

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

North-West, August 21st, 1841.

"You will not be surprised to learn, that our forces have been again crowned with victory. A decisive and hard fought engagement took place on the 17th instant, at Kelar Alime between the united Ghilzee and Terece forces, headed by Methar Khan and Meram Khan, and the chief of the Terece tribe, and our force consisting of Griffin's and Woodburn's corps, four six-pounders under Lieutenant Cooper, a wing of the 2nd B. N. I., (which you may designate "the Diehards" for right well they did their business) a party of Lesson's horse, with the young Prince at the head of two Jan Baz corps. Information was brought by the scouts that the enemy was on the advance to attack us, we were determined to forestall them, and immediate orders were given for the troops to fall in, which order was gladly welcomed, as they had but little to do some days past—they advanced steadily to about half way from where the enemy broke ground, when Methar Khan seeing us still advancing, and thereby rightly judging of our determination for immediate action, wished for a negotiation evidently for the purpose of delay, but as his attempt was unheeded, he at once opened a fire of matchlocks on our advancing troops, (by the way Mr. Editor how the D—1 is it, that always find Company's powder in the pouch of every fallen enemy, and no mistake)—and you may guess I know when I see it. A strong position was then taken by them in a neighbouring garden, whereupon Cooper opened his play of Artillery which rather surprised them, sweeping numbers into eternity. Our troops then changing position to the left, the action became general, Cooper's guns were again brought to bear with unerring precision—the garden was, however, still held by the enemy, and two Companies of the 2nd N. I. doing a little of H. M. 88th, dashed forward, bayoneted one hundred and took one prisoner. Those who had remained in the garden to contest the position with the 2nd, were in a great measure the chivalry of the force, as for the rest, they attempted a retreat, but were brought to stand by the Jan Baz, their princely commandant deemed it essentially necessary to apply for a reinforcement, as the retreating force rallied to the attack—are you aware Mr. Editor, that those Jan Baz gentlemen receive 25 Rs. per mensem pay? their list of casualties was three men killed and wounded—what a precious expenditure of Company's Rupees, and all for nothing, Griffin's and Woodburn's corps were not so fortunate as the Jan Baz—their loss in killed and wounded was nearly one hundred, the 2nd had seven killed, and about five and twenty severely wounded, they behaved like British troops. The Dooanee and Terece forces united, consisted of from four to five thousand men, three of the Chiefs have been taken alive, one supposed to be the Chief of the Terece country, their loss is estimated at seven hundred. It were a shame to forget the fighting Doctor, Colquhoun being closed to a small fort, attending to the wounded, was greatly annoyed by the enemy opening a fire on him, he immediately took twenty men, and carried the fort. Well done Pill! Lesson's band, as Colonel W. would say, did their business beautifully, no doubt the Colonel will be delighted at being quoted.

I am sorry to say that by a letter just received from Quetta, I learn, that Brigadier England is in a very dangerous state. By the way, how knowing old Elphinstone must fancy himself if he thinks we have not the relief of the Afghan troops, as soon as it is issued, all I can tell him, is, that the ink was scarce dry when a copy of a relief was written to me: you will get back to Delhi, one of the corps which marched thence for Afghanistan, of all the corps under orders the destination of one only has been changed.

Will any impartial person attempt to draw a comparison between the merits of General Nott and Sir John Keane as displayed in the arena of this country; while the one has been treated with injustice, the other has had favours—title and riches for himself, and heirs piled on him with a lavish hand—when it was, Thompson really did his duty. May I ask—as the Press is said to be open—who shot the Trooper? who caused disaffection in the Troops? I pause for a reply. —Delhi Gaz. Sept. 15.

RIENZI.

Delhi.

The Civilian Ball on Friday evening last, came off very well indeed, the evening was delightfully cool, and every one in most excellent spirits, the only draw back to the full enjoyment of the scene was the absence, through indisposition, of several of the ladies of the station; The party did not break up until nearly day break. We hope our amateurs will get up a play before the departure of the 46th N. I.

The weather is dreadfully hot in the day time, but cold at night, sickness continues unabated among the natives.

A very atrocious case of murder has recently occurred in the Delhi District—Gunga Bishen, so long known to the European residents of this place, as the Choudree of hucksters, and who was very extensively engaged in farming speculations, having carried certain points against the Zemindars of two villages bordering on his own Zemindarie estate of Boderas, was in open daylight, first stabbed by a man, who was sitting with him at his door, and then cut up in pieces by several others associated in the assassination. The Magistrate has we understand, deputed the city Cotwal to trace the perpetrators of this heinous deed; but the village where this murder was committed bordering on the independent territory of the Jhujhur Nawab, the facility of escape this affords renders the success of the Cotwal's mission very problematical. Such of the Zemindars as may be found to have absconded immediately after the murder, will of course become objects of suspicion, but when we call to mind the almost miraculous detection of Umria Meo, and what difficulties were experienced in apprehending the assassin of a man less than the late Commissioner, we cannot feel very sanguine about the seizure of these villains.—Ibid.

Agra.

The party to the Lieutenant Governor, will take place on the 26th instant and he most richly merits the compliment of one. Abundance of rain lately, but not so much sickness as might have been expected. There is some rumour of a chieftain in Bundelcund being about to be brought to his senses for refusing to pay up towards the support of the legion, he has a strong place, and appears determined to make some resistance.

We mentioned in our last, that there were 1421 signatures to the memorial, which has gone up to government from these provinces, but we find that 102 additional names were received from Meerut although almost too late.

The Lieutenant Governor has patronised a translation of the Sudder Board's Circular, which is about to issue from the Agra Orphan Press; the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of that institution.—Ibid.

The news from Jodhpore is any thing but satisfactory; we hear that the Rajah still continues as obstinate, as ever, and wishes to introduce the Naths again, which the resident, most properly, resolutely refuses to countenance. Several chiefs who have had their "rookst," threaten to give us some further trouble, and it is indeed high time that our Government put an end to this state of constant excitement and annoyance by taking decisive measures to stifle the spirit of discontent which waits but a favorable opportunity to break out both in Marwar and Jeypore; this latter state is said to owe us about 60 lacs of arrears of revenue! The Rawal is very ill and Luchman Singh, as usual, intriguing and vagabondizing. It is not very improbable that an expedition may once more be necessary to obtain our Just demands, and we have played quite long enough with these petty states and were our attention more directed to concentrate our empire than it is to high sounding conquests, much might be gained to the state. But the good we have done in Afghanistan is to counterbalance all these little affairs.—Ibid.

The Mail at Agra.

The August mail reached Agra yesterday after-noon but we have no intelligence of its arrival at Bombay.

