang have been detected, (all from the Nizam's territories) and nearly one-third of the cash and property recovered from them. They are to stand their trial before the Session Judges at their next sitting at Dhoolia.

After the dispersion of the gang, part of the Bandits were traced to the Nizam's territories by an officer in H. M. Service, who, with a party of Infantry, and a few sowars, came upon them, and a skirmish took place, which continued nearly all day. Firing relaxed towards evening, and was only discontinued as it became dark. The robbers availed themselves of this advantage and retreated under cover of night, leaving several dead, others dying, and some severely wounded on the field. A few Sepoys on the part of the Nizam's troops were killed, and many wounded. Whether the chase was followed up or not I cannot tell.

Since the arrest of the Subdar Major of the Bheel Corps, something new is every day brought to light. Several prisoners who were discharged two years ago for a desperate robbery of ready money on a sowar have been again brought forward to undergo a strict investigation, and it is now supposed that they will not get off so easily as before. Captain Morris, Buel Agent in Khandesh, has undertaken to conduct the enquiry, from whose able and indefatigable labours much will be brought to light, which for years and months lay concealed or nearly buried in oblivion.

The Subdar of the Detachment of the Bheel Corps stationed at Dhoolia, and two other purchase Sepoys were put into jail a few days ago and the two brothers-in-law of the Subdar Major of Dhurringaum were put into irons and made prisoners at Dhurringaum, besides several other natives of the place. The Quarter Guard there, appears to be pretty well stocked with prisoners of nearly all ranks, implicated in the late affair, and other previous robberies. The purchase Jenadar of Moolair has been recalled to Dhurringaum and placed under arrest, and two of his relatives are in confinement. The whole of the prisoners are undergoing a very strict investigation. I think it will take at least two months ere the affair comes to a close.

The Southporea insurrection has at last terminated, and the different detachments &c. have returned to their respective stations. With little or no trouble, the mutinous Bheels were dispersed, and the principal ringleader, named Bameah, killed by a horse man of Holcar's contingent under the command of Major Pestingal. Several others were killed, and nine prisoners taken. Captain Auld of the Bheel Corps who accompanied the Bheel detachment, and commanded the little force, very narrowly escaped being killed by one of the rebel Bheels. Two arrows were discharged at him, one of which struck the saddle, and the other the neck of his horse. The gallant Captain having his pistols at hand, drew one of them out and shot the villain. The ball entered the left arm, and smashed the bone. The man was apprehended, and is among the prisoners.

ASSEERGHUR.—July 7.—The Court Martial which assembled here on Lieut. Brockman of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. closed its proceedings on the 20th ultimo, and from the evidence given, it is the general opinion that the gallant officer will be fully acquitted.

Captain Fallon of the 7th Bombay N. I. one of the members of the Court Martial, while returning home from shooting, fell down suddenly off his horse in a fit of apo-

plexy, and died instantly. He was a gentleman of full plethoric habit, and flushed countenance.

A fatal accident happened a few days ago to a Shikaree in the employ of Captain Strettell. Several gentlemen, both of the Madras and Bombay Corps, having descended the hill for sport, had not proceeded very far, when they came upon a full grown bear, which, without much trouble, they dispatched. After the death of poor Bruin, the party dispersed, and the greater number of the Geuts returned home, leaving Lieut. Aikten and the Shikaree to seek for more sport. They had not proceeded above half a mile when they suddenly heard the growl of a tiger, and a little further on, lay the huge monster in a ravine, under a hedge. The quick eye of the Shikaree met its gaze. As quick as lightning he pointed one of his barrels at it, which mis-fired; the second did the same, and ere he could recover himself or retreat the tiger sprang on him and seized him in his jaws, shaking him desperately. Lieutenant A. who was close at hand, (with a double barrel rifle) went up near enough to the animal, and with a firm undaunted spirit, presented the muzzles of both barrels to its body and blew part of it to atoms. But his kind and friendly assistance came too late. The unfortunate Shikaree lay on the ground besmeared with blood, speechless, and in the struggles of death. The ruthless monster lay by his side. The wounds inflicted on the poor man proved fatal after the lapse of a few hours. The back part of his skull was completely fractured, and the brain considerably injured. He has left a widow and a tender infant to bemoan his loss. A subscription was kindly made up by the Officers of the Madras and Bombay Regiments (then present at Asseerghur) and presented to the surviving family.

