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New Series No. 6.

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Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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July 24, 1841.

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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.

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Gazette Office, July 1, 1841.

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BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 23.

KOONUR.—The Synds of Koonur in consequence of having been deprived of their possessions when the British Forces first entered Afghanistan retired to the Kaffre jurisdiction in the hope that the Chief of that Country would aid them to regain their Territory, but a distinct negative to the proposition soon convinced them that they had reckoned without their host—they next applied to the Usufzie Sirdars of Durban but with as bad success, the awe inspired by the English having militated against the desired result. The Synds finding themselves at length without an alternative were glad to seek Capt. Mackeson's mediation with Shah Sooja Oel Moolk for their pardon, through which they have now been received into favor and it is supposed will be restored to their former possessions.

SUNGOKHLE.—These Chiefs finding that they could not exist by their own united strength have placed themselves under British protection.

DURBAN.—Painda Khan the Chief of Durban seeing that the Hill Country had been appropriated by Shah Sooja Oel Moolk and the Usufzie Provinces by the Lahore Chief, and that he had little chance of doing anything for himself opened a negotiation with the latter Ruler, offering him his services, at the same time stating that if he did not avail himself of them they should be given to the Shah of Cabul. Here Sing returned answer that he could not accept his offer, except it were authorized by the British Government, the more so as a Puthan's Treaties could not be relied on.

DELHI.—The rains hold off, but there are symptoms of their approach, the weather is intolerably hot.

Brigadier Hamilton commanding this station, succeeds Brigadier Hampton at Neemuch, the tour of the latter officer on the staff having expired on the 13th instant, and Brigadier Hunter C. B. is to be the new Brigadier for Delhi.

His Majesty has, we understand, been making another example of a dereliction from virtue in the Palace, but we are glad to find that the punishment awarded on this occasion, was not so barbarous as on that which not long since we had the unpleasant task of noticing—the object of the

King's virtuous indignation in this instance was the wife of a *Nucharchee*, who after her head had been shaved, was mounted on an ass and paraded through the mahul or female apartments as a warning against similar misdemeanour in others. We can laugh at this, and, notwithstanding, think it as efficient a mode for entailing disgrace, if not more so, than the cruel one of mutilating owing and ears.

JEYPORE.—This Government, that to our lenient measures, owes us 43 lacs of rupees, and interest, is of course accumulating upon this, whilst our demand of eight lacs of annual tribute will, before long swell the debt to the amount of a crore or more. In the present dearth of money and with the prospect of an increasing expenditure, one would imagine that our administration would turn their energies to the attainment of at least a portion of this debt, the longer the payment is delayed the more difficult, will be its liquidation.

ALLAHABAD.—(18th June) The heat is very great, no rain, and no amusement. It is not yet known when the 72d move, or where they go, but two of their Companies start with Treasure for Delhi in a few days, and it is said a Wing of the same Regt. will escort the Commander-in-Chief, which is not unlikely. The 51st, it is said, will relieve the 72d at Allahabad this year—the former are now at Barrackpore.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected here in all September.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 23.

Our *Have-Street* contemporary informs us and the rest of the world that Sir Henry Pottinger was actually appointed Plenipotentiary on the 3d ultimo. We have tolerable good ground for disbelieving this assertion, though we dare say he has been appointed ere this,—and yet a change in the ministry might tend to postpone or even annul the arrangement. Our own information is, that up to the mail hour of the fourth ultimo, the appointment had not been made.

Although there was at one time every probability that the Earl of Lichfield would have been Lord Auckland's successor, yet at that said time there was not the probability that there now is of the present make-shift cabinet's being broken up,—an event which would, of course, derange all contemplated affairs of that nature, and place the patronage in the hands of the Conservatives. In such a case, we presume that if it continued to be Lord Heytesbury's desire to come out, he would have the post conferred upon him, but we should doubt very much whether such would prove his wish now, at the age of sixty-two, though he consented to accept the office five years earlier. If he declined, it is likely that the new ministry would choose a man whom it might be most difficult to place, in the first instance at least, in the new cabinet arrangement, and who at the same time is a man of ability and good official reputation ; and as Sir James Graham is the man of the coming-in party who answers to this description, we are disposed to think that he will be our next Governor General, if a Pro-ministry is formed. We do not speak altogether conjecturally on this point, though it is not one in regard to which a positive opinion could have been formed, even at home when the mail came away. Sir James would probably be raised to the peerage, in the event of his appointment ; and we have only further to say that we think he would prove fully equal to the duties that would devolve on him.

Though we are now in a fair way of having our overland packets brought to our very doors all in a lump—thanks to Precursors, Barber, Greenlaw and Wilcox—we are not yet so very near to the consummation of our hopes as to make an amendment in the mode of despatching the hawk from Bombay—an object of no sort of importance. We cannot expect a regular monthly communication between Calcutta to Suez direct for nearly a year and a half, and during that interval we must be more or less dependent on the communication via Bombay,—a period quite long enough to warrant our merchants in exerting themselves to bring about a reform in the method of dividing the wallets. We abandon altogether, in sheer despair, every prospect of an improvement in the pace of the runners:—speed is rather at a discount, the two last mails having taken a longer time to come across the country than any of their predecessors during the past two years. But the other matter is susceptible of amendment.

It is quite plain that there is no use in addressing the Bombay Post Master General upon the subject of the wallets. If he alone were concerned, we certainly should not have had by the first instalment, after the express, heavy

bundles of maps, and duplicate and triplicate Government despatches, with other ponderous documents of no immediate importance or utility, instead of mercantile letters; for Mr. Elliott the Post Master General, has taken great pains to consult the public convenience in his order of dispatch whenever he has been applied to. No; the only party who can so arrange matters that the public shall have a fair share of consideration in the division of the instalments is the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and to that body we would recommend our merchants immediately to address themselves, through their Chamber of Commerce. The Company, who are very large customers of the Post Office, might be induced so to mark their box packets as to ensure the rapid dispatch of the most urgent, and the delay of the less important, and thus to a certain extent to give place to the merchants and the public at large. For example, they might mark very important packets, thus 'Express from Bombay.' The next in consequence, 'By regular Mail from Bombay—while maps, triplicates, and unimportant documents of mere form 'At convenience from Bombay.' Had this plan been in force now, Sunday's mail would have brought almost the whole of the mercantile correspondence and the letters for the community in general. At present, the Bombay Post Master knows nothing of the contents of the packets—they are of equal weight in his eyes, and he despatches them with so little favour and affection that the receipt by any one in Calcutta of a desired communication is quite a matter of accident. We see therefore no remedy but in the appeal we have suggested and we shall be gladdened to find that it is considered worthy of adoption.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 24.