The first instalment of letters and parcels was, as is usual, very small, however, we were fortunate enough to receive a couple of the latter, from which we have made extracts. The only news is the complete triumph of the Tories on the Elections.—Agra Ukhbar, Sept 16.

Intelligence was yesterday received at Agra of the distressing murder of Dr. Forbes by Ibrahim Khan, the Beelochee Chief of Seistan. Dr. Forbes, under the protection of Mohumud Reza Khan, the most influential Chieftain in Seistan, had completed the circuit of the lake and visited all sites of interest in the Province, accompanied by one Persian servant. From the residence of Mohumud Reza Khan he was escorted to Jehanabad, the fort of Ibrahim Khan, Beelochee, and after remaining with that Chief a few days, he left for Sash with a party of Ibrahim Khan's horse for a guard. The Khan joined him at a short distance from the fort, they breakfasted together in a friendly manner, and Dr. F. was immediately murdered. Our report says, that being attacked by a large hound, brought out to hunt the hog, he shot it in self-defence, and the Khan in a moment of irritation immediately fired on him. The other and more probable story is that the Khan on pretence of examining his arms, got possession of his gun, pistols and sword, then immediately gave the signal to his horsemen, who seized the Doctor, dragged him through the water of the lake until he was half-drowned, and when he was brought out, the Khan shot him with his own hand.

His Persian attendant was barbarously murdered a day or two after.—Ibid.

Two days since we received intelligence of another gallant action, in which the Shah's force with a wing of the 2nd Native Infantry, has defeated the body of rebels headed by Aktar Khan and Ukhram Khan, lately so severely handled by the force under Captain Woodburn. The fight took place on the 17th of August, near the small gurhee of Secundraabad, Zumeendawur. The rebels, four thousand strong, were posted on some heights, in a position which appeared to them so strong, that they stood a noble charge of bayonets from a line composed of one wing 2nd Native Infantry, the 2nd and 5th Regiment Shah's Infantry, which succeeded in every point, driving the rebels into the plains below, where they were warmly received by the King's third son, Sulder Jung, at the head of a cloud of Janbaz, who on this occasion behaved in a style that elicited from all be holders the highest encomiums, rivalling, tho' they could not surpass in gallantry, the 1st Sikh Cavalry under Captain Leason. Four hundred of these Dooanee rebels closed their career this day, and the wounded amounted to between five and six hundred, without any magnifying process. Our loss was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Lieutenant Crawford was stunned by a blow from the butt end of a matchlock. No other Officer wounded. This action beside being of much service in quelling these disturbers of the just rule of the Shah, will prevent others from allowing their ill passions, and impatience of any control from openly resisting authority: the whole affair reflects the highest credit on Captain Griffin, commanding, and every individual concerned.

We have also received the following account which supplies some details omitted in the above. It having been known that Ukhram Khan had joined Ukhram Khan the preceding night, it was resolved to lose no time in making an attack, and accordingly the action commenced at 7 o'clock a. m., and lasted three hours. The 1st and 2nd Companies of the 2d Bengal Native Infantry behaved with great gallantry they bore the brunt of the fray, and suffered most, chiefly in dislodging the enemy from some walled gardens which they held. Lieutenant Travers distinguished himself very highly here, killing several of the enemy with his own hand, and the Prince Sulder Khan also displayed much bravery. Notwithstanding this defeat, it was thought the enemy would again rally, as they had been re-inforced but whether or not, it was determined to pursue them and we may soon expect to hear of their total dispersion. Brevet-Captain Bell of the second, died at Candahar on the 19th, where the Head Quarters of the Regiment are.—

17th August, at Thawund, Captain Griffin with a Detachment of Bengal 2d Native Infantry, the 2d and 5th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force, Wing of 1st Cavalry, and 1st and 2d Regiments of Jan Baz with Some of Cooper's Horse Artillery Guns, defeated a large body of Afghans under Ukhram Khan and Ukhram Khan. The enemy are supposed to have lost 600 men, killed and wounded—60 prisoners have been taken, 3 of whom are chiefs of note. Our loss is 12 killed and 102 wounded, but only one Officer, Lieutenant Crawford, 1st Cavalry Shah Soojah's Force, is wounded—and that slightly. The 2d Bengal Native Infantry have suffered most,—they have 7 killed and 30 wounded. The Jan Baz Cavalry behaved well, and were headed, in their charge by Prince Sulder Jung in person. Captain Woodburn's exertions, notwithstanding he was suffering under severe illness, are mentioned with great approbation. Two Companies of the 2d Bengal Native Infantry under Lieutenants Cooke and Travers, gallantly carried a succession of walled gardens and small forts, under a very heavy fire of matchlocks, and it was here that the chief loss was sustained.—Ibid.

The Committee in charge of the Secundra Gardens wish it to be known, that they expect that parties who visit the Gardens, will not indulge in the practice of firing guns, as it scares the peafowl, to encourage which to live and breed in them, is one of the Committees objects.

The body of a Child eight years of age was, yesterday brought into the Sudder Station, having been murdered, it is supposed, for the sake of the silver ornaments it wore. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet been discovered.

Captain, Martin, Deputy Judge Advocate and Post Master of Cawnpore, has been removed from his former appointment, in consequence of an error of rather a grave nature, which he committed on a late occasion. It appears that on the trial of a Sepoy for murder at Lucknow, he omitted to identify the body of the murdered man, which was, exhumed for the purpose. The Commander-in-Chief, after a week's consideration of the question, resolved on removing Captain M— Major Birch, the Judge Advocate General made every exertion to induce His Excellency to overlook the mistake; His Excellency was however inexorable.

The Society at Meerut have been for the last week employed in feasting Sir E. Williams, previous to his departure. On the 7th instant, the Gallant General was entertained at dinner by Her Majesty's 9th, on the 9th by the Lancers, and on the 11th by the 33rd Regiment Native Infantry. He leaves immediately.

We have received an amusing account of a late duel at Cawnpore, the parties in which were a tall deceiver and his injured friend, of which more by and bye.—Ibid.

Gwalior.