MALLIZIUM.—July 8.—The Left Wing of the 20th Regiment M. N. I. it is rumored, will be relieved, after the monsoon by the 29th Regiment N. I. from Jaulnah, the former Regiment to succeed the latter at Jaulnah, and the latter to be stationed at Mallizium, sending a Wing to garrison the Fortress of Asseerghur; how far this is true, I leave my readers to conjecture. The officers and men of the Madras Regiments are all hearty and well. No sickness prevails either among the sepoy or their families. Guinea-worm to a fearful extent is prevalent amongst the Sepoys and their families, of the 22d B. N. I. No less than two hundred and twelve men are now under Medical treatment, beside women and children in the lines. Some individuals have no less than from five to six worms in various parts of their body. Every thing is done to mitigate the severity of the disease, and the labours and attentions of the Medical Officers are beyond all praise. The Chaplain of the Almednager was on his monthly visitation here on the 3d, and on Sunday the 4th, performed Divine Service, both morning and evening to a small congregation.

The monsoon has fully set in, and the husbandman is busy cultivating his lands. The farmers expect a plentiful harvest this year, which I hope may be realized.

BANGALORE July 16.—On Saturday last the 10th, a fine detachment of recruits for the 2d European Light Infantry, reached this from the Presidency; there had no casualty whatever occurred on the march, and they seemed a set of healthy young fellows. A salute of eleven guns fired from the Artillery Park at sun rise yesterday morning (the 15th instant) announced the return of Brigadier Lovell, K. H. from Mysore, and he has now resumed the command of the Station. This morning, the whole of the Troops were out, and a fine parade it was. After they had marched past, in slow and quick time, the Infantry retired, and the mounted Corps, viz. the Horse Artillery, H. M. 15th Hussars, and the 4th Light Cavalry, were put through a variety of evolutions by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. It is a beautiful brigade, and the evolutions were performed in excellent style. The rapidity and correctness of the movements were admirable.

We have numerous strangers at present here, and the race course and band promenade present a most lively appearance on a fine evening. The famed salubrity of the climate seems to induce individuals of all descriptions to migrate hither. Recently there has arrived here from Madras, professional music Master, who undertakes the improvement of the human voice, as well as the repairing and turning of all old, crazy instruments &c. &c. And besides him, there has also arrived an Ex-Band Master, who follows similar pursuits; and who is represented as being highly competent for the same. So that we may expect every improvement in musical science. A District Court Martial assembled at the main Guard here yesterday forenoon, for the trial of a Private of H. M. 15th Hussars who had refused to take the medicine ordered for him in hospital. Those who know any thing of such matters, would have supposed that the Horse Guards orders relative to the men at Chatham refusing their medicine when in hospital, would have sealed the point. The result of the Court Martial, is as yet unknown; when it is, it shall be communicated. Report however says that the delinquent was hardened in his obstinacy, by those who ought to have known better.

Anchor July 17.—I mentioned last week that the Military Police Ameen at this station had been suspended. An inquiry has since been instituted by the Officer Commanding into the charge that was preferred, and misconduct of the grossest nature has been proved against him.

It appears that he has been guilty of many improper acts besides receiving bribes. The original charge against him however was for confining two civil bazaar men for several days and endeavouring to obtain, a conviction against them by submitting a false detail of their trial for confirmation, in which an imaginary person figured as prosecutor and the bazaar men as defendants. For this, the Ameen has been sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees, or suffer confinement for one month, and has also been discharged from his situation. Circumstances transpired during the investigation implicating the Cutwall in the Ameen's misconduct and he has also received his dismissal, as well as a Police Peon, whose memory betrayed him during the inquiry, having contradicted at a subsequent examination what he had previously asserted.

The Duxadar, who was suspended with the Ameen, has been re-instated, having proved of service in convicting the principals.

These decisions of the Commanding Officer have given general satisfaction among the Natives, as I am informed that the conduct of this pair of worthies had for some time been of the most nefarious character, which however excited no suspicion until now.

Another Ameen has been appointed who will probably be more cautious, if not more honest, than his predecessors.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 20.

Mrs. Colonel Burns.—We regret to announce the decease of the amiable lady of Lieutenant Colonel Burns, Commanding Kulludgee, on the evening of the 5th Instant. This melancholy event occurred during the absence of Colonel Burns, who had been on duty at Sholapoor and reached home only two hours after his sad bereavement.