We are sorry that we cannot enlighten our correspondent PHILIP EQUUS upon the subject of the Cursetjee Cowasjee. It appears to us perfectly clear that what was proper and justifiable in the case of the *Mormid* and the *Ruparell* was equally correct in respect to the Cursetjee. Perhaps, the best plan will be for the agents of the vessel in Calcutta to address the Governor General in Council, who will doubtless see the case disposed of on principles of justice and equity. The detention of the vessel at Bombay after she had been got ready for sea, must be attended with great expense to the owners, for which the local Government is certainly liable.

Among our extracts will be found some very good remarks by the *Athenæum* on the practice of duelling, and which have the merit of putting its objectionableness in a somewhat new, and not false light by showing that, as a general rule the system is kept up by men of low unpolished minds, and of bad propensities in other respects—and therefore that it has in fact its stronghold in the union of vulgarity and vice. Make it essentially vulgar, however, and you will more speedily and thoroughly eradicate it than by making it ever so penal: but we think that a sure and rigid system, towards all concerned, of heavy fine and imprisonment, in all cases of going out, whether any harm ensued to the parties from each other fires, or not, would prove the means of its speedy abolition.

HURKARU, JUNE 24.

The Englishman mentions a report that in the event of a change of Ministry at home, Sir James Graham will probably come out as Governor-General of India. A similar report reached us, some days ago, from a quarter, whence we often derive correct information; but as Sir James is a man of large private fortune, and is much needed by his party at home, we do not expect to see him at Calcutta. He is not a man, we believe, of any very extended ambitious views, and if he were, there is power in his grasp at home and he need not come here to seek it. We never expect to see the office of Governor General filled by a man, who can make himself of much use to his party in Parliament—they who receive these Indian appointments are generally men, who are of little use in Parliament, or for whom, upon the formation of a new Cabinet, it is found difficult to provide. Sir James would, we dare say, make as good a Tory Governor, as any of the batch, but we do not, for the reasons given above, expect to see him occupying Government house on the departure of Lord Auckland.

HYDRABAD AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—The words of an OLD JOURNALIST, "the dark and mysterious proceedings of the Court of Hyderabad," may fitly be used in describing Hyderabad, a description, which, save and except during the administration of that honest man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, has always been applicable to it. There is as much now as ever to bring under public discussion all that is transpiring in that quarter, and since there is, after all, no agent so powerful as the Press in the remedy or cure of evils of mal-administration, I am induced, Mr. Editor, to make this communication to you.

From all I can see and hear, I strongly suspect that both the Civil and Military proceedings of the present Resident at Hyderabad are pregnant with much evil and mischief, and though I have the inclination to make an *exposé* of some of the more prominent transactions, yet, I shall withhold them for the present, and shall take the liberty to hint to Major-General Fraser's partizans and defenders, to refrain from forming on the public eye such set phrases as "Old and tried servant of Coorg and Travancore"—"Great decision of character"—"Judgment unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians"—and such other bombastic assertions. It is possible that such may really be the opinion of General Fraser's indiscreet defenders, to carry conviction, and to satisfy the public, it is necessary that something more than such mere assertions should be advanced. All we know of the present Resident at Hyderabad is, that he has lived to become a

General Officer in the Madras army (and which every Cadet must inevitably attain should he live long enough, which is all that is required);—that he has been residing for a very long period at Cuddalore, where he was married;—that a great portion of his service has been spent as French Agent at Pondicherry, a sinecure office abolished with him;—that in 1834 he was appointed Commissioner in Coorg, and subsequently removed to be Resident at Travancore, from whence he was called to Hyderabad, on an emergency upon the death of the Acting Resident, and has been fortunate enough to get confirmed in it—whether his services and actions have realized the expectations of his Government, and whether they are likely to be productive of good, are yet to be seen.

The object of this letter is merely to show that with ANTI-HUMBRO's communication to THE FRIEND IN INDIA, which is before the public, it appears imperative on the Government of India to order a Commission to Hyderabad, to prove and clear up the several accusations made against the Resident, General Fraser; and I take this opportunity to hint to the Governor-General of India, that it would be as well were His Lordship the Political Secretary to bestow a little more attention to the affairs of the Nizam's army and not to leave it entirely to the capricious whim and pleasure of a Political functionary; or better, perhaps would it be, were the Military surveillance taken out of the resident's hands, and placed in that of the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, which will not only impart to the Nizam's contingent a high degree of respectability, but also place its arrangements above the petty intrigues of parties, cabals, or coteries, not to say of the Scotch clique said to exist at Hyderabad.

Your obedient servant,

SHERE SING.

June 15, 1841.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 24.

By a letter from an Indigo Planter at Agra, we are acquainted that the district has been visited with most congenial showers. One of the principal Indigo Planters confidently states, that the season as regards Indigo and agricultural operations will terminate successfully.

A communication from Burdwan informs us that they have lately experienced many showers, so much so that the Indigo plants in the lower grounds have been entirely inundated. A cessation of rain can only rescue the crops from total destruction.

ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS DRIVING.—Another of those unfortunate incidents consequent upon the want of pathways occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Task-Square, where an unfortunate Cooley who was conveying a load of horns, was knocked down by a Baboo driving a buggy; so soon as the driver was aware of the accident he started off at a speed that precluded his recognition. We understand that the poor sufferer was conveyed by the police to the hospital, where he now lays in a precarious state having received a compound fracture on the thigh. We have since learnt immediate amputation was obliged to be resorted to.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Whilst a lady and gentleman were last evening proceeding on the road to the Fort in a buggy, the horse which it appears had been the day before broken in, suddenly, became unmanageable—reared and started off, and went in contact with a carriage coming from the opposite direction. The sudden collision, most unfortunately threw the lady out of the buggy; the gentleman very happily escaped any injury. The lady sustained injury on the back part of her head but received prompt medical aid.