(From a Correspondent.)—A body of men, containing four hundred in number, were always employed by the Rajah or Maharajah of Gwalior, under the denomination of Ekhas, (personal attendants); these were on the receipt of between two, three, four, five and eight rupees each per diem. Arrears of wages were due to them for 24 months or more: they being clamorous, the Maharajah issued orders to place themselves under the charge and command of Nuwab Himmat Bahadar, descendant of Bapoo Seindiah a Maharata Chief, several of those were averse, and not willing to serve under the Nuwab, he being a great tyrant, three hundred of the number, after great remonstrance and persuasion, obeyed the order, and received in part their arrears, but those who refused to serve under him were not paid, consequently they became more clamorous for their just due. The Maharajah to satisfy the demand of those individuals, sent them rupees fifty thousand; but they refused accepting it, on a plea that rupees one lakh, seventy thousand, was previously due to them. No notice was taken of this demand, and the Maharajah remained quite mute. These poor, unfortunate, and helpless men, with their children and families, were suffering under the greatest depth of distress imaginable, so much so that they as well as their horses were suffering starvation, having had no other alternative, and being quite exhausted consulted within themselves to petition Nimbagee Oojrah, (a confidential servant of the Maharajah) verbally, regarding their arrears of pay, with a view that he would use his influence with the Maharajah in their behalf. On their way to Nimbagee's dwelling they met him coming in a palkee with his attendants, going to the palace, and saluted him in a very humble manner, and stated their grievances, and begged that he would use his influence in getting them their just due. Nimbagee instead of pitying or pacifying those men, ordered his own servants to shovethem by the neck, and abused them most disgracefully in public; these men being of respectability, and not being able to command their passion, drew their swords with an intention to revenge themselves against Nimbagee for his ill-treatment; but he made escape through some corners of the street, and these poor men were cut down with swords by Nimbagee's soldiers, besides six or seven spectators. The report of this circumstance having reached the Maharajah, he ordered the bodies of the deceased to be hung, exposed in chains in different parts of the town and camp, and immediately sent for Colonel John Baptist, and ordered him to turn his Regiment against the remainder of the Ekhas, and have them blown up by cannon. The Colonel in obedience to orders, immediately ordered his Regiment and guns out, and surrounded the lodging of the unfortunate Ekhas, went himself personally to them, and denounced their swords and other weapons and if they refused giving them up, they would be blown up; and further, Colonel J Baptist made a most solemn oath, that if they would give up their weapons, he would settle every thing favourably, and pay them their arrears. These poor souls, not having contemplated that the Colonel would perjure himself, gave up their arms quietly, and about eight or ten of them refused. The Colonel immediately went to the Maharajah, and reported that he succeeded in taking the arms from them! Immediately the Maharajah, without the least consideration of justice, ordered them to be put in irons, and transported them for life to the forts of Chunnaree, Puhwagurh and Gwalior, besides plundered them of all their valuable property, and the jewels on the persons of their wives, exposed them before the eyes of the public, a set of females who had never seen the sun or set, they are allowed restlessness; beating their breast, crying, tearing their hair, dashing their infant children and murdered themselves, some by poison, some by dagger, and others by drowning themselves;—their cries are heart-rending. The unfortunate men are now on their way sentenced to transportation, having left their lawful wives and children unprovided for, to the clemency of the open world. Most of them are starving themselves to death through shame and disgrace to which the unjust Malajah has driven them. It is indeed a most painful and heart-rending sight to witness unfortunate females deprived of their husbands. If such practice of transportation without cause be continued while they demand their rights from the Rajah, it would be a very hard and difficult matter to their King and country—it no notice would be taken of such injustice, the evil will gradually increase. Ibid. SPECTATOR.

Calcutta.

Civil Changes.

We understand Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, has finally accepted the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Palaces! This then will leave the Secretaryship to the Government of Agra for Mr. H. M. Elliot.—Englishman Sept 13th.

The Calliope goes into dock at Kidderpore this morning. We understand that the Governor's house in the Fort has been appropriated as quarters for the officers, and that the crew will be accommodated in the large godowns of the Kidderpore yard. Hurkaru Sept. 13th.

Death of Captain Hodges.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Captain Hodges, 29th N. I. Brigade Major at Lucknow. This casualty will promote Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Park, and Ensign L. P. Faddy to the superior grades.

Madras.

The following Civil changes may be expected to appear in the Gazette of this evening, Mr. Maclean to be acting 3d Member in the Revenue Board, Mr. Smollet 4th Member temporary, Mr. Porter acting Secretary, and Mr. Bishop, Deputy. We learn that a piece of roguery has recently been discovered in the Collector's Coteherry at Salem, many of the public letters from which office have during the last two months, been stopped by one of the writers, in their transit to Government.

Ceylon.

Crime in Ceylon

The third Criminal Session of this year for the District of Colombo was opened before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on Tuesday the 24th and closed on Tuesday the 31st of August last.

There were Ten Cases in the Calendar to wit:—

- 1 of Murder
- 1 Aggravated Assault
- 1 Burglary, Robbery, Assault and Rape
- 1 Embezzlement
- 3 Burglary and Robbery
- 1 Cattle Stealing
- 1 Removing Cinnamon contrary to Regulation No. 5 of 1833
- 1 Counterfeiting Coin

10 Cases of which 7 were tried, 1 withdrawn and 1 postponed—The prisoner in the case for murder having been found by a Jury impanelled for that purpose, "not to be in a sound state of mind" he was remanded to be kept in strict custody until His Excellency the Governor's pleasure be known in terms of the Lunatic Ordinance.

The following Prisoners were Convicted Wattlepedigay Abraham Fernando—Sembaindelagey Juan Foneska—Kekola-wellegay Siman Fernando—Domonic Bastian Sield—and Andris—otherwise called Ede-esinhe Andris.—For Burglary, Robbery, Assault & Rape.

Polwategazy Baronchy—Cooowitegazy Carolis Silva—and Sarangay Don' Johannes—of Cattle Stealing, certain points of Law in this case have been reserved for Collective consideration of the Court.

SHIPPING.—Colombo, 3d Sept. Arrived Brig Rangoon, Fernando, from Karrical 5th August, cargo Rice. Schooner Mohamedn Box, Nicholas, from Negapatam 24th August, cargo Sundries, Schooner Royal Family, Fernando, from Tromoorawase 1st August, cargo Rice. 4th Schooner Savanderally, S. Muttoo, from Negapatam 20th August, cargo Sundries, Passengers, Adjutant Davie, 90th Light Infantry. Mrs. Davies and servants, 6th Sloop Rahamany, C. R. dert, from Tranquebar 15th August, cargo Rice, Passengers, 48 Natives.

In the Roadstead.—Synmetry, Senator, Annabella and Gem.

Amended Prospectus.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1842.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each with Rupees 500 from the Fund, for Arabs that never started before the day of closing, 2 miles 87.7 lbs. to be closed on the 15th October 1841. Already 5 Subscribers.

2d Race.—A Welter. Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each, for all Arabs, 11st 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

3d Race.—A Give and Take, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each, 14 hands, carrying 9st. 1 1/2 miles Heats.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY 10TH.

1st Race.—A Maiden Welter Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each P. P. with 40 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, for all Arabs, that never started before the day of closing 1 1/2 miles 11st. to be closed on the 15th October 1841.

2d Race.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs, weight forage and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 8st 7lbs. entrance 100 Rs. 2 1/2 miles.