LAUNCH AT COCHIN.—A very fine ship of nearly a thousand tons burden was launched at Cochin on the 29th ultimo. This vessel is named the *Fatich Moorarick*, and her introduc-

tion to her proper element was a truly interesting spectacle; the ceremony too would have been most numerously attended but for the uncertain state of the weather which deterred many from being present. An elegantly laid out collation had been prepared by the owners, to whom it was a considerable disappointment to observe in consequence, several empty seats, but the entertainment passed off with great cheerfulness and spirit, and M<sup>r</sup>. Pony the builder, was highly complimented on the successful termination of his labours.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

COLOMBO, 5th July.—Arrived Brig *Mar ia*, Laurence, from Negapatam, 20th May.—Cargo Saundries.—7th Brig *Cader Box*, Marshal from Negapatam.—22nd June, Cargo Rice.—8th Schooner *Letchmy* (Agency from Kankal)—5th June, Cargo Rice.

6th sailed *Chinsatory Maria*, Paulos for Negapatam, in Ballast.—20 Natives.—5th Brig *Rizgon*, Faranah for Jaffna, in Ballast Passenger Mr. Ferguson.—7th Brig *Seyed Alphee*, A. Loopo for Tutuoreen.—Cargo Saundries. Passengers, Lieut. Selby, Madras Artillery, C. Woodgate, Esq.—M. C. S. and Mrs. Turner.—8th Brig *Providence*, A sailing for Jaffna.—Cargo Saundries.

IN THE ROADSTAD.—Margaret Hardy.

TO be so frequently obliged to raise our voice against individual in authority, and expose their proceedings to public censure, as we have of late been compelled to do, is most certainly no pleasant task to us. Nor can we expect the public to delight in the perusal of our lucubrations when they are directed against a set of people, who but for the objectionable line of conduct they pursue, are justly entitled to a share of public patronage and attention.

It is however a duty we owe to the public as our patrons and supporters and to ourselves as the conductors of a free press, that we should endeavour by all possible means and ways, and in a conciliatory spirit as far as it is practicable to assume, to correct and redress public wrongs.—In doing this, the individual characters, who are concerned in the commission of any grievance, must necessarily be impugned—our honest sentiments must be freely and openly spoken, the object we aim at must be the safety and welfare of the public; and if in attempting to do this we are obliged to be somewhat severe in our remarks, we trust we shall be spared from any imputation of motives.—Our object is to please and gain the confidence of the public; but not to abuse that indulgence we receive at their hands—not to hurt the feelings of any one; and much less to give offence to any, the meanest individual in the community.

Our readers are so well aware of the arduous and laborious nature of our situation; of the awkward position which the due performances of its duties sometimes places us in, and the difficulties we have to surmount, that it is needless to waste words about it; but suffice it to say that we are never discouraged by these disagreeable circumstances. We have thought it proper to make these preparatory remarks before introducing our readers to the subject, we have been called upon to notice—Ever since we assumed the functions of Editor, never have we been either negligent or careless, about the prosperity and well-being of the rich as well as the poor—never have we been backward in advocating the cause of the aggrieved, but never has an instance of greater oppression been brought to our notice than the one we are about to allude to—The party who have sought relief at our hands, (if relief it can be called) are beyond any possibility of doubt, most seriously and substantially wronged. We studiously avoid the mentioning of the names of those worthies who have been their oppressors; they are however allied to one of the most honorable and learned professions, to wit, that of Law—This complaint is not the only one we have had of the kind, but it is the *graciest* of all we have yet heard.

Upwards of twelve persons came before us, on Wednesday last, who wished to communicate to us something of an *important* nature, as appeared from the manner in which they entered our office, and their address;—On being questioned as to where they came from and what was their errand, they informed us that they were inhabitants of the Kandian provinces; some from *Kotawalie* and the others from *Fo or Koolss*; their object, in leaving their homes for Colombo was, to lodge their complaint before the Honble Sir A. Olliphant who, as the highest judicial functionary in the Island they expected would pay due attention to the subject, matter of their complaint, considering that his Lordships *eventual* decision their prosperity and well-being must depend—It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the feeling manner in which they made their statement by any observations or comments of ours.