A DRUNKEN MAN FALLING INTO A TANK.—Yesterday a man named Sabaram Doolay, whilst in a state of intoxication, went to bathe in a tank at Thuntunnah got beyond his depth and was lost sight of; there were several bye-standers who immediately jumped into the water and rescued the man from a watery grave. He was taken out in an insensible state from impression and swallowing a large quantity of water, and immediately removed to the Medical College Hospital.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 18.

BERHAMPORE, 1st June.—"Permit me to inform you of the movements in this quarter. Lieutenant Grant left this some time since in command of a Company with treasure for Vizianagram and is now on his way back. Lieutenants Campbell and Keating marched with 2 Companies for the relief of the Kimeddy Detachment. Captain Morgan on being relieved proceeded to Vizianagram to undergo an examination in Hindostanee and Lieut. Rollo in Command of the relieved Kimeddy Detachment of 2 Companies proceeded to Berhampore and from the immense fall of rain was delayed some days by the river. Captain Rose with Ensign Cotton and 2 Companies have left for Chicacole to relieve the Detachment there and Captain Rose returns with Ensign Grant and the 2 relieved Companies. I regret to say that the Detachments with the exception of Lieut. Rollo's had been visited by Cholera."

TRICHINOPOLY, 13th June.—"13 guns fired on the morning of the 8th instant announced the arrival of Major General Showers, Commanding the Southern division of the Army from his tour of inspection. I am happy to say that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health.—From the Cape there have been favorable accounts of the health of his A. D. C. Captain Showers who went to Africa on sick certificate last February on the Ship Lady Flora. The half yearly inspection of the Right Wing of H. M. 57th Regiment and the detachment of Artillery took place on the 10th instant. The Major General expressed his satisfaction at the excellent order he found both Corps in and the interior economy elicited remarks highly creditable to both Major Jackson and Captain Back.—On the 11th, the 8th Light Cavalry was inspected at its own lines and every thing

passed off in the manner as might be expected from a Corps under so efficient an Officer as Colonel Sandys. Major Francis Straton is hourly expected from the Western Coast, also the Superintending Surgeon. The weather is cool and pleasant, the Cauvery is almost full; a Doby with a Cornet's cloth was swept away by the rapidity and suddenness of the rivers coming down. The Collector has removed his Cutcherry to the Fort while the old building in the Cantonment is undergoing repairs. A rich Native named Monicum Moodelly has issued cards of invitation for a Ball and Supper at the Public Rooms on Monday the 23th instant, on the occasion of his brother's marriage, it will be patronised by General and Mrs. Showers and a Committee of Gentlemen having kindly undertaken the management, the thing is likely to turn out well. The Subs are quite delighted at the idea of sweating Ramasawmy's champagne and soda water, it is not often they have such a chance, poor boys! The Cavalry, Artillery, H. M. 57th, the 15th and 19th Regiments of N. I. were out brigading this morning—mustering near fourteen hundred fighting men and they certainly looked as if they would do the work if called upon. The Cavalry entertain General Showers and the heads of departments this morning at 8 o'clock.

CEYLON.

HERALD, JUNE 18.

COLOMBO, 15th JUNE.—Sailed Brig *Emily*, Captain J. Scott, for London—Cargo, Sundries.—17th—Schooner *Hydroes*, Laurence, Tindal, for Negapatam—Cargo, Sundries—Passengers, 30 natives.
IN THE ROADSTEAD.—*Persia*, Margaret Hardy, MorningStar, Po sthu mous, and Britannia.

The Barque *Adam*, Captain Mill, and the *Proserpine*, Iron Steamer, have both sailed from Galle—the former on the 13th for Madras and Calcutta, and the latter on the 14th for Calcutta direct. The *Proserpine*, it is reported, is to be employed in the China expedition—She is the *Third* Iron War Steamer that touched at Galle from England on their way to Calcutta.

OBSERVER, JUNE 17.

The *Hamido*. The Brig *Hamido*, Davis Master, from Bombay to Colombo, has put into Calpentyn in a leaky state. Mr. Leech a passenger has arrived in Colombo; and some of the Merchants here interested in part of the Cargo have obtained permission from Government for the Steamer *Seaforth* to proceed to Calpentyn to bring down specie and part of her general Cargo.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I do not doubt that many of the intelligent Natives of this Presidency are highly gratified at the change your paper has undergone at your hands in all matters connected with India, especially in that of its politics. The Policy adopted by the British Government towards governing the natives of this country is indeed very curious and without any precedent in the annals of History. This affords a vast field for a philanthropic mind like yours to exercise all its energies in attempting to show how cruel it is in a nation so enlightened as the British to adopt such a course of policy. It has been the lot of India to have been governed for nearly nine or ten centuries by foreigners, but no rulers that have been destined to hold its sceptre seem to have been able to find out the mystery that to control the natives with awe was the only sure foundation to give permanency to their kingdom in this country; however, whatever cogent reason they may have to do so, I do not think that the stability of their dominions will be in the least shaken by their conciliating the love of the Governed and treating them with lenity and kindness—nay, this will, I believe, give additional firmness to it and this has also the advantage of being more in compact with the dictates of humanity. Leaving aside this consideration for the present I beg to direct your attention to the horrible poverty to which the once wealthy inhabitants of this mighty empire have been reduced owing to there being no employment left them for acquiring the means of livelihood except cultivation and tillage. Was India ever so sacked of its enormous wealth by any of its former Rulers, as it has been by its present mighty one? I have visited most parts of the Conkan and Dukium and indeed shuddered at witnessing that almost the whole of the inhabitants have been reduced to the last ebb of penury. Those families, who have acted the most prominent parts in the reign of the Marathas and who were once basking in the sun shine of affluence cannot now be distinguished from the common peasant and are unable to procure decent livelihood: in the same manner many families of the most celebrated weavers who could command the approbation of their sovereigns by producing rarities of the finest texture have now for want of employment and encouragement been lingering under very great indigence and wretchedness, in fact, I should only say that as almost all the necessaries and luxuries of life are now imported from Great Britain, they have entirely superseded the use of those produced in this country. You, Mr. Editor may perhaps start a question here, that, why do we not go to Europe and learn there all the mechanical arts so that we may be able to establish manufactories in India and work them out? To this we can answer that we are willing to run the adventure but as we are without means of defraying the expenses