3d Race.—The Ladies' and Bachelor's Purse for all Arabs, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 1 mile Heats, 8st 7lbs.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY 12TH

1st Race.—25 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes with 30 from the Fund, for Arab Horses, that never won. 8st. 4lbs 1 1/2 miles Heats, to be closed on the 15th October 1841.

2d Race.—The Byeulla Club Purse with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, for all Arabs, weight for age 1 1/2 miles and distance Heats.

3d Race.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas according to its conditions, with a Sweepstakes, Rupees 300, 2 miles, 9st.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY 15TH.

1st Race.—A Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each P. P. for all Arabs, that never won previous to the 1st Day of the Bombay Meeting of 1842, 1 1/2 miles, weight for age. The winner of the 1st Maiden Sweepstakes to carry 7lbs. extra, and of the 25 Gold Mohur Sweepstakes 4lbs extra.

2d Race.—The Vibart Cup for all Arabs, winners of former seasons, to carry 9st Maidens of the season Winners 8st. 5lbs. Maidens not winners 8st. 2lbs, and Maidens that never started 7st. 12lb, the 2d Horse to get back his stakes, entrance to Subscribers 50 Rupees, to Non Subscribers 300, to be closed on the 31st October, 2 miles.

3d Race.—A Hack Stake, Rupees 150 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 50 each for all Horses, 10st. 7lbs one mile Heats, the winner to be sold for 500 Rupees, if demanded within half an hour.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY 17TH.

1st Race.—A Purse of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for all Arabs, 3 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners once 4lbs. extra, twice 7lbs. extra, three or more 10lbs. extra.

2d Race.—A Purse of Rupees 1500 given by Moossa Dealer for all Horses, purchased of him after the 1st January 1841, 2 miles 8st. 4lbs. winners once 5lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra. If only two Horses started 1000 Rupees given.—A Horse walking over, to receive 500 Rupees, entrances Rupees 100. N. B. It is to be understood that 2 and 3 Horses must start respectively and bona fide from distinct stables to entitle the winner to the increased amounts, and that if horses start in collusion with each other, the money will be withheld altogether.

3d Race.—The Little Welter of Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, 1 1/2 miles, 11st. Gentleman riders.—The winner to be sold for Rupees 1000, if demanded within half an hour.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY 19TH.

1st Race.—A forced handicap for all winners of public money during the meeting optional to losers, Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 2 miles.

2d Race.—A Plate of Rupees 400 for the beaten Horses of the season, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, 1 mile, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

3d Race.—A Purse of Rupees 100 for all Horses from the Dealers Stable, the second Horse to receive Rupees 25, once round the course.

D. M. S.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY. BIRTH. At Poona, on Tuesday the 21st September, the lady of Captain Skinner, 9th regt. native infantry, of a son.

At Bombay on the 17th instant, Hurmahjee Cowasjee, Head Shroff Civil Pay Office "aged 38 years." He served in this situation with zeal and ability for a period of nearly 20 years, where his Father had served for nearly 40 years with credit and respectability.

At Mazagon on Saturday the 25th instant, Frederick Broadhurst Esquire Assistant Surgeon Bombay Army sincerely and very deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 9th September, at the residence of Mr. J. L. D. Sturt, to Miss A. Sale, youngest daughter of Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mr. J. R. Angus, Assistant Superintendent of Police, L. P., to Miss Mary Page, daughter of the late Captain Page, of invalids.

At Calcutta, on the 1st September, by the Reverend J. H. A. Bodd, Lieutenant J. P. Caulfield, of the 3d Regiment N. I., youngest son of Colonel Caulfield, C. B., of the Cavalry, and late resident at Lucknow, to Elinor James, youngest daughter of T. Barlow, Esq., of Mirzapore.

At Calcutta, on the 9th September, at the Cathedral, by the venerable rector Mr. T. Deatry, Henry, youngest son of the Reverend G. A. Howe, vicar of Bosham, Sussex, to Helen Louisa, daughter of the late R. B. Lloyd, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

At Calcutta, on the 15th September, Mr. Charles K. Dove, to Miss Charlotte Agnes Smith, daughter of the late Captain Adoniah Smith, of the 50th Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 4th September, the wife of Mr. John Hughes, Veterinary Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th September, the wife of Mr. J. A. P. Murray, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, the wife of Mr. J. Yates, of a daughter.

At Trincomopoly on the 26th August, the lady of Captain Cantis, 15th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th September, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. B. Gonzalez, Mrs. L. P. D'Souza, wife of M. D'Souza, Esq. merchant, aged 27 years, 10 months and 10 days.

At Arrah, on the morning of the 31st August, of fever, after an illness of 8 days, Henry Case Bagge, Esq. civil service, deeply and deservedly regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, on his way home from New South Wales, Allan, eldest son of Allan Fullarton, Esq., of Melville, Greenock, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, George Wilding, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Chisholm, aged 9 months and 14 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th September, Miss Louisa Sophia Nyss, aged 15 years.

At Mirzapore, on the 23d August, William Alexander, the infant son of W. Gordon, Esq. civil surgeon, aged 11 months and 10 days.

At Alibour, on Friday the 27th August, Miss Louisa Thornton, second and beloved daughter of Major S. L. Thornton, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Sewgoolie, on the 1st September, Major Bunbury, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, justly regretted by his brother officers.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Calcutta, Ceylon, etc. Dates range from Aug. 29 to Sept. 9.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 27, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 13th, instant, Madras to the 17th, Ceylon to the 9th instant, Malacca to the 26th August, China to the 24th August, and New Zealand Journals, per ship Mary, to 17th July.

From the Agra Ukhar of the 16th instant, we have intelligence of fresh brushes with the Belooches. We regret to learn of the distressing murder of Dr. Forbes by Ibrahim Khan.

We regret to announce the death at Mazagon, on Saturday last, of Dr. Frederick Broadhurst Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.