To release their case then, we shall notice two of the numerous complaints, they being the most important. One of the men was sometime ago a plaintiff in a certain suit instituted in the District Court of Nawra Etila.—his claim was for a portion of his maternal hereditary property and in conformity to general custom he engaged the professional services of a certain "*avoyer*" who was (and is still we suppose) a proctor of the said Court to whom he had at that very onset paid £4 as retainer—the proctor undertook to get the case for his client in the event he would advance a further sum of £7 in addition to the money already paid—this sum the poor fellow was of necessity obliged to raise, before the case came on for trial—but here by the way we may remark that the value of the property claimed was only a pound or two.—On the day fixed for hearing of the case, that worthy gentleman (we mean the proctor) absented himself from the Court, but happy for the plaintiff, the decision was, by some extraordinary fatuity, pronounced in his favor, notwithstanding he was deprived of the benefit of counsel—but what does the proctor then do? Why he *interfers* in the matter, and endeavours to recover the *costs of the suit for himself*—This is not all—the poor fellow was further told by this *interfering* gentleman that he should be imprisoned if he did not tacitly submit to whatever the counsel had suggested,—the matter rested here, and the plaintiff was allowed the un molested possession of the field he so hardily earned—but the lawyers "*thirst for gold*" is ever insatiable, and he now sees this *very painful* in the capacity of plaintiff alleging a right to that field, which as we have above shown, he had obtained in due course of law.—The summons issued from the District Court, was also submitted to our inspection and we fear it is a mere *sham* to frighten the poor man, as it is hardly possible to say from the manner in which it is written that it bears the real signature of either the Judge or the Secretary—it is a mere *scrrawl* in *Singhalese* and a friend of ours who stood by, declared it as his honest and sincere opinion, that that summons was not written and worded in the usual mode—This however does not matter much; such are the circumstances connected with one case but the other is of a more aggravated nature.

It is from the District Court of Four Corles, in which also, the party now suffering, is a plaintiff and a *poor old woman*. Her claim was for a piece of high ground, the value of which we believe does not exceed a few shillings, altho' the deluded woman is of opinion that it is worth *hundreds of pounds* for no other reason than because it is her *hereditary property*.—Here also the grievance she labours under is of too great magnitude to escape our attention. The proctor whom she engaged to conduct her cause, "*enacted*" for we can use no milder expression, than this one made use of in the petition to the Chief Justice, which we also perused) ten Rix dollars, besides various presents from her—which are of too delicate a nature to come to paper and therefore much more so, to appear in a public journal—Except the extorting of this money no further steps were taken in the matter, and in consequence the claim was dismissed with *costs*—The wretched woman has no other earthly remedy now left her, save that of instituting proceedings *de novo*, but there is a serious obstacle in the way, which is (it is said to that individuals shame) the refusal on the part of her proctor to return the Talpot, the title deed, and other writings and documents connected with and relating to the case—these documents were entrusted to his (the proctor's) care, on the plaintiff's receiving a summons *duses lectum* from the adverse party; and he not only now refuses to return the same to the woman, but threatens to send her to jail, if she again ventured to step into this worthy gentleman's *veradah*!—Now gentlemen of the outstation bars how is it possible, under such circumstances for the poor villagers to live peaceably and enjoy that liberty which Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to grant them? Is not the Kandian tyranny under which the inhabitants groaned before the accession, far more tolerable than the *legal* tyranny of the present day?

We can very easily penetrate into the hidden cause of all this—It is as we once said "the appointment of proctors totally unlearned and wholly destitute of legal knowledge to outstations that produces all these evil consequences; for we never hear any of these complaints against the other characters who grace the Kandy bar a Willmot, or a Staples, not to mention a number o

others—Many of those persons who practice at outstations are, to use language of exaggeration, men quite ignorant of the first rudiments and principles of law and how can we expect them to pursue a better and noble line of conduct? The heart sickens at the idea of the wretched condition to which some poor people in the interior are reduced by the unbounded sway which the "lawyers" of those provinces exercise.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The letters of your correspondents "Philanthropy" and "Fairheart" which appeared in your respectable Journal some time ago have started the subject of British Indian Politics and have, I believe, fairly laid down the true state of the country, but as these correspondents seem to write at random without catching at method and regularity, I am induced to write you methodically in order that every thing may appear in its proper light.

In history we meet with many instances of a powerful nation conquering a weaker one,—when the Greeks were powerful they subdued most of the ancient nations and established their supremacy over them; their successors the Romans, during their ascendancy were masters of the whole of Europe and some parts of Asia and Africa.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a Daughter. At Howrah, on the 14th June, Mrs. Alexander Anderson, of a still-born Son. At Simla, on the 25th June, the Lady of Captain Dyson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Dinapore and Benares Divisions, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Anne, the beloved Wife of W. D. H. Oehme, Esq. aged 21 years; leaving a disconsolate Husband and two infant Children to whom their irreparable loss.