attendant on such a grand undertaking, how could we be able to do any thing in the matter. These things should occur to those who could command sufficient cash necessary for carrying the project into effect. The Courier-men of Bombay who subscribe thousands of rupees for a bust or plate to honor the late Governor had better embark their capital in such benevolent objects. However they are quite ignorant people, and it is no wonder that they should not know the true use of their wealth, but that you, enlightened Britons should so far be governed by self love as to overlook the comfort and happiness of the myriads of human beings entrusted to your care by the decree of Providence is a thing highly incompatible with your boasted philanthropy and civilized character. Is it in unison with the law of nations that a few foreigners should so far encroach on the rights and liberties of so many people, as to reserve to themselves all the civil rights and the whole trade of the Country, thereby securing all the luxuries and comforts of this life to their own dear little Britain, and forgetting at the same time their duty towards their God and their fellow creatures? A simple mind like your humble servant's might naturally conclude that the true use of knowledge and power combined, is nothing more or less than to follow the wise maxim that "you should do unto others as you would they should do unto you." But I do not know what mystic word in the Bible has taught you to exercise such unheard of and silent cruelties on your neighbours. Ah! Britons you have abused not only your power but your religion too. Jesus Christ has never taught you to be so naughty and selfish, but to the contrary. You may be assured that as long as your conduct towards the poor natives is tinged with such tyranny and oppression, the indefatigable exertions of the Revd. Missionaries to impress on the minds of the intelligent natives the truth of the Gospel, will have no effect. It is the Priestcraft of the Brahmans that have so far lowered the national character of the Hindoos as to be easily governed and even tyrannised over by a handful of foreigners which is greatly to be lamented, but it is the political craft of the latter that has now impoverished them, which is still more to be lamented. I would expatiate a great deal on these points but all things can not be condensed in a letter, which at first I merely intended as a complimentary one, but you may depend upon it that as long as you continue to adhere to your tried promise that you would conduct your paper on independent principles I will do myself the pleasure of troubling you with letters. I shall now conclude assuring you at the same time that we shall not be wanting in our gratitude towards you, however feebly we may express it by words.

I am dear Mr. Editor
your very humble Servant
PHILANTHROPY.

Bombay 5th July 1841.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.
At Mallickam, on the 26th of June 1841, the Lady of Captain James Mellor, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.
At Calcutta, on the 18th June, Mrs. George Grant, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 22d June the Wife of Mr. H. M. Smith, survey de- partment, of a daughter.
At Chittagong, on the 10th June, Mrs. Barbara Rogers, of a daughter.
At Benares, on the 13th June, the lady of R. Nicholson, esq. of a son.
DEATHS.
At Assam, Goalparah, on the morning of the 3 June, of a remittent fever, Mr. Thomas Wentworth, of the magistrate's office.
At Simla, of measles, on the 5th June, Finetta Maddy, fourth child of cap- tain and Mrs. J. T. Boileau, of engineers, aged 3 years.
At Calcutta, on the 18th June suddenly, Mr. Wm. Hope assistant to Glass and Co.
At Agra, on the 9th June Mary Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodgaston, aged 3 months and 28 days.
At Calcutta, on the 14th June of hooping cough Mariet Helen aged 2 months the infant daughter of William Vincent esq. of Nudjuffghur.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Prince of Wales Island, on the 27th April 1841, by the Rev. J. T. Jones A. M. Chaplain, Joseph Dods, Esq. Lieutenant 4th Madras Infantry, to Joanna Blossom, third Daughter of the Revd. T. Beighton of that Island.
At Saint Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday the 9th June, by the Reverend W. T. Blenkinsop A. B., Second Apothecary, John George Snugg, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, to Miss Jane Bond, daughter of the late Mr. John Bond of Madras.
At Tripasore, on the 17th June, by the Reverend John Rowlandson A. M. Mr. George Stokoe, Cuddapah to Miss Ann Sibley.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 9th June, the wife of Asst. Apothecary G. Wright, of the 2d M. E. L. of a daughter.
At Vellore, on the 4th Instant, the wife of B. Irvin, Schoolmaster of a Son.
At Madras, on the 23d June the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Lethbridge, of a daughter.
At his house on the Poonamallee Road on Thursday the 24th June the Wife of the Rev. M. Newje, of the Scotch Church of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 20th June the lady of Asst. Surgeon C. T. Smith, of a daughter.
DEATHS.
At Trevanderum, on the 10th June, after suffering most severely for 24 hours, from an attack of worms, Elizabeth Ernestina aged 1 year 9 months and 24 days the beloved infant daughter of Mr. F. Snow.
At John Pereira's, on the 19th Instant, Andrew the infant Son of Mr. Robert Johnson, aged 6 months and 15 days.
At Ottacamund, on the 20th June William, the infant son of the Rev. J. Jenkins, Wesleyan Missionary aged 5 months and 26 days.
At Mellor on the 29th ultimo, Mr. George Arbuthnot Thomson Superin- tendent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s Indigo Works, aged 33 years.
At Ottacamund, on the morning of the 21st June, Mrs. Emelie Downes, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Henry Downes, of the Madras Army.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender. If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

To our Readers.

OUR daily issues may not at first be so early as we could wish; but our readers know the inconveniences arising from any improvement among Hindoo workmen.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 7, 1841.

ARRIVED, July 5th Ship *Asiatic*, G. Barlow, Mas- ter, from Gravesend 12th March—Passengers—Ma- jor Poole, 22nd Regiment Commanding; Ensign Armstrong, 17th Regiment; Doctor Cameron, in Medical charge; 114 men of different Corps, 5 Wo- men and 3 children—spoke the Candahar from Gravesend with Troops for Bombay, 21st June. Do. 6th Ship *Catherine*, J. Williams, Master, from Liver- pool 1st April.

We have received several complaints from Commanders of Ships, that since the 10th June they have not been able to rate their chronome- ters in the usual way by noting the flash of the gun. A notice is put up in the Exchange Rooms by the person in charge of the observatory, stat- ing that in consequence of the observatory being out of repair all the instruments have been taken down.

It is highly discreditable to the parties who have the management of these arrangements that the state of the building was not known before the setting in of the monsoon because as the weather becomes daily more gloomy and the monsoon advances, the real time becomes more desirable to be known in order that vessels in or leaving the Harbour may time their chronome- ters with that exactness which is an important desideratum for safe navigation.