WHAT shall we do with China? is a question of some moment to almost every one that in the course of our perigrinations we have met, or with whom we came in contact. What is to be done with China? is an interrogation as difficult to be answered by the statesman, in the Parliamentary club, as the Teetotaler who sips his tea in the apartments of the Kettle-on-ice. The members of the latter society, as enemies of the Opium trade, would recommend the immediate cessation for interference in the affairs of China, and leave the Celestials alone did not their fears for the ample supply of tea affect the good feeling and enjoyment of the club. The statesman is indisposed to give up either the one or the other, and since opium must be sent to China and Tea must be procured from thence, with the Parliamentary man it is, therefore, both a question of profit and policy, to be impressed upon the minds of the Chinese more by the force of arms than by argument;—that we must do with China whatsoever we list, because we are a great nation and have stamped our fiat upon what we will give and what we will take! Sailors and Soldiers answer the enquiry, what shall we do with China? by suggesting the immediate demolition of the Heavenly Empire, and to pocket all the valuables it contains, without thinking for a moment how the scheme will succeed. Those who have opium Bills, desire immediate steps to be taken to make the celestials "tip" for the opium destroyed, and are not very complaisant in their remarks upon the unfortunate Capt Elliott, who, if he could, would have long since paid the demands. All enquire what shall we do with the Heaven of the East; but few turn their attention to our circumstances and political embarrassments, and ask themselves what can we do with China? To take China is probable, to retain possession of it is impossible. Our present troops at China are inadequate to the warm work that would fall to the lot of those who attempted the overthrow of the celestial dynasty: for although the superior number of the Chinese is advantageous to disciplined troops, fatigue, and its attendant relaxation, might be fatal to the final event: of this we had sufficient foretaste in our designs and operations against Burmah. Supposing China once in our possession, we have no means of retaining it. The present insubordination of the provinces, and even the mother country itself

from the paucity of our military establishments, precludes the probability of taking and retaining China being for a moment contemplated by Great Britain; whilst to add to our difficulties we see no prospect of anything short of severe and great offensive operations that will place our trade with China on a similar footing to what it was prior to the differences in 1838.

In differences with other states we have usually couched our terms in exalted language, accompanied with threats of what we could and would do unless our terms were complied with: this vaunt was followed with a little demonstration of what we could do. The Chinese however beat us in "the flow of words," and out-trip us in the use of threats, and seem but little to regard the demonstrations made: at all events the Chinese are not to be frightened into submission. To get opium into China and Tea from it, we must have recourse to some other measures than those already tried, or we will be compelled to retire from the contest with the loss of honour and our former advantages. We have every reason to believe that a close and continued blockade (and nothing more) is the extent of offensive instructions received by Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker. How far this measure will operate in inducing the Chinese to comply with our terms is a question yet to be tried. The blockade might be as close as the French blockade of the Texas, and continued for as long a period, and might perhaps end (shall we say?) in similar disparagements.

We have not only a paucity of troops, but what is worse, we have an empty exchequer which forbids any increase upon the war establishment. Were we then to only blockade China, it would involve England in an enormous expence; our naval force in China is insufficient for the purpose, and others as the Cornwallis, &c. now on their way thither must have their places supplied by withdrawing some ill spared ships from other stations. The sickness prevailing amongst the crews of all the vessels now at China is a fatal objection to an indefinite blockade. The question then, what shall we do with China? is replete with difficulty, and requires to be maturely considered and its consequences weighed before final measures can be either recommended or approved.

It is within the memory of some of our readers that during the life of the late Ranee of Porebunder she conducted the Government of that state according to the former usage of the country. The Ranee died a few months ago, and, since Her Highness's decease, we regret to learn that the change in Porebunder's affairs have been detrimental to the good feeling and security of the inhabitants.

The present Rajah of Porebunder, who succeeded his mother, is about twenty years old and is said to indulge freely in the use of intoxicating drugs, which renders His Highness incompetent to conduct the affairs of his Government. The management of the state of Porebunder has, consequently, been left to the mercy of His Highness's Karbarees or Ministers, who, having combined together, we regret to hear, impose great hardships on the people and lay on them intolerable impositions.

The aged Karbaree of the deceased Ranee named Sadha Muckunjee, endeavoured to dissuade the Karbarees pursuing such irregular and harsh treatment, but instead of being listened to, his person was assaulted and imprisoned. Whilst in confinement it is said that his body was branded with hot irons; his household furniture, his wife's Jewels, and other property taken away; that he is still in durance, and from the injuries inflicted on him his friends are fearful for his life. The nephews of Sadha Muckunjee have also been threatened,

and any money or other property in their possession has been demanded of them.

Whether the above reports are correct or unfounded it behoves the authorities to interfere; and we urgently and strongly recommend to the civilian Superintending the affairs of the Porebunder state, to make a strict enquiry into the affair, and if, on enquiry, it should be found as reported, to use his influence in the name of the British Government, to put a stop to such improper and brutal proceedings, or necessity may compel us to bring the matter more prominently forward, for the safety of the parties already injured, and for the future good management of the state.

Since writing the article upon China we have to report the arrival here of the Company's Steamer Atalanta, (bearing the broad pennant of Sir Gordon Bremer,) which left China 24th August and Singapore 5th Instant. The Atalanta has brought among others the late joint plenipos, Captain Elliott and Sir Gordon Bremer.

The following is a list of passengers:— Captain Elliott, Mrs. Elliott and Child, Captain Warren R. N., D. Jardine Esq., Mr. Bennett, 2 Europeans, 5 Natives, Mr. Donaho from Galle, Captain Cottot 94th Regiment and servant from Mangalore.

The Canton papers did not come to hand until past four o'clock this morning, so that we have had but little time for extracts or comment.

The fleet, it appears, has gone to the northward, though for what object is not yet known. From the circumstance of Kwang-chou Fou's wishing an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger it is supposed the fleet intends to take possession of the Archipelago, and to proceed even towards the capital, Peking. The ten millions of dollars offered was, it is said if the fleet would return to Hong Kong: it was refused.

The notification of Sir Henry Pottinger was manly and just what it ought to be: he declared that if strong measures should become necessary for bringing about a lasting and honorable peace he would resort to them, at the same expressing a wish that the truce would be continued; but if in the least infringed "it will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities." The settlement of Hong Kong will remain as at present, until the pleasure of Her Majesty be known. Sir Henry warns Her Majesty's subjects against putting their property in the power of the Chinese as "it will be at their own risk."

Sir Henry is invested with the same powers, given by act of Parliament to Lord Napier; and, from the tenor of his address, will prove himself the Superintendent and protector of Trade in China.

The Sesostris with the Plenipotentiary and the Admiral arrived at Macao on 9th August, and on the following morning Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker landed.

Nearly the whole of the China Bazar at Hong Kong has been destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Dr. Anderson, Surgeon to the Superintendent of trade in China, has been removed by orders from the Foreign Office, and, it is said, proceeds by the next Steamer to England to bring his complaints to the notice of Her Majesty Government.

A severe typhoon had caused much injury to the Ships at Hong Kong, and several vessels had been totally wrecked.

The following is the latest intelligence.

Within these few days many of the British merchants have returned from Canton to Macao, simply, we believe, because they find it to be impossible, at present, to transact any business; but when the new tea arrive, we presume they will return to Canton and conduct their own business; or if they do not like Canton, that they will conduct their business on board their ships at Whampoa, and in their leisure time amuse themselves by shooting over French and Dane's islands: indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh congo have already arrived and been sold to an English house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened: this latter sentence sounds rather odd, under existing circumstances; but we have little doubt that business will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Lt. Col. Mr. F. H. Sanson—13d Lt. M. N. I. to Hussingabad.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Grab Cadena from Mocha 29th August, and Aden 8th September. Shaik Nacoda.