At Calcutta, on the 2d July, Baboo Ramsoonder Dutt, Deputy Register in the Secretary's Office, Financial department, aged 64 years. At Calcutta, on the 30th June, G. L. W. Kenderdine, esq. aged 67 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. H. Cotterill, M. A. Mr. George Mayers, to Miss Mary Bishop. At Madras, on the 21st June, by the Rev. Father Lewis, Mr. John Currie, Apothecary in the service of Lieut. General Sir John Doveton, G. C. B., to Mary, youngest daughter of M. D. Gomes, Manager of the Military Board Office.

At Calcutta, on the 28th May, by the Reverend H. Pratt, M. Y. Rivett Music Master 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza, Daughter of Serjeant V. McHugh, of the Pension Establishment. At the Cathedral on the 26th of June, by the Revd Mr. Fisher, Mr. Francis Scallan, to Mrs. L. King, wife of the late Mr. M. H. King, of the H. C. Bengal Pilot Service.

craftiness has kept pace with your advancement in knowledge and wisdom. Alas! the world is deceitful and truly you have verified this saying to a certainty. You may perhaps say that peace and tranquillity being the boon you have conferred on India which, in fact, is far from being the case, all people are now most anxious and solicitous about the daily bread and dread very much the effects of the approaching poverty which now makes rapid strides towards them.

I remain Dear Mr. E. Your faithful Servant. A HINDOO.

Bombay 28th July, 1841.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

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Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., From the Fort to Girgaum) and Hamals (e.g., 4, 0, 0).

RATE OF FARE FOR CONVEYANCES, BUGGIES, AND BULLOCK RIDING CARTS.

Table with 4 columns: Buggy & Horse, Bullock Cart, Buggy & Horse, Bullock Cart. Rows list various routes like 'From the Fort to Sion'.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 30, 1841.

We have received Madras papers to the 21st and Ceylon papers to the 12th instant.

A correspondent at Surat sends us a letter in Goozerates. We will be most happy to receive the information he refers to.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the rates of boat and palanquin hire, which is published in another part of our columns, from a Supplement to the Government Gazette of yesterday.

A general complaint is made of the nuisance arising from the great number of Palankeens which stand in front of the Victoria Hotel, plying for hire.

Another cause of complaint which calls for the interference of the authorities is, the piles of cotton bales which stand in various parts of the fort, contrary to regulations, to the great inconvenience of the public.

THE Post Office system in India stands in great need of radical reform, and particularly the Branch Offices at small stations. In various parts of India we have heard complaints of the improprieties which go on daily at many of these tappal stations.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next.

Notification.

The following Scale of Rates of Hire which have in conformity with the Provisions of Act IV. of 1841 been established for the various descriptions of Conveyances on the Island of Bombay, is published for general information.

RATES OF FARE FOR BOATS AND HARBOUR CRAFT AT BOMBAY.

Table with 2 columns: Class (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and Description (e.g., For a Trip of two hours, For every additional hour).

BUNDER BOATS ARE DIVIDED INTO 3 CLASSES.

Table with 2 columns: Class (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and Crew count (e.g., 13 men, 9 men, 7 men).

COTTON BOATS.

Table with 2 columns: Location (e.g., In harbour, per day) and Rate (Rs. A. P.).

DINGIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., For a Trip of two hours) and Rate (Rs. A. P.).

HAMALLS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (e.g., Each Hamall, per day) and Rate (Rs. A. P.).

tion (Bangalore, we believe,) complained to the Post Master General at Madras that a certain big wig at the station amused himself and his friends by having recorded in a book the sender and receiver of every letter at the station. The giggling and amusement, however, was stopped by the proper interference of the Postmaster General.—In all probability this is no solitary instance of the doings of the under officials of the Post Office department. But we will record another instance, which occurred in Travancore, not two years ago, and which shows to what lengths these tappal men dare go without being punished for their felonies—we say felonies, because the wilful opening of a letter on the part of the servants of the post office is a felony, and in England is punished with transportation for life.