OUR contemporary the *Calcutta Englishman* in his issue of the 24th ultimo offers an opinion upon the position and claims of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee* which perfectly coincides with that ex- pressed in our issue of the 18th ultimo.

There are some parties here, who, strenuously opposed to the claims of the *Cursetjee Cowasjee* to be entitled to the privileges granted to ves- sels which left this port a short time since throw every hindrance in the way of the proprietor of the vessel in his solicitude to obtain redress for that which he considers to be a great grievance. Our sagacious contemporary the *Courier* recom- mends that Government should seize the vessel immediately—a step which if the Government could, there is no doubt but that it would do without needing the advice of our contemporary. It may be well to remind the *Courier* and the Government too, that the Ship *Syden*, Captain Maulby, arrived at Bombay about three years since under Danish colours and was employed by the Government to carry troops, although there were many English vessels in the Harbour unemployed. Shortly after through the interest of one of the most influential European houses here, an English pass was procured with liberty to sail under British Colours. Moreover she was loaded as a British Ship and sailed under the name of the *General Wood*. Had the *Cur- setjee Cowasjee* like the *Syden* been the proper- ty of an English instead of a Parsee-born British subject and had her bottom been as decidedly foreign as in the instance of the *Syden* there is a great probability that she would have obtained

the necessary pass and have sailed from Bom- bay under British colours many months ago.

The jealousy which exists between the Eng- lish and Parsee Merchants and the steady de- termination of the latter to be brokers or agents for the former no longer is gradually yet cer- tainly increasing, we do not therefore wonder that the enterprising spirit of the native Mer- chants is unfavorably looked upon by the Eng- lish Merchants. When the East India Com- pany was a trading community the natives were always regarded as Merchants who sold their produce to the Company; they were not the agents of the Company they could dispose of their goods or withhold them from sale as they pleased, but when the Company assumed political power it regulated the commercial transactions of the native Merchants and stamp- ing its fiat upon the produce of the country compelled the natives by treachery and by the sword to supply a certain quantity of produce annually the native Merchants thus became mere agents without the power of fixing the price of their Merchandize. Their acting as agents to merchants just before and subse- quent to the Company's privilege as a trading Company ceasing arose from the circumstance that past experience had habituated them to regard themselves as agents or rather slaves of European traders and also from their consci- ousness that Europeans were better acquainted with the nature of the raw or manufactured produce adapted for European consumption. We are however going a little beyond our intended object in commencing these remarks and for the present drop the subject as we intend to revert to the case of the European and native Mer- chants before long.

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JUNE TERM. CRIMINAL SIDE.

THERE were no cases of any Public Interest tried yester- day. The first was a short case of Felony, when the Prisoner was found guilty of breaking into and stealing, various arti- cles from, a dwelling house.

The Prisoner was positively sworn to as has having been seen running out of the house on the day in question—and though only the padlock of the door through which the prisoner ef- fected his entrance was found on his person, still the learned judge said this was sufficient, it being clearly proved that he was seized so immediately after leaving the house. With re- gard to the other stolen property and which had not been dis- covered, it was not necessary for conviction that the whole of it should be found on the Prisoner's person. The Jury found the Prisoner guilty, and the learned Judge sentenced him to 1 year's confinement in the House of Correction with hard labor.

The next was a charge of robbery from a Warehouse with- in the Fort against three Prisoners who were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction for 1 year.

Two Prisoners, "Assoo Muckoo" and "Gova Meergee" were then tried for stealing in a dwelling house to the value of (50) Fifty Rupees. Acquitted.

There then followed a charge wherein three prisoners were indicted for robbery from the person.

The learned Judge drew the attention of the Jury to the youth of one of the prisoners and thought a less harsh inter- pretation might be safely placed upon the possible degree of his guilt. The old man swore the lad had used no violence of any description, and moreover he does not distinctly identify him. At any rate so clear a case has not been made out against this boy as against the other two and the learn- ed Judge doubted whether the ends of Justice required a verdict of guilty against him. In accordance with the Judge's charge the boy was acquitted and the other two founda "guilty," and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with hard labor the Learned Judge made an impressive address to the boy who was acquitted and which seemed as far as appear- ances went to have its due effect.

In the next case the prisoner was charged with cutting with intent to maim &c. &c. To this indictment in which were several counts the prisoner pleaded "Guilty." Sir E. Perry desired the interpreter to point out to the Prisoner that he had pleaded guilty to a crime, the penalty of which, should the Court think fit, is transportation for life.

In answer to this the Prisoner said he did not know what was the custom of this country, but that according to his cus- tom he had marked her for life.

Sir E. P. Did he mean to mark her for life?

Pris: I did.

The learned Judge then made some remarks upon the barba- rous conduct of the Prisoner and regretted that such a wretch had left his country to come to, as he (the Judge) hoped, a more civilized one.

The woman was here produced, and the knife with which, as she described it the Prisoner cut her across the Face, over the nose from under the left ear and finishing under the right ear.

The knife was here laid before the Court and a thrill of

horror pervaded all present at its production. About 1½ feet in length and 4 inches in depth, a Coorg knife we believe, The Judge after some eloquent remarks upon the horrid nature of the crime, which were evidently intended more for others than the hardened wretch at the bar who seemed to exult in his act, sentenced the Prisoner to be transported as a Felon for 10 years.

Private Thomas Kelly H. M's 6 or Royal Warwickshire Regt. was then charged with having Burglariously entered the house of a Mr. Gregory living in Colaba.

Mr. Chesson the first witness proved that on an Evening in June last, after having locked up and fastened all the doors of Mr. Gregory's house, and gone to bed, he heard noises in different parts of the house and at last after about two minutes, he saw the shadow of a man pass between him and the light. He immediately jumped out of bed and seized him and called though without success for a servant. He retained his hold of the prisoner, who he observed had behind his back in his right hand a large bar. He could clearly recognize the Prisoner, and after a minute or two having unfortunately slackened his hold, the Prisoner escaped. He did not again see the Prisoner until three or four days when he saw him in the Police Office. The Witness also found three window bars broken out, thro' which he had effected his entrance, also several books in the Verandah which the prisoner had removed.

The Prisoner declined asking the witness any questions as he had "polished off" his false evidence so completely.

Serjeant Fay of the same Regt. and Company to which the Prisoner belonged. On the 16th of June states the prisoner was absent at evening roll call.