H. C. Steam Sloop Atalanta bearing the broad Pennant of Commodore Sir G. Bremer, Lieut. C. H. Burthen, Commanding from China 24th September, Singapore, 5th, Galle 10th, and Mangalore 24th Inst. Passengers—Capt Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, and Chief Captain, Warren, R. N., D. Jardine, Esq., Mr. Bennett 2 Europeans, 5 Natives. Mr. Donaho from Galle, Captain Cottot 94th Regiment and Servant from Mangalore.

INTELLIGENCE.

Spoke the H. C. Brig Palanurus off Calcutt, and H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay at Mangalore. Fleet left for the Northward, 22nd August; destination unknown.

High Water.

Table with columns for date and time. Dates range from Sept. 25th to Oct. 1st. Times are given in A. M., P. M., and M. M.

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Calendar table for September 1841. Columns include Week, Month, Remarkable Date, Bombay Mean Time (Sun Rises, Sun Sets), and Phases of the Moon (D. H. M.).

Our distant readers will learn with delight that h.m.s. fleet, consisting of the following ships, accompanied by 21 transports sailed from Hongkong bay on Saturday the 21st instant.

The 18th, 20th except the detachments left at Hongkong, the 49th & 55th regiments, with the artillery and engineers sappers and miners, accompany the expedition: companies of the 18th and 20th the 37th M. N. I. and those of the Bengal volunteers yet in being, and in China, remain stationed at Hongkong.

- H. M. S. Wallesey 72, bearing the flag of rear admiral Sir W. M. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief, captain Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim, 72, captain Thomas Herbert.
Blonde, 42, T. Bouchier.
Druid, 44, H. Smith.
Modeste, 18, H. Eyles.
Cruizer, 18, commander H. W. Giffard.
Columbine, 18, T. J. Clarke.
Pylades, 18, T. V. Atson.
Algerine, 10, lieutenant commanding Mason.
Battlesnake, troop ship.
H. C. ANNE'S Sesostis, commander Ormsby, I. X.
Nemesis, Mr. C. W. Hall, R. N.
Queen, W. Warden.
Phlegathon, lieutenant commanding McCleverty.

- AND THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS.
Thomas Grenville. Minerva.
Futay Salam. (7) Alahavie.
Mary Anne. Worcester.
Marion. Gipsy.
Barretto jr. Eagle.
Ez. Alham. Mysore.
Prince George. Palmyra.
Rosaire Cowasjee. Orient.
Atah Bahoman. Coronandel.
Blundell. Ernaad.
Hushany.

Nothing has officially or demi-officially, transpired respecting the primary objects of the expedition; yet we do not think that we shall misinform our distant readers if we state that Amoy is to be attacked and its fortifications destroyed; Chusan is to be retaken and occupied—of course, the whole archipelago will fall under our rule; that the capitals of the eastern maritime provinces are to be attacked or annoyed; and that h. m. s. plenipotentiary will proceed to Tientsin, take possession of the head of the great canal, and probably go up as high as Tungchowfoo, about 12 miles from Peking. But we shall not presume to carry our speculations any further just now.

The following squadron remains in the Canton waters under the command of captain Nias, of h. m. s. ship Herald.
H. M. S. Herald, 26, captain Nias, senior officer.
Alligator, 28, acting captain S. P. Pritchard.
Salpêtr, 8, captain Belcher.
Hyacinth, 18, commander Goldsmith.
Starling, 6, Kellett.
Royalist, 10, lieutenant W. Stewart.
Young Hebe 4 mate commanding. C. M. V. Temple. and the Steamer.

- TRANSPORTS.
Framjee Cowasjee. Sulimany.
Rohamany. Nazurut Shaw.
Futay Salam. Edmonstone.

On Tuesday last the Kwangchowfoo, or prefect of Canton, arrived in Macao, attended by the linguist Alantse, and, as is usual, with Chinese officers, "a rabble rout." It is reported that the object of his journey was to see Sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer to him 10 millions of dollars to prevent the fleet from sailing to the northward. Sir Henry declined seeing this functionary, but deputed his secretary, captain Malcolm, to receive the visit.

After the repeated breaches of faith on the part of the imperial commissioners and the Canton government, we think Sir Henry acted wisely in declining to resume any connection with any one of its functionaries. Had Sir Henry granted the Kwangchowfoo an interview, however peremptory h. e. might have been in his refusal of the proffered terms still the mere fact of having once stopped to listen to them, would have, in some degree, weakened his position. Setting aside the falsehoods which would, of course, have been spread amongst the Chinese,—such is the genius of all Asiatics, that an interview or audience once granted, they conclude it is a proof of desire of reconciliation and that hostile movements cannot be made after terms have been offered and listened to, although they have been rejected.—Canton Register Aug. 24th.

BOMBAY.

Contemporary Selections.
Favor amongst the crew of the Endymion.

It appears that the Medical Committee recently assembled to investigate the origin of the sickness which carried such dreadful ravages amongst the crew of Her Majesty's ship Endymion, have declared that the disease cannot be attributed to any peculiarities connected with the local position of the docks. The whole report is so superficial and displays such a total ignorance on the part of its concoctors, not only of the nature of the matter discharged from the sewers situated between the docks and the Custom house bund, but also of the situation in which the frigate's crew were placed as regards awnings, covering, and internal arrangements, that it is scarcely worthy of notice. As the subject is, however, one which materially affects the maritime interest of Bombay, we cannot pass it over in silence.

One fact which would stamp the committee's report with any feature but that of medical science, is their giving out, that the crew of the vessel continuing afflicted, after her coming out of dock, must shew that the fever so much spoken of did not depend on the effluvia from the dock and its neighbourhood. Now the members of the medical committee must or at least should have known, that the fever which was of a low nervous type, closely allied to the typhus of our own land, and in many cases was accompanied by sloughing ulcers of the lower extremities. The Committee must know that nine hundred out of every thousand medical men hold such fever to be contagious. Does not therefore the continuance of the fever amongst the crew after quitting the dock tend to prove the reverse of the opinion expressed by the Committee, when we consider that the virulence of the disease confined itself to those sleeping on board in dock. The low nervous symptoms confined themselves to the unfortunate marines, who constituted the dock guard, whilst a fever of a different nature existed on board.—Courier, Sept. 25.

Reform the Post Office System.