The matter is as follows:—A woman left her husband and family with the intention of visiting her relations at Cochin. She had been at Cochin but a few days when she received a letter from the tappal master at Anjengo, stating that her husband had left Trevandrum with the intention of joining her at Cochin, but was taken ill and died at Anjengo; that a subscription had been raised for burying him and he had in consequence been respectfully interred. Almost frantic with this sudden and awful intelligence, she made the best of her way back to Trevandrum. Nearly exhausted with fatigue, she arrived at her house and to her astonishment she observed, or thought she saw her husband surrounded with the children sobbing and sighing deeply. She cast a frantic gaze at what she believed to be the spirit of her husband, and sunk at his feet. Equally astounded he beheld his wife, for whose death himself and children were lamenting. He had that day received a letter from the same tappal man at Anjengo, stating that his wife, on her return from Cochin had died and was buried at Anjengo. The feelings of the husband and wife at their agreeable meeting and recognition can be better felt than described. However romantic and surprising this narration may appear, we do but state the facts as they really occurred. It seems the husband addressed a letter to his wife, stating his desire that she would return as soon as convenient; this letter was opened and kept at Anjengo, and two letters addressed instead, the one to the husband and the other to the wife, by way of joke.—A very serious way of joking truly!

Other instances might be adduced to illustrate the necessity of reforming the existing Post office arrangements in the interior; but we hope that the present ones will suffice to convince the authorities that something should be done—and done immediately.

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

##### ATLAS JUNE 1ST

**CURIOUS AFFAIR AT BROMPTON.**—On Tuesday, at the Kensington board of guardians, at which Sir Edmund Head the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, presided, the following case came before them:—Thomas Johnson, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, a pensioner in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and respectably attired, was brought up in the custody of the superintendent of the Worcester police force, on a warrant issued at the instance of the parish officers of Kensington Union, charging him with deserting his wife and ten children. By the direction of the board the wife was called in and examined, to the following effect:—She said her name was Sarah Johnson, and at the time of the defendant's deserting her and her family, two years since last September, she lived at No. 2 Queen's gardens, Knightsbridge, in the parish of Kensington, ever since which, she and her family had been maintained at the expense of the union. Three years previous to her being deserted, she was in the habit of acting as a charwoman; and the defendant during that time was in the habit of attending there also, to assist about the house. Subsequently he was taken into the house to attend Captain —, who dislocated his shoulder by being thrown from a horse in Hyde park. The family at that period consisted of Captain — and his two daughters; one about 35 years of age, and the other 32 years of age, both tall fine-looking women, and of superior education. She had no idea of any intimacy existing between them and the defendant until the 28th of June 1838, a hint was given her by the servant girl, that the defendant and Miss — were remarkably familiar. A day or two afterwards she spoke to Miss — about it, and threatened to tell her father when both Miss — and the defendant contradicted her statement, and persuaded her to do the washing at home, instead of doing it at Captain —'s house. She would not, but some days after Miss — came to her, and said, "If she went home to wash, she would settle an annuity of 40l. upon her for life;" which she agreed to. Before, however, leaving, she had an interview with the youngest daughter, Miss —, to whom she made known her suspicion. Her answer was, "Pray don't tell my father, he is now in a weak state of health; if you do, it will certainly cause his death. You need not fear, there is nothing bad between us. She and her sister were only fond of him because he was fond of them, and he was kind to their father." In the month of September following she received private information that on a certain morning the defendant and Miss — were going to elope together from the captain's house, and accordingly she waited about the spot, accompanied by a friend. They remained near the house all night till about 4 o'clock in the morning, when a

coach drove up to the door, and a few minutes afterwards the defendant came out of the house with a portmanteau in his hand. She instantly laid hold of him, and he dropped the portmanteau. Immediately after Miss — rushed out and jumped into the coach, but the moment she reached the top step her friend seized hold of her dress and pulled her back, and she fell into the kennel. A violent scuffle ensued. She (witness) was pushed down, and at length the defendant picked up Miss — and got into the coach, which instantly drove off at a rapid rate before an alarm could be raised. From that time she had never seen the defendant until apprehended by the superintendent of the police at Evesham, near Worcester. It was not the first time he had deserted her. A year or two before this occurrence he had eloped with a servant girl, when, after an absence of a year, he returned to her. She had borne him ten children. Other evidence was adduced, from which it appeared that the defendant has been living with Miss — ever since. She had one child and was in an advanced state of pregnancy. She was possessed of property which they had been living upon.—The defendant was taken back to Worcester, and on the following day was committed as a vagabond to the House of Correction for one calendar month, and to be kept at hard labour.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### ESSAY ON SNUFF-TAKING.

Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes one minute and a half.

One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten.

One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half, in a year.

Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tugging his nose, and two more to blowing it.