Prisoner declines saying any thing in his defence but states he had been drinking on the day in question which Mr. Chesson on being recalled confirmed.

Sir E. Perry briefly charged the Jury who without delay found the Prisoner "Guilty."

Serjeant Fay on being recalled states the Prisoner bears a very indifferent character and had been flogged: the last time for making away with his Necessaries.

The Learned Judge then addressed the prisoner in a very feeling manner. Pointing out to him the misfortunes which a life of continued wickedness had reduced him to. He (the judge) had recalled the Sergeant in the hopes that he would have been able to say something in the Prisoner's favor, which unfortunately he has not done. There was one view of the case however which the Learned Judge said he remarked upon with great pleasure, and it was this, that the prisoner, a powerful young man, and with this bar in his hand had not attempted to use violence towards the Prosecutor.

This fact had its weight with the Court. The Learned Judge trusted that the punishment he was about to inflict would be of service in bringing back the Prisoner to an honest and virtuous life. After some further remarks the Learned Judge sentenced the Prisoner to confinement with hard labor for the space of 2 years. The Prisoner then addressed the learned judge, saying it was no use his reflecting, it was too late:

Sir E. Perry.—"It is not too late, it is never too late!"

Prisoner.—"It is too late, and as soon as the 2 years are over I'll pay that gent another visit!"

The Learned Judge then ordered the Prisoner to be brought up again and addressed him in a most forcible manner on the impropriety of his conduct. The Court (said the learned judge) "is almost tempted to recall the lenient sentence it had passed on him and inflict the more severe one of transportation for seven years. The Court feared the prisoner was a hardened wretch rather than one from whom repentance could be expected."—"Go back," (continued Sir Eskine) "Go back Sir, to your cell, and endeavour, when the period of your sentence has expired; to return to those paths of religion and virtue which you have deserted, and which alone can lead to happiness."

The Prisoner was then removed.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, JULY 3.

PERSIAN AND HERAT AFFAIRS.—Our Persian Gulf despatches published on Wednesday, reached us late on the forenoon of Tuesday last, and were so voluminous, that we had not leisure, before passing them into the printer's hands, to devote that consideration to them, which the importance of their contents so well deserved; or to call the attention of our readers to those extraordinary points revealed by them, to which it may still not be too late to advert. It is known to all who have paid any heed to our negotiations with Persia throughout the last six years, that one great point of policy after which we have striven, through good report and bad report, has been to erect Herat into an independent principedom, and then to bring it into being a friendly one to our Afghan arrangements, whatever these might be. When in 1837, the Shah of Persia, threatened Kam Ram Shah with summary chastisement for the murders, robberies, and, innumerable aggressions he had for years indulged in we stepped between the felon and his punishment:—and when in 1838, the Persian monarch did actually invest Herat, Sir John McNeil appeared in camp to accomplish an immediate accommodation; and on the 20th of June, an expedition sent from Bombay to Karrack purposed to distract the attention of Persia, effectually relieved Kam Ram Shah of all fears from that quarter for the future. This much accomplished and the independence of Herat being now as we conceived secure, we had still

its aggrandizement and power to attend to; and up to this moment our magnificent and most expensive mission has never returned to the court of Teheran, because up to Feb. 1841, Ghorian, the great bone of contention, had never been formally attached to the Herat dominions. Meanwhile to secure the love and affection of Kam Ram Shah, so as to benefit when the hour of our calamity came, by the strength wherewith we had invested him, Major Todd was deputed as Envoy to his Court; and between July 1839 and 1841, the Envoy expended exactly 30 lakhs of Rupees in retaining and corrupting the Chief and his vizier. All these things have been minutely and in detail from time to time laid before our readers. So lately as the 19th May, we published in full the Correspondence betwixt Col. Stiel, Lord Palmerston, and Hajeer Meerza Agasser, the Persian Ambassador, which took place in June 1840, and was laid before Parliament in March 1841. In this it appears, that so anxious were we for a return of an amicable understanding with Persia, yet so determined at the same time to watch over the interests of Herat, that we were willing to give up every point which had occasioned estrangement betwixt us, provided only that Ghorian was ceded and secured to Kam Ram Shah. This was at once cordially acceded to, as how could it be otherwise? Dr. Riach was deputed to see the terms for the treaty on this point complied with, and faithfully complied with they were accordingly;—in Feb. 1841, Ghorian was made over to Herat, but just as this was in the act of being effected, some portions of the conduct of Kam Ram Shah, and his Vizer Yar Mahomed were such, that the embassy under Major Todd felt that they could not longer remain at Court. Having closed so successfully this portion of diplomacy, Dr. Riach seems to have been destined to remain in Persia till the final return of the mission; at whose head it was at one time removed Sir H. Pottinger was about to be placed. Just as all this seemed to be arranged in the most satisfactory way in the world, Herat aggrandized by the annexation of Ghorian and is chief bound to us by eternal obligation;—the mission about to return and spend its £30,000 or £150,000 a year at Teheran.—The said chief, just as if he had never heard of us, of our 30 lakhs of Rupees, or our treaties on his behalf, steps across to the Shah of Persia and tenders him in fee gift, Herat, Ghorian, and all that ever was his own from the beginning, and all that ever we, by bribe, negotiation, or treaty had procured for him? Of course Mahomed Shah is much too polite to decline so handsomely an offer—he accepts it all—what indeed can he do?—shows to Kam Ram Shah and appoints him Governor. Now really this is far the most severe sarcasm that ever was passed on the bribing and subsidizing faculty that for so many years past has been the ruin of our Indian finances;—at one time equally was of those of England. We have no doubt that the only mode of setting matters to rights, which will at once occur to the whole thirty three politicals in Afghanistan will be to march an army of 10,000 men 800 miles to the westward, to compel Kam Ram Shah to be friendly to us, and independent of Persia and place British garrisons in Herat or Ghorian. What next?—what have we to do with the feuds or friendships of the robber Chiefs of Central Asia who will be our sworn Allies so long as we pour money into their purses and no longer?—what good did we expect or could we derive from giving 30 lakhs to Kam Ram Shah?—What was it to us whether Khiva settle her quarrel with Russia or not, that the Khan should all at once find a crore of Rs. so opportunely in his treasury, to enable him to surrender his slaves without more ado? There is not one of these plundering vagabonds, whose army might not be brought off the field in the hour of victory from any alliance with half the interest of the money we yearly waste amongst them as bribes and subsidies. And Karrack too was to be surrendered amongst our various hopeful arrangements, because our forces there were an eyesore to Persia, just as the jail or the gibbet is an eyesore to him who can only be restrained from crime by the fear of them: Karrack, the occupation of which enabled us at the expense of Two Lakhs, a fifteenth part of our donation to Kam Ram Shah, to place a biddle bit in the mouth of Persia. With Karrack in our possession we could lay half a dozen first class steamers with half as many Regiments on board of them, alongside Bushie, within ten days of the time that it was known at Bombay that such a thing was equid, and in a week more lay every hostile sea port in the Persian Gulf in ashes. The Chief towns of Persia are upwards of 1000 miles from our nearest depot of troops in India; but from Karrack, Sheraz is only 100, Ispahan 180, Yazed 350, and Teheran itself 400 miles. When Russia asks permission to march through Persia towards Afghanistan or Persia alone, or with an European Ally prepares to advance in the same direction; let us move without any permission at all on any of the towns we have named, and we shall require no subsidy to keep our frontiers quiet. Let us hear no more of this wretched subsidizing mania which has already so nearly proved our ruin. We can chastise our enemies when it is necessary, and we have no occa-