There appears to have been neglect and roguery committed for some time past by the Purvoes in the Mofussil post offices. A short time since a letter did not reach Arungabad for twenty days after it had been posted at Ahmednuggur. One from Newsa for the same place, has just come to hand after a lapse of twenty months. The Post Master at Arungabad wished to investigate the matter at the time, but the gentleman whose letter had been delayed requested that no trouble might be taken as he knew the establishment was not only low and defective, but that the civilians had frequently remonstrated in vain on the subject, having never obtained any adequate satisfaction. It was therefore in his opinion absolutely useless to move in the matter.

It is not only within the limits of this presidency that this gross mismanagement exists in carrying on the duties of the minor post offices. From the Bengal Hookaru of the 8th instant, we learn that a packet from Calcutta addressed to Hyderabad in March of the present year reached Nagpore in safety, after which no tidings could be obtained of it for many days. At length it was found under a bridge at Kamptee about ten miles from Nagpore.

Two other packages dispatched from Calcutta in May last reached Ryeppoor, but have not yet been heard of at Nagpore. One of these is said to contain parcels addressed to parties resident in Bombay. These circumstances must have occurred from the most gross and culpable neglect. It is evident that the entire Post Office establishment of India both at the Presidencies and at outstations requires to be remedied.—Ibid.

New Zealand.

Crime in New Zealand.

Robberies are now constantly committed by the natives. It is no longer safe to trust them in the shops, for they have on several occasions been detected in the act of stealing, and various articles offered for sale by them, far below the market price, have doubtless been obtained in a dishonest manner. They have got rid of the fear of going out at night, and successfully rob even tolerably well watched gardens. We know of one garden, from which in their nightly visits they have recently taken nearly a quarter of an acre of potatoes, besides many other vegetables, all of which were being preserved for seed. Taking these things by night is sufficient proof that they know they are doing that for which they would be punished. If the robberies are mentioned to a native known here, the ready reply is, the mauri who committed the act comes from Wanganui, or some other place on the coast. The same replies, on similar occasions, we understand are given at Wanganui; but it is poor satisfaction to the injured party. We fear if these acts do not receive some check, that a bad feeling will arise between the Native and the European. It is impossible for the latter to know whether it is the resident or visiting natives who injure them. But the resident native might inform some authority of the strangers who have arrived, and whether they were supplied by their countrymen with food. If they are not, they must steal. It would be well for persons having influence with the natives, to tell them that if they do not seek to make an example of the bad men among them, the whole race may suffer from the injuries done the Europeans.—New Zealand Gazette, April. 24.

Survey of New Zealand.

The Surveyor General is now preparing maps of the Islands of New Zealand, based upon the increased information acquired since the Company commenced its operations in New Zealand. As yet but too little respecting the capabilities of the Middle Island is known. We have been led to feel by various statements we have received, that it is by no means inferior to the North Island, but they are not of a character to be used for the interest of the Colony by our European friends. It is of the utmost importance that ample information respecting the merits of that Island, for important settlements, should be obtained, and forwarded to those in England interested in the welfare of these Islands; we would therefore suggest communications from persons conversant with districts not embraced in the Company's territory on the Straits in the Northern Island.—Ibid, May 1.

Cost of Cattle at New Zealand.

The sheep brought by the Minerva from Port Phillip were sold at auction by Mr. Hort on Saturday week. They realized from 26s. to 30s. each; they averaged about 28s.—The sheep and cattle from Luncheon from the Ulivater were sold on Wednesday night, by Messrs. Bethune and Aunter. The following are the particulars of the sale:—100 wethers, 25s. to 27s.; 300 ewes, 21s. to 22s.; 6 heifers, £15 10s. to £16 10s.; 2 milch cows, £21 and £27; 8 working bullocks, £21 and £20; 2 steers, £20.—Ibid July 3.

European Intelligence.

The King and the People.

The Gazette of Upper Germany gives extracts from the protest addressed by the Second Chamber of the States of Hanover to the Germanic Diet against its dissolution by the King. The protest declares that the Constitution of 1838 is null, as it was not voted by a Chamber legally constituted, and that it has not been approved of by the country, from many parts of which protests have been sent, although the new order of things has not been openly attacked. The Chamber protests strongly against the declaration of the King, that his Ministers were responsible only to himself, and not to the country at large, and states, that if it refused to vote the subsidies, it was because the country conceived that the restraint put upon it by the King had so changed its character that it was no longer a body legally constituted for the enactment of laws.

Extraordinary Insolvent Case.

In the insolvent Court, on Monday, came on the case of Mr. Montagu. It involved an immense mass of property, and debts to a very large amount. The insolvent, who appeared to be about 70, had been in prison since 1827. His debts and liabilities were stated to be about twenty three thousand pounds, and his assets to meet this sum a shadow. The cause of his insolvency he attributed to his long imprisonment, etc. The detainers—the Queen's Bench were very heavy. His discharge was opposed by Mr. Woodroffe, on behalf of Mary Elizabeth Rudd, as executrix, etc.—The insolvent supported his own petition, and objected in limine to the opposition; he said Mrs. Rudd had no locus standi in Court, and called on her to prove her debt. Documents were then put in by the learned counsel in proof, and the case proceeded, by which it appeared he had given a warrant of attorney, dated May, 1830.—Mr. Woodroffe; Looking at your schedule, Mr. Montagu, I should suppose that you imagine yourself a victim of imprisonment for debt?—Insolvent; I do indeed, Sir.—Mr. Woodroffe; have you not received since you have been in prison the sum of twenty-six thousand five hundred pounds?—Insolvent; No, Sir, not so much.—Mr. Woodroffe; Look to your special balance-sheet.—Insolvent; I labour under great disadvantage in not having the assistance of counsel.—Mr. Woodroffe; You have been badly advised in not having one of my learned friends to assist you.—Insolvent; I paid £4,800 law costs in a Chancery suit. My estates involved property to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds and odd.—Mr. Woodroffe; I see from your schedule that you have won at play, from 1827 to 1841, £1,600.—Insolvent; That is an error; the date ought to be from 1821 to 1841.—Mr. Woodroffe; How much did you win in prison?—Insolvent; I lost £1,000 by play in prison.—Mr. Woodroffe; Then you found some clever persons in prison, eh? What did you lose by cards?—Insolvent; £3,500.—A long examination