The expense of snuff boxes, and handkerchiefs, will be the second essay; in which it will appear, that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff-takers, as it does on his time; and that, by a proper application of the time and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the national debt.

##### CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC

The Duke of Wellington, the director on this occasion really seems as much at home in the concert-room as in the battle-field; with this difference, however, that in the one his Grace pleases all the company, in the other only half. The selection was charming, partly owing to the revival of three admirable compositions which have remained in what may be called, a state of suspended animation during nearly a century—namely, an air by Handel, from an unknown Italian oratorio; another from his opera of *Rinaldo*; and one from Buononcini's *Griselda*. To the first some few accompaniments have been added,—by Mr Bishop, it is said—with great discretion, and decidedly to its advantage,—a practice which we hope to see followed up, but only by persons of much experience and sound judgment.

**THE DUKE OF WHARTON.**—The factions Duke of Wharton in a speech in the House of Lords, happened to introduce a picture story; a reverend Bishop, who sat at his elbow, pulled him by the sleeve and said, "When will your Grace have done preaching?" to which the duke replied, "When I am a Bishop, my Lord!"

**HIP HURRA!**—"Hip hip, hurra!" originated in the Crusades, it being a corruption of H. E. P., the initials of "Hierosolyma est per lita" (Jerusalem is lost), the motto on the banner of Peter the Hermit, whose followers hunted the Jews down with the cry of "Hip, hurrah!"

**IRON HOUSES.**—M. Rigaud, of Brussels, has constructed an iron house, which, according to the statements published, appears to answer the objects intended in a satisfactory manner. The walls are hollow, and the hot air circulates from a central point in the kitchen, through the intervals in the walls, and by means of valves the quantity to be admitted may be regulated. A house consisting of 17 rooms will cost 1,165l., while a house of the same size in brick would cost 1,157l. The rooms are arranged on three floors. The whole weight is 76½ tons avoirdupois (810,000 kilogrammes). The advantage of this structure of house is represented to be its permanent nature, and facility with which it may be moved. The expense of carrying it from Brussels to Liege, to Chent, or to Antwerp, would be about 25l.

##### EPIGRAM ON MISS ANNE BREAD.

"Toast any girl but her," said Ned,  
"With every other flatter—  
I'll be content with Anne Bread,  
But won't have any but her."

It may interest some of our readers to learn the actual and requisite expenses of an Overland journey from London to Bombay. The items are estimated from the letter of a Field Officer, and we can vouch for their minute accuracy. Passage to Alexandria per steamer, £45. Fee to steward and servants, £440s. Living on shore at Gibraltar and boat-hire there, £2. 3s. Living at Malta, boats and porters there, £4 6s. Hotel at Alexandria, 40s. Passage up the Nile, including living, etc., etc., £4. At Cairo, £7. Crossing to Suez, £2. Cabin passage to Bombay £30 (i.e., 800 rupees). Sundries, £2. Total expended between London and Bombay, £439 4s.—(Courier.)

**DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**—It may be interesting to our readers to state, on the eve of the forthcoming general election, the number of dissolutions of parliament which have occurred during the last 45 years. A dissolution took place in December, 1829, in the reign of his late Majesty George IV.; another occurred in July, 1830, in consequence of the death of George IV. a third dissolution was resolved on by Earl Grey's ministry, in April, 1834, in consequence of the non-success of the New Reform Bill; this dissolution was considered a *coup d'etat*. Parliament was again dissolved at the close of the year 1832, for the purpose of having a House of Commons elected according to the provisions of the New Reform Act. The first reformed parliament lasted about two years, having been dissolved in December 1834 by the new ministry, of which Sir R. Peel was the Premier. Sir R. Peel's parliament existed about two years and a half, when it came to an untimely end, in consequence of the lamented demise of his late Majesty William IV. It will thus be seen that the average duration of

each of the six parliaments which have been elected from 1826 to 1837 inclusive was not more than about two years and four months (under two years and a half). The present Parliament, if dissolved, as is expected, in a week or two, will not have lasted four years, it has sat four sessions including the present one.—(Herald.)