sion to buy them off. We can prove to our allies that it is their interest to be our friends without pouring amongst them a tide of ill-gotten and worse-spent gold.

The money we have during the last ten years thrown away amongst the robber Chiefs of Central Asia would have made the cultivation of India, from Delhi to Cape Comorin; like that of a flower garden compared to what it is; would have doubled at once the income of the ryot and revenue of the India Company. The twenty or thirty millions we have so wickedly wasted in this way would have cut roads to enable agricultural produce to be brought to our shipping port at a fraction of its present expense; would have constructed tanks and aqueducts to have increased the fertility of the soil; would in short have diminished the cost and improved at once the amount and profits of production to an extent not to be estimated. True we have wrought out and shewn the enormous resources of this Country, but we have done so just as Mr. Samuel Patch shewed his courage and strength by jumping over the cataracts in America; but Sam exhausted his resources and was drowned at last;—we have shewn our resources by the most wicked, wasteful, madlike, and useless extravagance—and these will be sure to yield at last!

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE OF M. GUIZOT.

M. Guizot, when about his twentieth year, made his literary *debut* in the pages of a Paris periodical, then under the editorial care of a young lady of noble family, but who having lost her father and her most influential relatives,—some of them by natural death, and others by the guillotine—was obliged to employ her talent and learning, which were great, in writing for the support of herself and those who were dependent on her. To the publication conducted by this lady M. Guizot sent contributions every month. These elicited expressions of warm admiration from the pen of the fair editress, and were read with gratification by the public. Still no one had the slightest idea from what quarter they proceeded. It so happened that about this time the lady was taken seriously ill, and, of course, obliged to suspend, for a time, all literary labour. M. Guizot having accidentally become aware of the circumstance, conveyed an anonymous intimation to her, that he (the correspondent whose writings she had so often praised) would furnish all the requisite matter for the publication until she had sufficiently recovered to resume her editorial duties. And most ably and faithfully did he fulfil his promise. The lady felt on her restoration to health, that her noble minded unknown friend had been the salvation of her work, and in some measure of her fortunes. Soon afterwards, they chanced to meet in the house of a mutual friend, but without the lady having the slightest idea that the correspondent to whom she felt so deeply indebted was present. In the fulness of her heart, she then and there, as she was in the habit of doing in every company in which she chanced to mix, gave utterance to her gratitude, accompanying it with expressions of the deepest regret that she had not the happiness of knowing the generous individual to whom she was laid under such infinite obligations. The reader is left to imagine what must have been M. Guizot's feelings, while all this was passing in his presence. The lapse of time so far from deadening the lady's sense of gratitude to the friend who had so gallantly rushed to her aid in the hour of need, only served to deepen the feelings, and to impart an additional intensity to her desire to have an opportunity of thanking him in person. With this view, she inserted a paragraph in her publication, imploring her benefactor—for such as well as friend she considered him to be—to communicate his address to her. The notice appeared at certain intervals, without eliciting the desired information. At length, however, seeing she persisted in repeating it, as she resolved not to be defeated in an object so dear to her heart, M. Guizot forwarded his address to the office of the lady's publication. A personal interview between the parties was the result. The formation of a mutual friendship followed; that friendship soon ripened into reciprocal love; and that love, after the lapse of a limited period, was crowned and consummated at the hymeneal altar. One would explore in vain the almost boundless regions of romance in quest of a matrimonial union having been formed under more singular circumstances.—*Patriot*.

* Sir Herford Jones Bridges, long Ambassador at the Court of Persia, in a Pamphlet published October 1833, states—that the expenses of the Persian Mission including our subsidy to Persia, was betwixt 1809 and 1827, £125,000 annually; and that the expenses of Sir John McNeil's Mission from 1827 to 1837 was £30,000 annually; this will in all amount to £2,584,000 without reckoning any interest. Will the Persian Mission tell us what has been got in return for our two millions and a half?



BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY JULY 7, 1841.

The Steamer *Victoria* arrived at Bombay at 2 A. M. this day. She left Suez on the 22d at 4 P. M., had a fine passage down and reached Aden on the 28th at 2 A. M. Several passengers embarked and she left for this Port at 2 P. M.

The following is a list of Passengers from Suez.

Admiral Sir William Parker.	Lt. and Mrs. Bell Lt. Dragoons.
Sir Henry Pottinger.	S. Pelly Esq. Asst. Surgeon C. S.
Major Malcolm, Secy. to Sir H. Pottinger.	W. Pelly Esq. Cadet.
Lt. Tennant, R. N. Flag Lt. to Adml.	Milne Esq.
Sir W. Parker.	Mackay Esq.
Chino Esq. Secy. to Do.	J. Mackay Esq.
Hon. Charles Clifford.	Barr Esq. Cadet.
M. Mobilion	Laire Esq. Naval Architect.
A. Matheson Esq. of China.	Two Europeans Servants to Admiral Parker.
W. P. Livingstone Esq. of China.	One European Servant to Sir H. Pottinger.
J. Pedder Esq. late of Java.	Four Engineers.
J. Ede Esq.	

EMBARRED AT ADEN.