then took place as to the disposal of £6,000 he had received in one sum whilst in prison. He was questioned whether he had not received a considerable sum with his first wife, to which he answered in the negative. She was only a carpenter's daughter. He had married since a Miss Campbell.—Mr. Robins, solicitor, stated that the insolvent's property had been valued at £210,000, which property was situated in Wiltshire. His life interest had been valued by Mr. Morgan, the actuary, at £50,000. He stated that Mr. Flight got £18,000 by raising annuities, and the insolvent nothing, as the charges swallowed up all.—Mr. G. Padmore opposed in person, and proved a debt of £600. He (the creditor) was formerly a draper in Bond-street, but was now himself a prisoner for debt.—The insolvent said he did not owe the debt, and Mrs. Francis (Clifford) Campbell, the mother of the insolvent's present wife, was called, but her evidence was of little importance.—Mr. Woodroffe, in his address to the Court, complained of the insolvent's conduct in remaining in prison for so long a period, and now coming up after he had spent every farthing, and had nothing left for his creditors. Since his imprisonment he had received in hard cash £12,000. All he had paid to his bona fide creditors had been only £1,800, and therefore he charged him with making a way with £10,200 in prison, which ought to have been divided amongst his creditors, and which had been properly applied, would have paid £18 in the pound.—Mr. Padmore followed, and said the insolvent had been connected with all the notorious gamblers that infest London, which had been the principal cause of his ruin.—The insolvent addressed the Court with much energy, and said, that having such great expectations he had a right to spend his money as he pleased. He had hoped to pay his creditors, but had been disappointed in his expectations.—The case occupied the Court the entire day. The insolvent having been sworn to his schedule, the learned Commissioner gave judgment. Addressing the insolvent in a very marked manner, he said, "I am sorry to be obliged to remand a person of your advanced age of a period much longer than usual, since I first took my seat on this Bench I never met a case that called more strongly for the Court's marked reprobation. Your balance sheet proves that but for your perverse disposition, all your creditors could have been paid 2s. in the pound. Considering your case so discreditably and affording such a dangerous example generally, I feel bound (notwithstanding the duration of your former confinement) to adjudge you to an imprisonment of two years (within the walls of your prison), at the suit of some one or more of your creditors, from the date of the vesting order and not within any rules or liberties thereof, for making away with property." The insolvent was guarded by two of the Queen's Bench tipstafs back to prison.—(Chronicle.)

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Digest.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 25th 1841.
On the 18th, but too late for that days Price Current, accounts were received from Calcutta of the arrival there on the 5th inst of H. M. Ship the Calcutta from China, the 9th July, bringing advices from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd inst. of the 9th and 10th July, and Singapore the 14th August. By this vessel 2,500,000 Dollars were received; and the Company had taken to England 200,000 in specie and Dollars; a further portion to the Bank of India had been inserted in Navy and Treasury bills at 4s. 6d. There did not appear much probability of operations to the North, being resumed on a great scale for some time but every thing remained quiet in Canton. The following British Ships were at Whampoa the 14th August, Candahar, Susan, Coronandel, Fortunate, City of Berry, Isabella Watson, and Simon Taylor.—Also three American Ships.
Only one or two British Merchants were in Canton, where the Americans are said to have secured a good deal of business. Some Cotton had been disposed of, but at low prices viz.
Tails 2 to 7. 5 for Bombay 8 to 9. 5 for Madras (Tinnevely).
There was very little sale for Woollens, and good Lapsulins had been sold at 1/2 to 1/3 of 1/2, Hanes 2/11 at 1/2 Dollars, and 7/30, Nail rod Iron 4. to 4. 2 1/2. Hoop, Dollars 4 to 5. 50. Freight from Whampoa to Hong Kong were 10 Dollars 7/4 1/2 cubic feet; and from Hong Kong to England 2. 9 1/2 1/2 feet, the same as follows.—Malwa, Dollars 370, Fatua 430, Betmes 510,—being 1/2 mile in advance on previous rates. In Calcutta the price of Fatua had advanced on the 9th and 11th to 7/5 and 7/6 and 7/3, being 1/2 1/2 more than the quotation on the 14th. The late arrivals on the 7th July. The following ships were discharged and loading at Whampoa with tea.—Fortunate City of Berry, Isabella Watson, Simon Taylor and Candahar but prices were somewhat high and they would be sometime in falling. The Mary Gordon had been sold to H. M. Government and one of the other ships were taken up.
The uncertainty as to a renewal of the blockade on the arrival of the Admiral had been injurious to trade. On the whole the news by this opportunity has not excited the market materially.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
COTTON.—We do not alter our quotations.
OPPIUM.—Rates for Malwa continue Rs. 310 to 315 per chest. Stock is as follows.
Balance of former year's importation..... Chests 6,687
Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 14th Inst..... 19,554
26,241
Exported from the 22nd May 1840, to the 21st Instant..... 21,694
Remaining..... Chests 4,630
CHINA PRODUCE.
SILK.—Continues in good demand.—At 1st lot Rs. 12 @ 12. 1/2 @ 12 1/2 @ Rs. 12—3rd lot at Rs. 11 @ Rs. 11. 1/4—4th one, Punjam or 6th Ba. 2 @ Rs. 2. 8 Star Annised @ 10. S.
EUROPE GOODS.
The prices offered for all descriptions of piece goods continue low, although a good deal of spirit is evinced by the Dealers in their enquiries for Bleached cloths of various kinds, Jacons, and Mule Twist continue to be sold at the same rates as quiet in our last weekly Water 800 lbs. Nos. 30 and 32 have been disposed of at 7. 4. 1/2 lb.
METALS.—There is some enquiry for Sheet Lead and Lead but most other Metals have rather declined in price from previous low rates. The scarcity of Spelter is understood to have an unfavorable effect on the Market for Copper.
ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Has been sold at Rs. 268 and 27 per Candy.
COGNAC.—800 lbs has fetched Rs. 2. 8. 1/2
BRANDY.—good Brandy is still sold as low as Rs. 1. 10 Annas per old gallon.
THE MONEY MARKET.
BILLS ON ENGLAND.—Rs. 1 @ 1/2 @ 24 1/2 @ 1/2.
BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—12 @ 120.
FREIGHTS.
FREIGHT TO LONDON.—23. 15 per Ton.
DO TO LIVERPOOL.—21. 5 @ 23 1/2.
DO TO CHINA.—Rs. 17 @ 18 1/2 per Catty for Calcutta to Madras.
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SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

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Edward Bernard, Esq. Samuel E. M'Gean, Esq.
John S. Brownrigg, Esq. M. P. Charles Morris, Esq.
William Brown, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq.
Sir James Carrut, Alderman. William Sargent, Esq.
Oliver Farrer, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Farrer and Co. 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY.—William Milliken, Esq.
The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.
Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smith's.
By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841.

A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL AND MARINER'S CHRONICLE.

The more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, exceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearying exertions will be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing," the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much protracted.
The Shipping interest will invariably meet with our best attention, and in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.
The Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariner's Chronicle will be printed on a convenient sized sheet in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month; 10 Rs. per Quarter; 40 Rs. per Annum; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.
CALCUTTA, 5, Teltallah.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Fessels Expected.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected arrivals.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLO STREET (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE), BY J. W. GROBCADDEN.