**Analogous Practices.**—An atrocious system (connected with the slave trade) sometimes practised at Cuba is thus described:—"A practice exists in Cuba, which is not regarded there as immoral, called *travail force*, which may be thus explained. The proprietor of an estate is, from the temptation of high prices, desirous of augmenting the quantity which he is accustomed to raise. On such an occasion he writes to his manager and inquires whether he can make 2,000 instead of 4,500 boxes of sugar. The manager replies that the negroes are looking well, and it can be done, but it will occasion a loss of 25 labourers. The proprietor makes a calculation of the monetary value of the extra quantity of sugar, and that of the 25 slaves, and, finding that a gain will arise from the excess of the former over the latter, gives the order for the sale. Thus a number of the wretched bondsmen are sacrificed by the excessive labour exacted, almost superhuman wickedness is greatly increased by the existence of the slave trade, which enables the owners of plantations to supply the place of their murdered slaves of at a moderate cost." It may not be amiss to enquire whether the analogous practices are ever resorted to elsewhere ere accomplishing similar purposes indirectly if not not directly, and which also, in like manner, are not regarded as immoral? If in proportion as any particular monopoly, say that of corn, the first necessary of life accomplishes its purpose of advancing the price of food it greatly augments distress, and reduces the poor and toiling millions to a condition in which the rate of mortality is obviously increased, does not this operation partake of the same criminal character? If more land is to be forced into cultivation by high prices and thus more corn produced, and more rent obtained; and if wages are not rising (as they do not) proportionally, the working class will have both to endure privations and to prolong their hours of toil, until multiplied deaths testify the increased pressure, is not the result justly stated, that "a number of wretched bondsmen are sacrificed by the excessive labour exacted of them?" But, nevertheless, the cupidity of the proprietor is in each case the efficient reason why so many English work-people are dead, and would else have been alive. The corn monopoly is a "Travail Force."—Chronicle.

**A Fact for the Church Extenders.**—In the parish of Raubon, near Wrexham, there is a population of about 11,900 persons, and out of that number nearly 12,000 attend regularly the Dissenting chapels. They have built twenty three places of worship, at a cost of nine thousand pounds, and that within a period of twenty-five years; whilst the "Poor Man's Church" has only erected two places of worship during 404 years, and in doing so has been aided by the Government grant. However these two are amply sufficient, for the attendance at both places never exceeds 750, so that Dissenters predominate in the proportion of fifteen to one.—(Examiner Church-rates.—Mr. W. Baines, of this town (says the Leicester Journal) completed an imprisonment of six calendar months on Wednesday, and, we understand, an application was to be made on Thursday for his release on payment of the rate and costs, in order to his discharge from prison to-day.—(Chronicle.)

**RUSTICATION OF A BISHOP.**—It has been a subject of remark that our right rev., and respected diocesan has been much more enamoured of the rustic beauties of South Devon than he was wont to be. This change of state is dated from the melancholy affair of St. Sulpice, when the good prelate received such a severe rebuff from the ungrateful leaders of his own party—Western Times.

A correspondent of the Toulonnais writes to Algiers:—

"Amongst the female prisoners who have recently arrived at Algiers, and have just been exchanged, were three remarkable for their personal appearance. One in particular, was very pretty, and was attended by a negress as her servant. This Arab-beauty, attired in a black burnous, on arriving at Algiers, remained reclining on her mule, being wounded in the thigh by a ball. She excited the most lively interest among the males, and the most romantic sympathy amongst the females. A tale has been told of her which the habits of the Arabs renders not improbable. She was, they say, the wife of a Marabout, whose tribe was pillaged and put to fire and sword by our soldiers on the 5th inst. Her husband was mortally wounded, and her father used the greatest efforts to prevent her falling into the hands of the French, but he himself fell in the rencontre. Her foster-brother seeing the impossibility of saving her, and unwilling that she should become a prisoner, fired at her almost point blank, but by some chance the ball only hit her in the thigh, and she became the prize of the conquerors."

The day before yesterday an unusual spectacle occurred on the banks of the Seine, between Charenton and Alfort. The river, in consequence of some violent storms of rain in the middle of France, had risen suddenly to a height of 75 centimetres (27 inches). At the point of its junction with the Marne twenty-two boats, laden with charcoal, were stationed, which were all forced from their moorings by the violence of the current, and driven with such a crash against the bridge at Ivry, that the whole of them sunk. A man who was perched on one of them, to fish, was with difficulty rescued by some people who witnessed the accident. The color of the river, near the bridge, for some hours after, was changed to an inky hue. The loss is estimated at 40,000fr.

The Gazette des Tribunaux states that two young men of the Basses Pyrenees, and an engraver, living together in the Rue Mazarine, were arrested the day before yesterday, on a charge of counterfeiting the notes of the Bank of Spain. False notes, to the amount of 13,000,000fr., were found in their lodging.