A. Milligan Esq. Asst. Surgeon Bombay Army.	Burgess Esq.
S. Edger Esq.	Byles Esq.
Captain T. Smith	Pendergrast Esq.
H. Smith Esq.	Miss Wahab.
Hogg Esq.	Ensign Geach.
Dallas Esq.	Jehangear Nowrojee, Esq.
M. de Blaquire.	Dorabjee Muncharjee, Esq.
Saville Esq.	Meerwanjee Esq.
	Nurse and child of General Wahab.
	Two Parsee Servants.

She brought the following cases and packets.

28 Iron cases marked India Mail.	
38 to the Post Master General Bombay.	
7	Calcutta.
6	Madras.
3	Ceylon.
1 Box to the Bishop of Maulmain.	
1 Bag to the Post Master General Bombay.	
3 Boxes.	} Sealed and addressed to the Town Major Bombay.
2 Sacks.	
1 Writing Desk.	
1 Box to the Post Master General Bombay.	

Received at Bombay, July 7th 1841.

Mrs. General Wahab died at Aden of Apoplexy. Cornet Brechley died on shore at Suez immediately after landing the *Victoria's* passengers for Europe. Egypt was tranquil, Mehemet Ali had accepted the Scherif of the Sultan and peace was silently proclaimed.

It affords us great pleasure to observe the great improvement and rapidity of the telegraphic communication between the two capitals including crossing the channel.

It would appear that nothing has yet been determined upon as to the new Governor of Bombay. Lord Wm. Bentinck and Sir J. L. Lushington are still talked of as likely to succeed.

Nothing further has been heard of the fate of the President Steam Ship.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon'ble Sir William Horton, late Governor of Ceylon.

It is reported that Sir James Graham will be appointed Governor General of India.

The Queen's Bench has given its decision in the case of *Ricketts v. the East India Company*.

The death of Sir F. Johnstone is now the general subject of conversation.

Captain Symons of the "*Tigris*" in a letter to the Lord Primate of Ireland, says, that Lord James Beresford committed suicide while labouring under an attack of brain fever.

ESPARTERO has been elected and proclaimed sole Regent of Spain, with the title of "HIGHNESS."

From America we learn that Mr. McLeod has been removed from the turbulent neighbourhood of Lockport. The motion for the 6th May for his release was postponed for want of a full Bench.

The Boundary Question is on the eve of being brought to a satisfactory settlement.

The *Volage* with Admiral Elliott and suite arrived at Portsmouth on the 6th May.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY, JUNE 3.—Contrary to general expectation, there was no division last night in the House of Commons.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Colquhoun, who began with an attack on Mr. Handley, retorting on that honourable gentleman the charge of having deserted his early principles, and went on at considerable length to attack the general character of the Ministry.

Mr. O'Connell, after reminding Mr. Colquhoun that he also had not remained faithful to early opinions, and that the present administration was the first that had governed Ireland with justice, and without preferring party considerations to the welfare of the people. What hope could Ireland have of Sir R. Peel, who, when Secretary

for Ireland, was the first minister who came forward as an avowed eulogist of the Orangemen? Upon that same party Sir R. Peel would now have to rely if he came into office, and it would be idle to suppose that he would have it in his power to restrain his supporters. There was some hope for Ireland during the existence of the present Administration, but there would be none under a Tory Government, and what was now endurance would then become despair.

Sergeant Jackson said that almost the only two topics on which Mr. O'Connell had made no allusion were the two positions laid down in Sir R. Peel's resolution.

Sir D. Roche bore testimony to the humane and indulgent character of Mr. O'Connell as a landlord.

Mr. Slaney hoped, before the debate closed, that Sir R. Peel would make some statement of the measures he meant to bring forward for the benefit of the humbler classes of the community.

The Earl of Darlington maintained that few statesmen of eminence would be able to show that they had been guilty of no inconsistency in the course of a long political career. Little importance was, therefore, to be attached to the charges made so pointedly against Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham; Lord J. Russell, in 1821, wrote an admirable pamphlet in defence of the agricultural interest against the competition of foreigners.

Sir C. Grey defended the consistency of Lord Melbourne on the subject of the Corn-laws. That noble lord had refused his consent to an agitation in favour of an alteration in the law, until he became convinced that the benefit to the people of such a change would outweigh the evils of agitation.

Mr. Cumming Bruce blamed the want of energy shown by Ministers in the case of Algiers, and passed a general censure on their conduct with respect to the Scotch Church.

Sir W. Somerville said that if the accession of Sir R. Peel to power was to be accompanied by the passing of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, he believed that a regular government would be impracticable in Ireland.

Mr. Hamilton insisted that cheap bread must lead to low wages.

Mr. Muntz did not place confidence in Ministers, but he knew no reason why he should place more confidence in Sir R. Peel.

Colonel Conolly never placed confidence in Ministers, but their late measures ought to induce the whole country to drive them from their places with ignominy.

The No. confidence debate was resumed on the 4th by Mr. Sheil, who with Mr. C. Buller, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Hawes, and Lord J. Russell, opposed the motion. It was supported by Sir S. Canning, Lord Dungannon, Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel. On a division, there appeared—

For Sir R. Peel's motion.....	312
Against it.....	311

Majority against Ministers ... 1

Lord John Russell, after the announcement of the result of the division, intimated that on the 7th he would bring on the Miscellaneous Estimates, when he would state when he should bring forward his resolution on the Corn-laws.

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

TO GALIGNANT'S MESSENGER, JUNE 5.

The Chamber of Peers was to have continued to-day the discussion on the Bill relative to the recruiting of the army, but, at the opening of the sitting, the President read the following letter from the Minister of the Interior:—

"SIR,—Marshal Soult, President of council is very unwell, he will not be able to go to the Chamber of Peers to-day. I think it my duty to acquaint you of it. The Marshal was seized last night with so violent an irritation of the stomach, that his physician visited him three times in the course of the night. It is expressly forbidden that he should speak to, or see any one.—I, myself, was not allowed to see him, when I called a very short time since. I however, hope that it will be but a temporary indisposition, and that it will not have any serious consequences.

"COUNT DUCHATEL."

The Marquis of Laplace, in consequence, demanded the adjournment of the discussion of the bill, it being too important, he said, to be discussed in the absence of Marshal Soult. After some observations by several noble Peers, the discussion was postponed to Wednesday.